KEYNOTE AND INVITED SPEAKERS' ABSTRACTS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (IC.ITSS)
2020 & THE 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE & EDUCATION (ICLE) 2020
"The 21st Century Technology & Social Science; Challenges, Obstacles and Opportunities in the New Norms Era"
12th – 13th November 2020 (Thursday – Friday)
University College of Yayasan Pahang (UCYP)

No.	Title, Name and Affiliation	Abstract
1	**Evaluating the 21th Century Technology and Social Science: Post-COVID-19 Perspectives** *Professor Emeritus Tan Sri Dato Sri Dr. Dzulkifli Abdul Razak* *Rector of International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia*	**Abstract:** While mass unemployment will loom because of robotics and AI disruptions, creativity and hospitality is said to stay in the new century. They cannot, as yet, be substituted by AI. During the COVID-19 crisis, AI accelerates due to changes and threats to human society. At the same time, the pandemic crisis forces people to stay at home and observes physical distancing in order to minimise contact and contain the spread of infection without sacrificing social solidarity. In reality, however, these are behavioural translations that are grounded on the discipline of social sciences to result in a new type of "contactless" society that is taking roots and becoming a new normal as it gets more pervasive socially worldwide. In other words, the pandemic is reinforcing the relevance of social sciences in its application when it comes to dealing with the coronavirus crisis. The presentation will elaborate on this point of view. **Keywords:** *Technology, Social Science, and Covid-19*
2	**Contributions of Applied Linguistics to New Norm Era** *Prof. Amrin Saragih, Ph.D.* *Universitas Negeri Medan (UNIMED), Indonesia*	**Abstract:** Applied linguistics refers to applications of linguistic theories to disiplines or fields outside language studies. Language learning, forensic linguistics and ecolinguitics are three branches of applied linguistics that contribute a lot to the New Norm Era. Language learning elaborates what sort of, how and why are meanings related to covid-19 are coded in they ways they are. Forensic linguistics clarifies what, how and why are certain activities related to covid-19 are legally sanctioned. Ecolinguitics refers to what, how and why are activities related to covid-19 considered as eviromentally friendly or unfriendly. All activities done and policies applied related to the covid-19 are faced to the soscial contexts of the 21 st century. This paper addresses contributions made by language learning, forensic linguistics and ecolinguitics to the New Norms Era in the social context of the 21 st century

3	**Flexing Authentic Assessment for and of Learning Via Technology-Enhanced Learning and Emergency Remote Teaching** *Prof. Nena P. Valdez, Ph.D* *Universiti Teknologi Brunei (UTB), Brunei Darussalam*	**Abstract:** The unprecedented and emergent disruptions of the (CoVid-19) pandemic signal proactive and more profound adaptations to and for authentic learning. The context in which assessment is currently understood is drawn from immediacy and responsiveness that challenge the ideals of equity and inclusion. Although technological and social disparities abound, nevertheless, the use of multi-modal teaching and learning materials underpins a range of assessment modalities from print to digital devices- all of which in combination are adaptive and evolutionary outgrowths of technology-enhanced learning (TEL) and emergency remote teaching (ERT). Authentic assessment foregrounds the teacher's non-marginalized perspective of active engagement and self-scrutiny which are by nature self-initiated and more often than not described as fragmented and uninformed assessment-related practices. This paper accedes and positions the urgency of a collaborative investigation, demanding evidence-based and systemic analyses circumventing how coherent, pragmatic, and equitable are the prevailing students learning assessments and how the adaptive use of multiple forms of digital pedagogies facilitates the cultivation of refractive thinking. Supposedly imbued with inclusive orientation, teachers are expected to pursue their new normal ways of proceeding the desired learning targets in a shared atmosphere of constructs and norms. In the' new normal' era, TEL and ERT permeate the very core of teaching and learning, signalling that a non-linearized assessment for and of learning is an inevitable pathway toward a more resilient and responsive instructional interface.
4	**Academic Publishing in Applied Linguistics and TESOL: Key Issues and Trends for Journal Editors** *Assoc. Prof. John Adamson, Ed.D.*	**Abstract:** This presentation discusses the issues and trends in academic publishing in Applied Linguistics and TESOL which face journal editors in a time in which there has been an explosion in the number of online English-language journals catering for an

	University of Niigata Prefecture, Japan	increasing demand for publication among scholars. I draw upon key literature and my own experiences as an editor to focus upon three interrelated perspectives: scholar positioning, journal positioning, and centering forces. Scholar positioning is viewed through the lens of the researcher's identity and ethnicity in relation to perceptions of geographical location and workplace status as either contingent or non-contingent faculty. These criteria in turn may alter our relative degree of access to funding and research literature which then lead to the necessity to compensate by means of brokering and networking in order to pursue research. These considerations surrounding scholarly activity are also connected to journal positioning in the field and the degree to which journal scope and readership accommodates our research perspectives. Journals themselves are examined in terms of what business models they adopt: Open or Closed Access; and the various versions of Gold, Green or Diamond Open Access. This embraces discussion of if, and to what extent, journals pursue profit and how they locate themselves within the wider intellectual commons. The third perspective through which we can observe academic publishing is that of the role of centering forces in our discipline – the influences exerted on scholars and journals by universities, governments and indexing organizations. This raises issues of citation, representation of Open Access journals in indexes and the potential impact of Impact Factor metrics on journals and scholars. **Keywords:** *Academic Publishing, Applied Linguistics, and TESOL*
5	**Developing Knowledge and Skills for Speaking: Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century** *Robbie Lee Sabnani, Ph.D.* *National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University* *Singapore*	**Abstract:** The 21st Century presents several challenges as well as opportunities for the development of English Language Learners' (ELLs') linguistic mastery, particularly in the area of communicative competence. Speaking requires one to think quickly and respond with the appropriate content, organisation and delivery in real-time. This imposes significant demands on learners and in

		some instances, may limit the effectiveness of messages to their listeners. This presentation underscores the value of directed instruction enriched by educational technologies and web-based tools. It depicts strategies to scaffold learners in conveying ideas clearly, by helping them manage their personal factors and unpack considerations for the purpose, audience and contexts of speaking. It also offers possibilities for leveraging the affordances of the digital realm to strengthen learners' knowledge and verbal skills, and facilitate contextualised practice for them to regulate their progress. Deepening learners' understanding improves their speaking fluency and accuracy. It enhances their oral mastery and self-directedness to develop them as confident communicators in school as well as on the global stage. **Keywords:** *English Language Learners (ELLs), communicative competence, speaking, educational technologies, web-based tools, speaking fluency and accuracy, self-directedness.*
6	**Post Covid-19; Students Challenges in Industrial Revolution Era** *Azhar Jaafar, Ph.D* *University College of Yayasan Pahang, Malaysia*	**Abstract:** Believe it or not, with the development of AI, the world by 2050 will be as follows; There is no more lecture room in the College. Lectures can be anywhere. Automotive factory with 15,000 staff in 2015, when 2050 will only need 1500 staff for production. There are no more shops to sell necessities, because each one only orders through the internet system; CoD. The situation is becoming increasingly alarming as recent media reports suggest that more people will be laid off, due to the economic challenges of the post-covid-19 demon apart from the adaptation of new technologies. This data should not be taken lightly and is very worrying. Therefore, students at the University today should not sit comfortably in a hug or still be in the air in their world full of immaturity - spending hours without direction in the virtual world - internet and computers or leisure time is just 'aimless' without purpose. They must prepare powerful weapons to face the challenges of an increasingly uncertain

		career world. More people are being laid off as reported. If students do not achieve the desired competencies, how can they possibly penetrate the job market in the future? To face an increasingly complex environment, 21st-century students must strengthen themselves with five (5) things that also match some of the features outlined as superior skills by the World Economic Forum. **Keywords:** *Powerful Weapons, Job Market, Superior Skills, Economic*
7	**Knowledge Management Constructs in Manufacturing Organisations: Importance versus Practice** *Li Pin Tan* *Office of Deputy Vice Chancellor (Industry Linkages & Research Development),* *University College of Yayasan Pahang*	**Abstract:** Stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, knowledge management (KM) which involves a range of activities to manage knowledge resources with the support of information technology has gained the attention from many organisations. Many previous studies concentrating on KM have been carried out by researchers and practitioners. However, there is lack of empirical studies on investigating its status quo in the organizations, especially in manufacturing sector. Thus, an exploratory KM survey has been conducted in Malaysia's manufacturing industry. The perception of importance and extent of practice of a set of KM constructs among manufacturing organisations were investigated and the important findings obtained from the survey were highlighted. It is hoped that the survey results will give valuable insights to help practitioners in strategizing their KM efforts effectively and serve as a guideline for further research and development. **Keywords:** *Knowledge Management, Manufacturing Organisations, Importance, Practice*
8	**In the 21st Century, the Challenge and Adaptation of Phetchaburi Rajabhat University** *Poonsiri Thipnate, Ph.D.* *Faculty of Science and Technology,* *Phetchaburi Rajabhat University*	**Abstract**: During the '21st century there were challenges. A lot has happened with higher education in Thailand. For example, the number of students continues to decline every year due to the decline in birth rate while the number of the elderly population increases, economic problems, changes in consumer behavior or disruptive technology, and COVID-19 etc.

		Among these challenges, Phetchaburi Rajabhat University has tried to adapt in many areas such as the student admissions system, development of online teaching, developing the university landscape, developing new courses that can meet market demands, etc. **Keywords:** *21st Century, Challenge and Adaptation*

SELECTED ABSTRACTS
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Theme: Language & Education

No.	Paper's Title & Author (s)	Abstracts
1	**An Evaluation of TOEFL Benchmark Policy as an Exit Requirement for Undergraduate Students** *Endah Anisa Rahma* *Faculty of Fishery and Marine Science, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh Barat, Indonesia* *Rina Syafitri* *Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh Barat, Indonesia* *Veni Nella Syahputri* *Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh Barat, Indonesia* *Firman Parlindungan* *Curriculum and Language Development Center, Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *endahanisarahma@utu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** This study investigated the TOEFL benchmark policy as exit requirement at a university situated in Aceh, Indonesia. Survey design was used as the research method. The sources of the data are questionnaire and students' TOEFL score. Under the policy, the students have to pass a benchmark score of > 400 in order to graduate. 110 non-English major students participated in this study. The analysis showed that this policy was implemented to improve the students' abilities, awareness of the importance of learning English, and motivation to master English. The students' TOEFL scores from 2018-2019 indicated that as many as 58% of the students failed to obtain minimum criteria (> 400) while only 42% of them reached 400 or above. This finding suggests that the students have not met the requirement, which then challenges the existence of the policy. Additionally, despite of the students' agreement with the implementation of the policy, minimum passing grade should be evaluated, and various students' needs to meet the requirement should be facilitated. **Keywords:** *TOEFL, English Learning, Undergraduate Students*
2	**Examining Lexical Density and Grammatical Intricacy in Undergraduate's Thesis Abstract in English Literature Program** *T. Silvana Sinar, T. Thyrhaya Zein, Nurlela and Putry Amelia* *Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *tengkusilvana@usu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** This study investigates the lexical density and grammatical intricacy in bachelor's thesis abstract in English Literature Program University Sumatera Utara based on Ure (1971) and Halliday (2008) formula. Qualitative content analysis was applied in this study. The data of this study were word, phrases, and clauses taken from the data sources of 40 bachelor's thesis abstract in English Literature Program University of Sumatera Utara. The results show that the lexical density score is 52.08% and grammatical intricacy index is 2.3. The average score of LD and GI indicates the abstracts present concise information that is needed in scientific writing. As a conclusion, those abstracts can be categorized both as written language for being

		lexically dense and spoken language for being grammatically intricate.
3	**Language of the Indictment in the Corruption Crime Court** ***Sabriandi Erdian*** *Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia* ***T. Silvana Sinar*** *Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia* ***Susanto*** *Bandar Lampung University, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia* ***T. Syarfina*** *Head of Learning Division, Language and Book Development Agency, Jakarta, Indonesia* *Corresponding author: sabriandierdian@students.usu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Language of the indictment in the Corruption Crime Court in this study aims at identifying the language patterns of experiential meanings in the indictment text in one of the Corruption Court cases in Medan. The language pattern has been analyzed using Halliday's SFL theory of experiential meanings. The method of research used is qualitative descriptive research. The data are the clauses of the Public Prosecutor while reading out the indictment against the accused during the open trial. The results showed that material process was dominantly employed in the text of indictment.
4	**The Nature of Emoji: A Breakthrough in Contemporary Communication** ***I Wy. Dirgeyasa*** *English Department* *Faculty of Languages and Arts* *State University of Medan* *Corresponding author: wayandirgayasa@yahoo.com*	**Abstract:** It is a fact that emojis are a growing phenomenon in the last few years that have gained popularity in the digital era across countries in the world. The emojis are used among people as a way to assist the process of conveying emotions in textual communication that lacks nonlinguistic cues. Emojis were created as visual mixed expressions of sentiments, attitudes, or moods for use in modern communication technologies. Then, it is generally known that they not only have unique semantic and emotional features, but are also closely related many areas such as marketing, law, education, health, etc. This paper attempts to review the nature of emoji, the functions of emoji, and the gender based emoji.

5	**Decomposition English and Mandailing Prefixes: A Contrastive Study** ***Muhammad Hasyimsyah Batubara*** *Department of English Education, Faculty of Education, State Institute of Islamic Studies Takengon, Indonesia* ***Vidya Dwi Amalia Zati*** *Department of Community Education, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia* ***Sani Susanti*** *Department of Community Education, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia*	**Abstract:** This study deals with the decomposition analysis of prefixes in English and Mandailing Natal Language. The purpose is to find out the similarities and differences of prefixes in both languages. The data of this research were obtained by conducting library research and field research. The data were analyzed and compared to find out the similarities and differences. The findings indicated that there are some of them only found in one language. There are types of the prefix in English (e.g., un-, hyper-, under-, in-, mis-, super-, over-, pre-, inter-). In Mandailing Natal Language, there is the prefix (e.g., ma-, pa-, tar-, tarpa-, sa- and sasa-, um-). Both English and Mandailing Natal language can be found prefixes which are used to indicate a positive degree that is not found in English. There are some similarities and differences between prefixes in English and Mandailing Natal language.
6	**Development English Speaking Skills through Class Debate Teaching Strategy** ***Deliana*** *University of Sumatera Utara* *Corresponding author:* *deliana@usu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Speaking skill is one of the most important aspects to be developed in language learning. Most of students find it difficult to use foreign language in expressing their thoughts effectively. The objective of this study to observe the use of class debate activities in teaching English to college students in English Department, University of Sumatera Utara that can improve students' speaking skill. Furthermore, this study also to find out the strategies used by college students to compete in class debate, and to identify the improvement of students' critical thinking skills as well as the ability to collaborate in teams. This study employed qualitative case study. All utterances were recorded and then transcribed to be analyzed. The data were analysed using *a communication* strategy proposed by Celcia (1995). The results found that class debate activities had a positive impact on debate participants. It can be seen through

		the improvement of critical thinking in prepared topics, raising of tolerance for collaborating in teams and increasing of decision making analysis after three rounds of debate. The study also found that the most frequent strategy used by debate participants was achiement strategy while the least frequent strategy was stalling or time gaining strategy. **Keywords:** *speaking skills, class debate, critical thinking, achiement strategy, stalling or time gaining strategy*
7	**English Borrowing Words in Kompas.com Newspaper During Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia** *Zuindra, Dwi Rizky Apriani, Ilham Sahdi Lubis and Mayasari* *Universitas Harapan Medan, Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan*	**Abstract:** This research is aim to know the English borrowing words in Indonesian language in broadcast field. The focus of this research is to know what types of English borrowing word and what the most dominant types of English borrowing word. The writer used the theory proposed by Hockett (1958). The research used qualitative method to analyse the text, and also used descriptive design to describe the types of borrowing words. This research explains the types of borrowing such as loanword, loan blend, and loan shift. To support the analysis, the writer uses some dictionaries, namely *An Oxford Dictionary of English*, and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.* The writer has been already thirty-one word from that newspaper and analysed one by one. As the conclusion, the writer found thirty-one words of borrowing word that are presented in this loanword 9 data (29%), loan blend 12 data (39%), and loan shift 10 data (32%). From the result, the writer concluded that loan blend is the most dominant of borrowing words' type in Kompas.com newspaper in Covid-19 section. **Keywords:** *Borrowing Words, Covid-19, Newspaper, Kompas.com.*
8	**Higher Students' Problems in Writing Narrative Texts: Carelessness or Incompetence?** *Nurlela, Tengku Silvana Sinar and*	**Abstract:** This research aims at examining higher students' problems in writing narrative texts. It focuses on two primary problems: first, identifying the frequent errors made by the students by applying Dulay's four aspects of errors; Omission, Addition,

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Misinformation, and Disordering, and second, analyzing the reasons underlying the errors occurred; carelessness or incompetence. The data for the former question were obtained from the assessments of the students' final examination, while the latter derived from the results of questionnaire. The research involved 250 first semester students from five different departments in Universitas Sumatera Utara. The research found that there were 17 types of errors made by the students. These errors were categorized as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In addition, among the errors identified, there were three mainly problems encountered, they are the use of Tenses and Articles, and Dangling structure. The students' carelessness evidently became the most dominant factor caused a number of errors identified. Further, the use of Machine Translation, such as Google Translate also contributed to both the students' carelessness and incompetence.

Keywords: *Higher Students, Errors, Narrative Text, and Writing Skills*

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Conjunctive Markers in Bachelor Theses' Introduction Part: Systemic Functional Perspective

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Abstract: Text unity is characterized by the use of cohesive devices. This study deals with exploring how conjunctive markers as cohesive device are realized in introduction part of students' bachelor theses written by English department students of Universitas Sumatera Utara. Qualitative content analysis by using qualitative approach was chosen as research design. After being selected, there were 81 theses selected to fulfill the requirements to be used as source of the data. The thesis was published from 2017-2019 and covers both linguistic and literature topic. The data were in the form of clauses since it is central based on Halliday's perspective. The data were downloaded and converted to plain text before being processed and analyzed by using AntCont software. The analysis was based on the category of conjunctive markers proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The analysis reveals that out of 4 categories, conjunctive marker of the additive type becomes the

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		dominant one totaling to 63.89% and successively followed by causal, adversative, and temporal type. It also indicates that clauses written by students in the introduction part dominantly complete each other.
10	**Reading Comprehension Problems in Online Class: Case Study on English Subject for Senior High Students** *Rohani Ganie, Deliana and Tengku Silvana Sinar* *Faculty of Culture Studies,* *Universitas Sumatera Utara* *Fikry Prastya Syahputra* *Laboratorium Ilmu Dasar,* *Universitas Sumatera Utara* *Corresponding author:* *pascalinguistikusu@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** Due to Covid-19 outbreak, schools are force to be online. Several subjects that need to perform in a laboratory used strict safety rules. This sudden change from conventional teaching-learning process to online class emerges several problems, especially for schools which never used online system. This study aimed to identify the problems arose from the online teaching of English subject with reading comprehension material. The primary data derived from Google forms questionnaires which spread to Senior High student whom new to online system. The secondary data were similar articles from the respected publication which also dealing with problems in leaning through online system. This study analyzed the data with descriptive qualitative approach and thematic analysis theory. Based on the data analysis, students faced several problems in undergoing the teaching-learning process of English reading comprehension. The problems are; (1) low interaction due to bad signal because language learning is more intense in the application of the language, hence this low interaction is inhibit the process to acquire the language. (2) Boring class due to non-optimized utilization of online-media in teaching, especially in reading comprehension. (3) Expensive internet data. These are the main problems stated in this article. From these results, we proposed to schools and responsible educational ministry to perform immediate action regarding these problems. As researchers, we came to a proposal for a flip-class with an intense change of schedule. This means that, school (teaching-learning process) is done online and offline for one class during one semester. Not all students go to school one day but several classes, the

		others go in next day and so on. Another proposal is to provide training towards school-teachers regarding online media use in online class.
11	**Teacher-parents' Reflective Roles and Resilience Building 0pportunities in Emergency Remote Teaching: Trajectories of Inclusive Response toward Recovery** *Mas Ayu Kartika Dewi Hj. Mumin* *Universiti Teknologi Brunei* *masayu.mumin@utb.edu.bn* *Nena Padilla-Valdez* *Universiti Teknologi Brunei* *nena.valdez@utb.edu.bn* *Lee Kok Yueh* *Universiti Teknologi Brunei* *kokyueh.lee@utb.edu.bn* *Hjh Shanafizahwatty Hj Mat Salleh* *Universiti Teknologi Brunei* *shana.salleh@utb.edu.bn* *Norihan binti Abu Hassan* *Universiti Teknologi Brunei* *norihan.hassan@utb.edu.bn*	**Abstract:** The pandemic has interrupted the lives of all sectors of society. In the educational arena, teachers and parents remain the frontline delivery agents in an ecosystem where emergency remote teaching (ERT) permeate across levels. For teacher-parents, protecting the interest of the family and the continuity of the teaching profession bears equal magnitude of importance and tension, a complex situation that requires them to employ inclusive actions. This paper aims to describes the complexity of roles and the emergent responses of teachers while teaching their own students and attending to the learning of their own children. Also, it seeks to explore how multiple roles and responses to ERT build their perspective toward recovery. Espousing the tenets of qualitative research, this paper gathered data through written reflective notes and follow-up inputs using the mobile phones. Data which comprised the collective experiences of 17 teacher-parents from (5) primary, (6) secondary, and (6) tertiary levels in Brunei who had been teaching from the onset of ERT until the gradual lifting marked by the home-based learning (HBL), were transcribed and thematically analyzed. Findings revealed that teacher-parents acceded to performing coordinated roles and integrated actions to contain and respond to the emerging challenges of ERT expressed in (1) doing multi-level learning assistance strategies extended to children and students; (2) employing concurrent or intermittent teaching support assistance; (3) adaptive use of varied communication platforms; (4) compelling display of emotional, mental, and physical agility; and (5) displaying extreme proactiveness to flex activities and roles. Overall, these reflective responses that occurred naturally under strained circumstances underpin the

		imperative utility of a wide range of teacher-parents' inclusive attributes.
12	**Teachers' Attitudes Towards Gamification: Opportunities and Challenges** *Muhammad Yasir Babar* *Faculty of Education and Social Work, Thompson Rivers University* *Corresponding author:* *yk16135@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** Due to the importance of gamification for teaching and learning language, numerous studies have looked at students' acceptance of gamification for language learning. However, little research has been conducted on teachers' attitudes towards gamifications in English as Additional Language (EAL) context. Besides, qualitative study on the obstacles and opportunities of gamification from teachers' perspective is underreported in literature. Hence, the objective of the current study is to explore teachers' attitudes towards gamification as well as its opportunities and obstacles in an EAL context. The study used survey and interview to collect data. The survey data was gathered from six teachers. Two survey respondents participated in interview to explore the opportunities and obstacles of gamification. The quantitative data was analyzed using percentage and the qualitative data was analyzed through thematic analysis and description. The findings of survey data revealed that the factors of usefulness, attitude, social influence, contribute to actual gamification use. As a result, the interview data analysis, some themes associated with opportunities and obstacles of gamification emerged. The study implication is that teachers should appreciate the advantage of gamification and take appropriate measure to address the obstacles and challenges of gamification implementation.
13	**A Forensic Analysis of Attitude in Courtroom Trial** *T. Silvana Sinar,*	**Abstract:** This study examines appraisal analysis on attitude level in the reaction of the judge and witness in the Indonesian Court for Corruption Crimes as the research data source. The objective of this study is to

	T. Thyrhaya Zein and Nurlela *Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *tengkusilvana@usu.ac.id*	analyze the types of attitude created by the judge and witness during the court trial in Indonesia. Under appraisal theory, the existence of affect reveals that there are emotional expressions and judgment reveals the nature and behavior of participants in courtroom interaction. Then, it exhibits that the judge needs to clarify the information to discover the truth. On top of that, appreciation reveals the human assessment towards things, performance, and behavior created by the individual. The findings show that the appraisal attitude system are valuable in analyzing the attitude features in the court room involving judges and witness performance assessment, interpersonal meaning, social sanction and esteem, and etc. **Keywords:** *Appraisal, Attitude, Courtroom trial, Judge, Witness*
14	**The Power Ideology of Malay in The Legend of Lancang Kuning Riau: Critical Ecolinguistic Studies** ***Mohd. Fauzi, Tengku Silvana Sinar, Dwi Widayati and Bahagia Tarigan*** *Faculty of Culture Studies, Universitas Sumatera Utara* *Corresponding author:* *tengkusilvana@usu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** The Legend of Lancang Kuning Riau is a very popular folk tale text originating from Bengkalis Regency. This folklore presents aquatic texts as one of the characteristics of the language of the coastal Riau people that cannot be separated from the aquatic environment. Malay identity is revealed from these folklore texts, including the ideology of power. This study aims to analyze the power ideology of Malay that is revealed in the story with a critical ecolinguistic approach. This research is a qualitative research using the critical discourse analysis approach of Fairclough (2003) and the critical ecolinguistics of Stibbe (2015. In collecting data, researchers use documentation type by Sudaryanto (2015). The data of this study are clauses that contain the power ideology of Malay that sourced from the legend. The data have been collected through the document of the Legend of Lancang Kuning Riau. The technique of data analysis applied the interactive model by Miles and Hubberman (2014). Based on data analysis, it is found that the folklore of The Legend of Lancang Kuning Riau reveals the ideological struggle of power ideology, including resistance to lanuns and abuse of power for

		personal gain.
15	**The Implementation of *Lectora Inspire* Application as Interactive Learning Media on English Writing Skill for Students at SMP N 35 Medan** ***Sumarsih, Safrida Lubis, Asrita Sari and Edi Rahmadani*** *English and Literature Department* *Universitas Negeri Medan* *Medan, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *prof.sumarsih@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** Technology development demands the existence of innovation in education sector. Therefore, technology use has to be optimized well. The study aimed at developing *Lectora Inspire* application as interactive learning media on English writing skill for students and to know the application effectiveness toward students at SMP N 35 Medan. Research and Development was conducted in the study. There were some steps conducted such as, preliminary, developing, and evaluating. The subject of the study was 30 students of seventh, eighth, and ninth grade students at SMP N 35 Medan chosen randomly. The techniques of collecting data were documentation, interview and questionnaire. Furthermore, the data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative and quantitative analysis. The result of the study showed that *Lectora Inspire* application was an appropriate interactive learning media on writing for students at SMP N 35 Medan. Since the interactive learning media had been validated by some experts and got the average percentage 95% categorized excellent. In addition, the result of the study showed that there was the students' improvement on writing skill related to genres which meant that the media was effective media in learning writing at SMP N 35 Medan. **Keywords:** *Lectora Inspire, Writing, Genres, Research and Development*
16	**Indonesian EFL Learners Speech Production of English** ***Mei Hardiah*** *University of Bengkulu* *Corresponding author:* *mhardiah@unib.ac.id*	**Abstract:** English has been taught in Indonesia as foreign language since elementary level. However, some research proof that many Indonesian EFL learners still got difficulties in producing English oral sound appropriately. This condition displays that the goal of English language Teaching has not been sufficiently reached. Therefore, this research is designed to describe the Indonesian EFL learner problems in producing English sounds. The corpus of

		the data was the recording of EFL learners' oral production of English sounds, in this case the students of English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Bengkulu. The English sounds are vowels and consonants. The result shows that there are still many of Indonesian EFL learners got difficulties in producing English sound appropriately especially in the sounds which is not found in Bahasa Indonesia such as the sound of /θ/ and /δ/, and some vowel sounds. It is also found that there are some reasons for this problem such as the interference of the first language, and the problem in the process of English language learning which is still lack of facilities and lack of authentic sources. Thus, the comprehensive research is still needed to overcome these problems. **Keywords:** *EFL learners, Oral Production, English*
17	**The Effect of Providing Health Education through "WhatsApp" Application in Improving Gastritis Preventive Behavior of the Students at Faculty of Public Health Teuku Umar University** ***Susy Sriwahyuni, Dian Fera, Rosa Lina, Safrizal, Darmawan and Teuku Muliadi*** *Faculty of Public Health, University of Teuku Umar, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *susysriwahyuni@utu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Gastritis is an inflammation of the gastric mucosa that can cause the release of the epithelium, causing disturbances in the digestive tract. Data from Health Office of Aceh in 2018, there were 2910 gastritis incidents happened to the early and late adolescent age category. It is affected by the level of knowledge, attitudes and behavior of adolescents who are lacking in preventing and controlling the onset of gastritis. This study utilizes WhatsApp as social media as a means of providing intervention when conducting research. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of providing health education through Whatsapp application in increasing gastritis prevention behavior among students at the Faculty of Public Health, Teuku Umar University. The research method used is a quantitative method. The type of the research is a quasi - experimental one group pretest-posttest design. The technique sampling used in this study is purposive sampling where the researcher determines the sample based on certain criteria and willingness of the respondent. There were 77 students includes as the sample. The data was analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis. The results showed there was

		a significant influence from providing health education through WhatsApp, which obtained knowledge with a value of P value 0.000, attitude with P-value of 0.001, and actions with P-value of 0.001 and this was smaller than the value of a, P> 0, 05. It is suggested to the campus, both students and lecturers, to have collaboration with the Health Office, specifically, department of health promotion, in creating attractive information medium so that both individuals and the community can understand well about gastritis and its prevention. **Keywords**: *Gastritis, Social Media, WhatsApp, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior*
18	**The Arabic Language and Its Impact on The Mandailing Language (Lexical Study)** ***Torkis Lubis*** *Arabic Study Program, Stain Mandailing Natal Mandailing Natal, Panyabungan 22978, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia* ***Sounia Rabhi*** *Arabic Study Program, Stain Mandailing Natal Mandailing Natal, Panyabungan 22978, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia* ***Syamsiah Depalina Siregar*** *English Study Program, Stain Mandailing Natal, Panyabungan 22978, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *torkislubis@yahoo.com,* *syamsiah.depalina1909@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** The study aimed to know the extent of the impact Arabic toward Mandailing language. It focuses on the impact of lexical study from the historical conditions and the characteristics of the Arabic vocabulary used in Mandailing language. It viewed from Phonetics, Morphological, Syntax and Semantic level. The history of friction between the Arabs and the Mandailing tribe goes back to the pre-Islamic centuries in the Arabian Peninsula, this is due to trade, immigration and settlement. This friction led to an exchange of impact and impacts the Mandailing tribe and the Arabic in the areas of transaction, customs, traditions and language. Descriptive qualitative is used as the methodology of the research. The research data is Arabic vocabulary which adopted from Mandailing language. The sources of the data are 1) written data; 2) oral data; 3) institution data or elicitation. The instrument of collecting the data used inventory method. Data analyzed based on language aspect like the change comes from phonetic, morphology syntaxis and semantic aspect. Phonetic aspect focus on the sound which appear from Mandailing language. Morphology aspect when the Arabic vocabulary used in Mandailing language. Syntaxis aspect focus on adopting language from Arabic in Mandailing language.

| 19 | **Syntactic Typology of Acehnese**

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20	**English Language Teaching Practices in Indonesian Vocational Schools** ***Winda Syafitri*** *Politeknik Negeri Medan* *windasyafitri@polmed.ac.id*	Abstract: Teaching English in vocational schools would be very different from non-vocational ones for they emphasize more on the language skills in their own contexts. However, their practices and the outcomes are still far from expectation. This study aims at reviewing the current practices of English language teaching in Indonesian vocational schools. This involved 14 vocational schools of different departments in Medan. This research applied quantitative and qualitative methods using survey, observation and interview as the instruments of data collection. There are three points of results of the research. Firstly, there is still gap between the target skills in working field and the teaching materials used by English teachers. The second one is that the teachers realize they are supposed to teach General English in the beginning and continue to English for Specific purposes; however, most of them teach only general English because they do not have adequate skills and qualified materials to support them. The last one is that government needs to review the ELT practices in vocational schools to be more compatible with the today job requirement.
21	**Developing Online Assessment At Higher Education During New Normal Era** ***Abdul Rahman*** *Muhammadiyah University of South Tapanuli* *abdul.rahman@um-tapsel.ac.id* ***Syamsiah Depalina*** *STAIN Mandailing Natal* *syamsiah.depalina1909@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** Online learning must linear with type of the assessment will used. This article shows some option when conducted the learning process. Many current assessment techniques can be modified to use in online courses. The improvement of technology and online learning systems has resulted in a high demand for ways and means of assessing students in such a system. Assessment is indeed a critical part of the teaching and learning process in any higher education institution. The aim of this study is to provide a discussion on developing assessment based on students needed and learning facilities. It is concluded that online assessment can

	Eka Melati *AMIK Mitra Gama* *eccamelati84@gmail.com*	be effective if the assessment is credible and lecturers make a concerted effort to create assessment that is authentic, consistent, transparent and practicable. Higher-order assessment tasks can also be assessed through online assessment. Plomp model is used in developing the online assessment. The result of this article is the students' report in online learning is measured linear with online learning have conducted.
22	**Learning Online: A Sociolinguistic Survey on Changes and Innovation in Hinglish Among New Englishes Users.** *Rashmi Jacob* *Jaypee Institute of Information Technology,* *Noida (India)*	**Abstract:** The online environment is a blend of the written and spoken form of communication, which provides multilingual experience to the users. The influence of online phenomenon is bringing changes on the broader range of learning practices particularly in the context of informal learning. The objective of this study is to understand the growing reverence of Hinglish among New Englishes users as they learn from observation and participation by reusing the acquired terms from the online environment using the concept of 'community of practice'. To do so, the study collected sociolinguistic evidence from Twitter, Facebook, and Whatsapp which were analysed using work frequency with the help of NVivo. The study also used a survey questionnaire on Indian participants using convenience sampling technique to understand the language preferences of the interlocutors' in online communication. Based on the responses, cross-tabulation is used to infer the results. In a country like India, there is a shift in the flux of L1 and L2 systems as more and more people are getting their formal education in English. The selection of participants' and online transcripts belong to the shifting community of multilingual in the study.

| 23 | **English Teachers' Knowledge on Higher Order Thinking Skill (Hots) Viewed from the Gender and the Length of Teaching** *Wisma Yunita* *Graduate Program of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Bengkulu, Bengkulu Indonesia* *wismayunita@unib.ac.id* *Syahrial* *Graduate Program of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Bengkulu, Bengkulu, Indonesia* *eric.syahrial@gmail.com* *Gita Mutiara Hati* *English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Bengkulu, Bengkulu, Indonesia* *gitamutiara@unib.ac.id* | **Abstract:** Higher-order thinking skill (HOTS) is a prominent skill a teacher should have for the teaching and learning process nowadays. A teacher will transfer this skill to his/her students as the students will need it to live in the 21st-century era that requires the skill to communicate, collaborate, be critical in thinking and creative. This study is aimed at revealing the English teachers' knowledge of HOTS viewed from the gender and the length of teaching. It was survey research involving 74 junior high school (JHS) teachers and 69 senior high school (SHS) teachers in Bengkulu Province. Data of the research were taken by using a questionnaire and analyzed quantitatively. The results of the research show that, in terms of gender, the JHS female English teachers had better knowledge (3. 26) than the male teachers (3). In contrast, the male SHS English teachers had better knowledge (3.40) on HOTS than the female teachers (3.05). The result of the HOTS test items shows that the SHS Teacher answered the item correctly better (above 70%) than the JHS (below 70%). In further, the result also shows that the JHS English teachers who had taught English for the range of 31-40 years are in the 'very good' category and those are in the range of 1-10,11-20 and 21-30 are in the 'good' category. Contrarily, the SHS English teachers who had taught for the range of 1-10, 11-20, and 31-40 are in the 'very good' category and the range of 21-30 years are in the 'good' category. The result of the test on HOTS items also shows that the SHS English teachers with the range of teaching of 31-40 years answered the items correctly above 70% and those who taught English in JHS with the range of 31-40 years answered the items lower than 60%. **Keywords:** *HOTS, English Teachers, Gender, Length of Teaching* |
| 24 | **Modality in Jokowi's Speeches of the New Normal Era** *Oka Andika* | **Abstract:** This study deals with discourse analysis on the use of modality in speeches of the Indonesian President, Joko Widodo, on the New Normal Era by applying Halliday's and Eggins' theory of Modality. A |

	Post Graduate School, the State University of Medan (UNIMED) **Rahmad Husein** *Post Graduate School, the State University of medan (UNIMED)* **Anni Holila Pulungan** *Post Graduate School, the State University of Medan (UNIMED)* *Corresponding author:* *dindarahma232@gmail.com*	single investigation on the speeches was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method. There were 84 clauses as the data of the analysis. The results of the study found that all four types of Modality – Dynamic, Deontic, Intentional, and Epistemic - were consecutively used with their several sub-classes. The study also showed that particular glossaries used in a speech could significantly make a different impact to the hearers as to a different perspective as the reason. This results lend ideas for further research on such topics as well as ideas to better understanding of the top leader speeches. **Keywords:** *Speeches, New normal era, and Modality*
25	**The Patterns of Classroom Interaction and Translanguaging in Bilingual Class: Issues from Bilingual Education** **Meisuri** *Faculty of Languages and Arts, the State University of Medan (UNIMED)* **Tengku Silvana Sinar** *Faculty of Cultural Sciences, the University of North Sumatra (USU)* *Corresponding author:* *meisuriw@yahoo.com*	**Abstract:** Language, in the mind of the bilingual person, should be seen as a holistic system while interaction is the heart of communicative competence. This research, therefore, aimed at investigating the language of classroom interaction, the teacher-learner talk and techniques employed in order to identify the patterns of teacher-learner talk, learner-learner talk. It also highlighted the pedagogical implications of the translanguaging on the subject matters. A qualitative method was employed in this study while the data were gathered through observation of four teaching sessions of four different courses (Mathematics, Biology, Physics, and English) in secondary schools. Based on the data analysis, it was found that discourse pattern suggested by Sinclair-Coulthard analysis (IRF) model used by the teachers and their students. The findings also revealed that all teachers in bilingual classes used five types of translanguaging in the teaching and learning process; they were Inter-Sentential, Intra-Sentential, Insertion, Congruent-lexicalization, and Entire translanguaging. These all is expected to be able to help create a social space for multilingual speakers. **Keywords:** *patterns of classroom interaction, translanguaging, and bilingual classes*

| 26 | **Demotivation and Coping Strategies in Synchronous Online Teaching** *Piyathat Siripol*
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piyathat.siripol@mail.kmutt.ac.th | **Abstract:** Although synchronous online teaching can be a starting point to initiate learning and provide students with engaging lessons, teachers may find it challenging when faced with situations that are different in that of a normal classroom setting. This study is currently known to be the first attempt in Thailand to investigate teachers' demotivation in private language institutions when teaching synchronous online sessions. The aims of this formative study are to explore specific situations that cause demotivation in teachers in a synchronous online class setting and their coping strategies towards the demotivating situations. Questions were developed through the lens of Self-Determination Theory (SDT) and its psychological elements: competence, autonomy, and relatedness. Three participants voluntarily participated in an individual semi-structured interview to describe their synchronous online teaching experiences. Interview data were then transcribed and thematized. The findings show that demotivating situations that occurred in synchronous online class setting were related with SDT, for example, familiarity of the platform, student's attention and control, and teacher's own beliefs towards teaching and learning. In addition, findings also show that teachers deal with demotivating situations through negotiating directly with students, planning their daily routine carefully to be more active, and creating a relaxing online learning environment.

Keywords: *Demotivation, Coping Strategies, Synchronous Online Teaching, and Self-Determination Theory* |
| 27 | **A Model of Measurement and Assessment on Quranic Memorization for Students of the "Personality Ulul Albab" Course at University Malaysia Terengganu** *Abdul Hanis Embong, Mohd Faiz* | "Ulul Albab Personality" Course (NCC3006) is a newly co-curricular elective course offered by the Centre for Fundamental and Continuing Education (PPAL), University Malaysia Terengganu (UMT). Since it was offered in semester 1 2016/2017 to degree and diploma students, the acceptance of this course is very encouraging and almost every |

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semester the number of students is not less than 100 students. Among the learning content that interests' students is the activity of reciting and memorizing the Qur'an of the short chapters (common chapter-*surah lazim*) through the process of *talaqqi* (face to face) and *musyafahah* (the concept of teachers seeing and reprimanding students directly). In this course, memorization of the Qur'an is divided into two parts, namely *non-tahfiz* and *tahfiz*. For non-tahfiz students, they are required to memorize *surah lazim* starting from surah *al-Dhuha* until *al-Nas*, while tahfiz students are required to memorize selected chapters, namely surah *Yasin*, *al-Sajadah, al-Mulk* and *al-Waqi'ah*. The memorization process is done both during the lecture and outside of lecture time together with the respective panel of assessors who have been assigned. However, the level of measurement and evaluation of the memorization of the Qur'an by the students is still done in general through the memorization form provided and there are still students who do not dominate the quality recitation and commit mistakes of *tajwid* (recitation methods). This is due to the large number of students and also the constraints in terms of ideas to find an effective measurement model, it also affects the effectiveness of assessment on students' memorization level. Therefore, this article will discuss effective methods in measuring and evaluating the recitation of the Quran by students through the essential elements in the methods of *tajwid al-Quran*.

Keywords: *Model of Measurement, Quranic Memorization, Personality Ulul Albab, Methods of Recitation, University Malaysia Terengganu.*

| 28 | **Decline in the Popularity of English Literature among EFL/ESL Saudi Learners**

Tanzina Halim
Faculty of Languages & Translation, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi | **Abstract:** This paper addresses the issues related to learners' attitude towards studying literature, their positive as well as negative views about literature. The paper also investigates why learners do not have the interest to study literature and why they find literature to be a difficult arena when they are majoring in English. In this paper the investigators |

	Arabia ***Mohammad Sherajul Islam*** *Ibn Rushd College for Management Sciences, Abha, Saudi Arabia* ***Shanjida Halim*** *Faculty of Languages & Translation, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia* *Corresponding author:* *thlem @kku.edu.sa*		have tried to address some basic reasons of students' loss of interest in studying literature. The investigators have also discussed some factors that affect students' lack of motivation to study literature, why they think that literature is difficult and why they also see majoring in literature will ultimately be of no use. The study was conducted on 33 female students of level 7 and 8 of B.A. program (English) at a university in Saudi Arabia. They were asked to answer a questionnaire comprising five questions about their attitude towards literature and if they find literature to be helpful in learning the English language. Because of the scientific and objective nature of quantitative research, the investigators relied on quantitative research. The findings of this research demonstrate that some learners found literature to be helpful in their language acquisition, while others found it difficult to study and understand literature. Some learners showed a positive attitude towards studying literature while most found it not to be useful in the later part of their lives. However, both types of learners could not deny the importance of literature as a source for language development. This study concludes with some recommendations for teachers working together to revive literature in the language classes, and draws the attention of the learners to be exposed to literature to improve their English language. **Keywords:** *Decline, interest, Literature, motivation, students' attitude, role of language and literature teachers*
29	**Online Applications Tool in Translating Verb-Noun Medical Colocation** ***Erikson Saragih*** *Universitas Prima Indonesia*		**Abstract:** Comprehension of collocations is one of the important aspects for learners striving for a high degree of competence in the second language. In reality, the emphasis on teaching collocation is restrictedly applied in vocabulary teaching. This research aims to test the effectiveness of using online tools to achieve good translation quality of verb-noun medical collocation from Indonesian into English compared to conventional translation tools. This study used a quasi-experimental design with a

		sample of 100 students majoring in English, Universitas Prima Indonesia Medan, which were divided into experimental groups and control groups. The test results revealed that the experimental group using online resources in translating collocation resulted in a significant translation quality results compared to the control group. This concluded that online tools were very effective in translating verb-noun medical collocation from Indonesian into English **Keywords:** *Online Application Verb-Noun Collocation; Translation*
30	**Revisiting the Needs of EAP Syllabus and its Impacts on the Level of EFL Students' English Proficiency Threshold** *Alamsyah Harahap, Azhar Aziz Lubis and Wisma Yunita* *English Education Study Programme, Universitas Bengkulu, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *azharlubis@unib.ac.id*	**Abstract:** As the notion of academic literacy in the practice of teaching English as lingua franca (ELF) has been paid greater attention, this study investigates academic literacy existed in the syllabus of English of Academic Purposes (EAP) of at the university of Bengkulu. The syllabus was researched qualitatively employing a content-analysis research design. This was conducted in Bengkulu involving two EAP syllabi and 2 employees of the language centre of the university of Bengkulu. Data were collected through documents and in-depth interviews. Results show that there are only two series of EAP modules which categorized into the basic and intermediate modules. The former aims to help the university's graduates to attain some required threshold, while the latter aims to develop the university's lecturers' English skills. Further, both modules have no academic literacy materials to be taught, but only a compilation of unknown English sources. Then, it is suggested that it is in need to develop a newly designed English syllabus at the university of Bengkulu.
31	**New Metaphors in the Political Discourse of the 2019 Presidential Election in the National Mass Media** *M. Surip*	**Abstract:** This research aims to analyze what new metaphors are found in the 2019 presidential and vice-presidential elections in the national mass media. The issues analyzed to find out what metaphors exist in the political discourse of the 2019 Presidential Election in the national mass media

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(kompas.com, republika.go.id, antaranews.com, detik.com, waspada.co.id, and hasiansib.com). To address the problem, the authors used the conceptual metaphorical concepts of Lakoff, Johnson, and Kövecses, in the domain of cognitive semantic studies. The research method used in this dissertation research is qualitatively descriptive, with the method matched with basic referential techniques. From the total data of 2449, sorted in the new metaphor is obtained 60 new metaphors identified into 9 domains namely: 1) the domain of war, 2) domain of democracy, 3) political domain, 4) religious domain, 5) mystical/supernatural domain, 6) the domain of daily activity, 7) phenomenon activity, 8) the economic/business domain, and 9) the domain of animals. After analyzing the data through three new metaphorical approaches to the 60 data obtained, there are 36 classic new metaphors in understanding new metaphors viewed based on established conceptual systems, through the expansion approach of existing old metaphors and judging by the content/context of a new thing. There are 11 new metaphors of cognitivism based on something that allows it to be present based on the sensory experience and a community's perception of the content and context of a new thing, and 13 new metaphors of deconstructionism based solely on something that has never appeared and spoken by the public, since this approach does not matter between the old metaphor and the new metaphor.

Keywords: *New metaphors, political discourse, elections, and mass media*

| 32 | **Three-Level Analyses on the Use of English as Strategies for Assisting University to Be Internationally Recognized: From Offline to Online Modes**

Ratna Rintaningrum
Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Surabaya, Indonesia | **Abstract:** The necessary of learning English as a vehicle for university internationalization is began to question by universities in the world, in addition to for economic, travel, and education purposes. Indonesian universities currently experience dynamic changes due to the implementation of internationalization policies the universities bring about. It is widely acknowledged that international recognition does not only a monopoly for universities |

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in Western countries, but universities in Asian countries, including Indonesia also compete actively to achieve the recognition leading to the World Class Universities. Under the circumstance, a universal language for global networking is needed. English plays an important role for assisting universities to achieve their goal following the internationalization policies. This study aims to explore how important it is to learn English for university internationalization, to identify why it is necessary to learn English in global context, to identify what strategies lecturers and students employed to involve actively for university internationalization, and to identify what strategies universities employed to achieve internationalization mission. This is a qualitative study using In-depth interview technique involves direct, one-on-one engagement with individual participants and Focus Group Discussion to gather data and information to answer the purposes of the study. This study involves 43 participants, 8 lecturers, 5 policy makers, and 30 students. The study shows that there are a variety of complex strategies used by university from offline mode to online mode to achieve the mission, starting from the introduction of what World Class University (WCU) is at the university level, the role of English as a vehicle to achieve international recognition, to the continuous enhancement of the learning of English as a foreign language both at the lecturers' level and students' level. Moreover, both respondents agree that English is one of tools to help university become global although they show different points of view concerning the importance for learning English in global competition. This study implies that the respondents are aware that English is the language that provides them various accesses not only to knowledge but also access to actively participate at the global level to be internationally recognized for individual and university. Consequently; continuous improvement of learning English with a variety of mode of situation, and continuous use of English actively need to be conducted in order to be up to date. Additionally, the results of the study seek to

		contribute to the formulation of educational policies in terms of opportunity to learn English, access to continuous professional development programs, and upgrading current facilities to more modern facilities.
33	**Exploring Factors that Influence Adult ESL Learners' Reading Accuracy** ***Rafizah Mohd Rawian*** *School of Languages, Civilisation and Philosophy, Universiti Utara Malaysia* *Corresponding author:* *rafizah@uum.edu.my*	**Abstract:** High levels of accuracy when reading is necessary to develop at-a-glace word recognition because it takes repeated accurate readings of a word to turn it into an at-a-glance word. Every time a word is misread there is the strong possibility for lingering confusion over just how that pattern of letters is pronounced (Allington, 2009). The need for high accuracy is the reason why developing decoding skills is one of the important aspects of becoming a successful reader. Due to the important role of reading accuracy, this study attempts to gain some insights about factors that may influence the adult ESL learners' reading accuracy. The present study uses a purposeful random sampling technique in choosing its respondents. Six Diploma students from a public university are chosen as its respondents. The respondents are chosen based on their English proficiency levels – Good, Average and Poor and their proficiency levels are based on their English grade in SPM (Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia). An in-depth interview protocol is used to collect its data. An interview guide, interview questions as well as field notes are used in its data collection. All responses are recorded and they are then analyzed using a thematic analysis. The study reveals that word deletion/omission, word repetition, word pronunciation, word-ending adding, word-ending dropping, word insertion and word replacement are some of the factors that have affected the respondents' reading accuracy. **Keywords:** *Reading Accuracy, Adult ESL Learners, In-depth Interview Protocol*
34	**Grasping Insights on the Effects of Prosodic Features on Adult ESL Learners' Reading**	**Abstract:** Prosody is a linguistic term to describe the rhythmic and tonal aspects of speech; the "music" of oral language (Hudson, Lane and Pullen, 2005).

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Prosody comprises a series of features including pitch or intonation, stress or loudness, and duration or timing, all which contribute to an expressive rendering of a text (Allington, 1983; Schreiber, 1980, 1987, 1991; Dowhower, 1991). When readers embed appropriate volume, tone, emphasis, phrasing and other elements in oral expression, they are giving evidence of actively interpreting or constructing meaning from the passage (Rasinski, 2004). Similar with fluent musicians interpret or construct meaning from a musical score through phrasing, emphasis and variations in tone and volume, fluent readers use cognitive resources to construct meaning through expressive interpretation of the text. A fundamental task of fluent reading is to supply the prosodic features in a text, although they are not graphically represented (Schreiber, 1980). This study seeks to discover how prosodic features namely expression and volume, pace, phrasing, and smoothness influence adult ESL learners' reading. The present study uses a purposeful random sampling technique in choosing its respondents. Six Diploma students from a Malaysian public university are chosen as its respondents. The respondents are chosen based on their English grades that they obtained in their SPM examination (Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia). An in-depth interview protocol is used to collect its data. An interview guide, interview questions as well as field notes are used in its data collection. All responses are recorded and analyzed using a thematic analysis.

Keywords: *Reading Prosody, Prosodic Features, Adult ESL Learners*

| 35 | **Implementation of Macromedia Flash 8 to Improve Writing Ability of Students in French Study Program Unimed**

Tengku Ratna Soraya, Nurilam Harianja and Hesti Fibriasari
French Language Education Study Program Universitas Negeri Medan | **Abstract:** This research aims to find out the process as well as the result of implementation macromedia flash 8 to improve writing ability the students of French Study Program at Faculty of Arts and Languages, State University of Medan. This study uses a macromedia flash 8 with the assumption that the macromedia flash 8 can improve the ability of students to writing. The research methodology used is action research developed by Kemmis & Mc |

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<td>*Corresponding author:*
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<td>Taggart with four steps: (1) planning, (2) action implementation, (3) observation, and (4) reflection. This study lasted for three cycles. In the first cycle, results were obtained as 13 students or 65% of 20 students earned grades above the prescribed minimum standards. Furthermore, in the second cycle the number of students who score above the minimum standard increases to 80%, and at the end of the third cycle to 95% students. The results of this study show that media macromedia flash 8 is very effective in helping students improve the writing ability of French texts. This research recommends to the lecturers of French courses in general to using the macromedia flash 8 in the teaching and learning process of writing in the classroom of Production Ecrite Pre Avancée.

Keywords: *Macromedia Flash 8, Writing, Action Research*</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>**Evidence-based Smartphones Use in an Academic Writing Course**

Michelle Andrino Garcia
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<td>**Abstract:** The role of smartphones is vital in the academia as interconnectivity in the classroom is reported to promote learning autonomy, flipped learning, increase motivation, and teaching and learning mobility. This study aimed to investigate the perspectives of science and engineering students of smartphones use in an academic writing course. The data were collected from students who were enrolled in a writing course in a top-ranked Science and Technology University in Thailand. There were 50 students who voluntarily submitted reflections toward the end of the semester. The study was qualitative in nature, and mixed-method was used in the data analysis in which inductive coding and frequency count were used. The findings elicited specific situations of smartphones use in an academic writing course, for example, knowing and looking the meaning of words, knowing the word form, finding information, taking notes, brainstorming with friends, using translation, and among others. Two roles of smartphones use were coded. The first role is facilitative (219 specific situations), having seven categories: resource-based (132), cognitive-based</td>
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		(44), memory-based (14), output-based (14), collaborative-based (6), entertainment-based (5), and communicative-based (4). Another is debilitative role (43 specific situations), indicating three specific categories, such as cognitive distraction (19), undesirable behavior (15), and connective interruption (9). Other findings included specific situations where smartphones use is unnecessary were teaching (13), assessment (9), and learning (8). The results are significant for both teachers and learners as it offers specific situations where smartphones use is essential. It is recommended for teachers to complement their teaching using smartphones. **Keywords:** *Smartphones use; Academic writing; Perceptions of students; Facilitative role; Debilitative role*
37	**Academic Perception and Learning Preferences in Bruneian Students** ***Mas Ayu Kartika Dewi Hj. Mumin*** *Universiti Teknologi Brunei* *masayu.mumin@utb.edu.bn* ***Hjh Shanafizahwatty Hj Mat Salleh*** *Universiti Teknologi Brunei* *shana.salleh@utb.edu.bn*	**Abstract:** This paper looks into the academic perception and learning preferences of Bruneian students in business department at a Bruneian university. This study was part of a cross-cultural study but this paper will only concentrate on the Bruneian context. Due to the lack of such literature on tertiary students in Brunei, this study examines preferred learning conditions, assessment preferences as well as lecturer-students relationship. This paper also sought to look at the complexity of the relationship between these choices and the students' own cultural background. There were 50 participants in this study, all comprising of business undergraduates from six different business programmes that uses a mixed method approach that uses questionnaires and semi-structured interviews as instruments. The findings portray the Bruneian students' lack of independence and penchant for following the cultural norms. The findings also show that Bruneian students' academic perception and choices were highly influenced by their culture and religion following the country's national philosophy of Malay Islamic Monarchy. This demonstrates the strength of cultural influences on one's academic

		perception and preferences.
38	**Probability and Usuality Utilization in Indonesian President Candidate Debate in 2019** *Humaizi* *Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara* *Muhammad Yusuf* *Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara* *Corresponding author:* *humaizi@usu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Probability and usuality are parts of modalization. This study departs from systemic functional linguistic perspective as the main theory. This study provides investigation of the use of probability and usuality in Indonesian president candidate discourse. This study implements qualitative content analysis as the research design. The source of the data is the utterances obtained from two sessions of the Indonesian presidential debate in 2019 held on February 17th and March 30th, 2019 which performs head-to-head race between Prabowo and Joko Widodo. The data were in the form of words and clauses containing modalization. In processing and analyzing the data, AntConc 3.4.5 software was utilized. The findings illustrates that probability and usuality were used in the discourse totaling to 307 occurrences divided into three levels of each category including high, median, and low. Prabowo domineers in terms of the occurrences while there are missing types of usuality in Jokowi's utterances namely median and low usuality. The type of low probability becomes dominant type used by both candidates totaling to 210 occurrences (68.4%). The dominant use of low probability in their statements signals low belief possessed by the candidates. **Keywords:** *Probability, Usuality, Systemic Functional Linguistic, Presidential Debate*
39	**An Empirical Analysis of Saudi EFL Learners' Learning Orientation towards Inquiry-based Instruction** *Shadma Iffat Rahmatullah* *Faculty of Language & Translation, King Khalid University, Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* *Corresponding author:* *sh_iff@yahoo.com*	**Abstract:** Implementing the Inquiry-based learning technique in the Saudi EFL classroom may yield innovations in the existing language learning paradigm. Undoubtedly, this activity-based learning that finds its foundation in Constructivist philosophy is quite motivational and enthusiastic for language learners rather than relying on the monotonous notes provided by the lecturer. However, it is the learners' positive attitude toward the Inquiry-based Instructions that help its implementation in the teaching-learning process. This empirical study

strives to uncover Saudi learners' learning orientation toward inquiry-based instruction as language pedagogy. To evaluate students' analytical learning attitude, the researcher at first carried out an observational study in the first half of two consecutive semesters and later employed a survey questionnaire on college students of King Khalid University. The data obtained through the questionnaire indicates that a large majority perceive this activity-based learning technique as painstaking and laborious. However, almost 45% of respondents felt it motivational, constructive, and self-sufficient. At the same time, the observational study exhibits the inefficacy of imposing inquiry-based instruction methods in EFL classrooms. A low proportion of participants (15%) were able to accomplish the assigned tasks. The majority of students felt hesitant to respond to the questions. They appeared apprehensive about the questions asked by the teachers. To conclude, the critical influencing factors that cause their resistance are their language incompetency to respond to the questions posed in the classroom, their pessimistic outlook, negativity in learning perception, and lack of enthusiasm to execute an in-depth study by investigating and exploring the given topics. Their disinclination for these inquiry-based assignments leads to the ineffectiveness of this teaching technique.

Keywords: *Constructivist theory, Inquiry-based instruction, learning attitude, Saudi students, teaching technique*

| 40 | **Effects of On-line Teaching on Learning Proficiency of Students: Case Study of English for Specific Purposes (Engineering)**

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Faculty of Engineering, Mahasarakham University, Kham Riang, Kantharawichai, Maha Sarakham, Thailand. | **Abstract:** English communicating skills are highly important for engineers. Most educational institutions therefore create subjects related to English for specific purposes on engineering. However, due to the Covid-19 virus pandemic, teaching the subjects with the old style in the classroom has to be changed to be with social distancing. On-line teaching which allow self-study and review would be one of the most used choices. Nevertheless, effects of online media teaching on |

learning proficiency has not been properly studied and thus leads to this research. This research has objectives to develop online media teaching for the subject, as well as to study effects of online media teaching on learning proficiency of engineering students. The medias were designed based on the principles of Allen, and Pollock and Grabinger recorded by using Zoom Meeting program and then used the Facebook as a channel of teaching and communicating. The tests and data collection were done with the group of students who attended the subject arranged by Office of General Education, Mahasarakham University, Thailand for the academic year 2019 (204 students) in comparison with groups of year period 2016-2017 (313 students) and 2018 (125 students) for fully classroom and 50:50 in-classroom: online teachings, respectively. The statistical tools used for the research analysis were mean, percentage, standard deviation from normalized data. The research results when comparing online media teaching to in-classroom teaching showed that: The attendance scores were slightly different, varying during 9.32 – 9.57 marks from 10 full marks. The students tended to attend the subject more with the online teaching with 1.60%. The responsibility scores (homework, exercises and assignments) became less, reduced from 27.89 marks to 25.21 marks of 30 full marks (-9.61%). This was because of the fact that students had to have higher responsibility under self-control. On the other hand, the knowledge and intelligent scores (biggest portion of scores; 60%) increased significantly to 30.48 marks from 26.07 marks, which was 16.92% increased. This was because the students had chance to select the most suitable time for them for their study in the subject online, as well as, being able to review all the times and unlimited if required. When considering the total score, the students had significantly increased in their score, from 63.35 to 69.53 (increasing by 9.76%) when teaching fully online and only 3.22% increase for 50:50 in-classroom: online teaching, respectively. In addition, research results also showed that satisfaction on the

teacher and the environment of teaching when using fully online rather significantly reduced from 4.62 to 4.39 (- 4.98 %) and from 4.47 to 4.18 (- 6.49%), respectively. However, both teaching techniques staged in very good levels of satisfaction. This is because in-classroom teaching would provide better environment for asking questions and discussion compared to the online teaching. This also reflected by the feedback and comments on the teacher and environment after the subject was finished, which reduced from 19 messages to 1 message. In conclusions, fully online media teaching provided only slightly change for the students' ethics and morals (up to 1.60% difference) but improved knowledge and cognitive skills for the students with 16.92% higher in total score. In contrast, fully online media teaching reduced interpersonal skills and responsibility of the students, reflected by a smaller number of feedback and comments from students to teacher after the teaching course finished.

Keywords: *On-line Teaching, Learning Proficiency, English for Specific Purposes, and Engineering*

| 41 | ***'To be or not to be'*: Paper Dictionaries in the Digital Age**

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 Corresponding author: *naltuwairesh@ksu.edu.sa* | **Abstract:** The focus of most studies on the uses and attitudes of dictionary users has been on foreign and second language learners, with seldom attention paid to translation trainees. Given that the dictionary is an indispensable tool used by translators, research in this regard is crucial to uncover the translator trainees' uses of and attitudes towards different forms of dictionaries. Research in this area will thus inform translation pedagogy. Providing students with guidance regarding their uses of dictionaries helps develop their instrumental sub-competence, which will ultimately lead to an improvement in their translation competence in general. This study aims at uncovering the uses and attitudes of Saudi undergraduate female translation trainees towards the different forms of dictionaries available for them today. The survey results indicated that the participants prefer and actually use bilingual dictionaries more frequently than monolingual ones. |

		Further, the findings revealed that the respondents prefer using electronic dictionaries, rather than paper ones, because they are more convenient, portable, comprehensive and up-to-date. The results also showed that the participants use paper dictionaries often in exams and when they need specialised dictionaries. Despite being a single-site study with a rather small sample, the results of this study provide useful guidance for translator trainers, in terms of uses and preferences. **Keywords:** *dictionary use; electronic dictionary; paper dictionary; translation pedagogy; translation trainee*
42	**Challenge in Online Learning during Covid-19 Pandemic: Lesson-Learned from Universities in Indonesia** *Mursyidin* *Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Malikussaleh* *Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Teuku Umar* ***Firman Parlindungan and Refanja Rahmatillah*** *Curriculum and Language Development Center, Universitas Teuku Umar* *Corresponding author:* *mursyidinza@unimal.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Higher education faces alarming challenge due to the global Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic. All learning activities are transferred to online environment. Higher education institutions must adapt from conventional face-to-face learning (direct learning) to fully digitalized learning. This study aims to examine how the Covid-19 phenomenon changes the landscape of education in universities in Indonesia. In particular, this study reveals the preferences of online learning platforms that are often used by lecturers in Indonesia, the conceptions of online teaching and learning, and the challenges faced during the teaching and learning process. This research involved 57 lecturers from various universities in Aceh, Indonesia. The data was analyzed using a qualitative approach. The results showed, firstly, the online learning platform used by lecturers. 77.2% of 57 respondents often use WhatsApp Group, 56.1% use Zoom, and 29.8% use Google Class as a medium for online learning during the Covid-19 period. The second is related to the conception of online teaching and learning during Covid-19. Broadly speaking, respondents have a teaching pattern by delivering material, asking questions, and a question and answer process or discussion. This shows that the concept of learning is more oriented towards teaching-focused than learning-focused. Finally, with regard to challenges,

		some challenges faced by lecturers in Aceh can be divided into two categories, namely those related to: (1) facilities or infrastructure, and (2) human resources. This study indicates that online learning practices that are different from conventional learning require special skills and knowledge at the learning planning, implementation, and learning evaluation stages. Continuous development of lecturer professionalism competence needs to be done. **Keywords:** *Online Learning, Covid-19 Pandemic, Higher Education*
43	**Communication and Online Learning in Higher Education During Covid-19 Pandemic in Aceh** *Reni Juliani, Putri Maulina and Friska Marina* *Universitas Teuku Umar* *Rena Juliana* *STAIN Teungku Dirundeng Meulaboh* *Corresponding author:* *renijuliani@utu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Covid-19 cases in Indonesia have been published since early March 2020. These cases have continued to increase significantly, spreading to almost all provinces in Indonesia including Aceh Province. In fact, Aceh province is the province with the highest increase in coronavirus deaths in mid-October. As conditions deteriorate, the government continues to implement policy reforms to suppress the spread of Covid-19, including policies in the education world using online methods. Online learning is an educational innovation that uses elements of information technology as a means of support. This study aims to answer the question, how do communication and online learning in universities during the Covid-19 pandemic in Aceh? The theory used in this research is the theory of technological determinism. This research uses qualitative methods with descriptive analytical presentation. **Keywords:** *Communication, Online Learning, Higher Education, Covid-19 Pandemic, Aceh*
44	**Academic Reading Preferences and Behaviors of Indonesian Undergraduate Students during Covid-19 Pandemic** *Firman Parlindungan, Refanja Rahmatillah and Lia Lisyati*	**Abstract:** Over the past decade, numerous studies on reading preferences between print and electronic material had been carried out with generally consistent results of favoring print material. However, current condition of COVID-19 outbreak has forced students to adjust their learning environment to be fully digitalized. Most learning

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materials is delivered digitally. This study investigates the preferences and behaviors of Indonesian undergraduate students in reading their academic materials during the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 318 students from eight universities across Indonesia participated in this study. They were voluntarily asked to respond to an online questionnaire adopted from Mizrachi (2015). The questionnaire focuses on the reading formats that the students prefer (print vs. electronic) and factors that motivate their choices. The data was then analyzed descriptively. Despite of the current demands of digital reading, the results revealed that most of the students still favored print format for their academic materials. Nevertheless, various factors that contributed to the students' preferences were mentioned, including types of courses, accessibility, and print reading habits, which resulted to the students' lack of confidence upon electronic material. Further research should be conducted to better understand on how such factors affect students' favorableness of print material over electronic one.

Keywords: *Reading Preferences, Reading Behaviors, Covid-19 Pandemic*

| 45 | **Exploring the Reflective Typology of Novice EFL Teachers in a Thai University** | **Abstract:** This paper presents the reflective typology elicited from the three data sets of reflective writings written by novice teachers in Thailand's university context. As part of an action research study to improve a novice teacher's professional development, two teachers volunteered to write reflections for a semester of their assigned courses. Three data sets of reflective writings were submitted at the end of a 16-week semester. Due to our desire to provide a more meaningful interpretation of the reflective writings, grounded theory was used, resulting in two emerging themes – descriptive code, which refers to the description of a specific event in the classroom, and reflective code, which include acts in the classroom where the teacher considered an option and reflected on it. In the typology derived from our study, reflections on teaching, students, and |

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		self are common among three data sets. Moreover, the instructional act is a common specific code in both descriptive and reflective codes. The typology can be used to investigate novice teachers' reflective acts to further their professional development.
46	**Gaya Pengajaran Guru Dan Hubungannya Dengan Pembentukan Akhlak Pelajar** *Nurul Osman Samurah, Aminuddin Hehsan, Nasrul Hisyam and Mohd Sani Taib* *Akademik Pengajian Islam, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor.* *Corresponding author:* *osemansam@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** Analisis kes disiplin melalui Sistem Sahsiah Diri Murid (SSDM) 2018 menunjukkan peningkatan ketara bagi Sekolah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan di Negeri Johor. Isu masalah disiplin dikalangan pelajar sekolah agama menimbulkan kegusaran pelbagai pihak. Ini kerana remaja merupakan tonggak kepada pembangunan dan kemajuan kepada sesebuah negara. Pelbagai masalah sosial yang berkaitan dengan sekolah seperti mencuri, membuli, merokok, ponteng sekolah dan sebagainya. Semua pihak seharusnya memainkan peranan untuk membenteras isu disiplin pelajar. Salah satunya adalah melalui gaya pengajaran guru. Oleh itu, kajian ini dilaksanakan bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengajaran guru, tahap pencapaian akademik pelajar dalam bidang al-Syariah dan hubungannya dengan pembentukan akhlak pelajar. Kajian ini ingin mengenalpasti gaya pengajaran guru yang paling dominan untuk menghasilkan pelajar yang cemerlang dalam akademik dan mempunyai peribadi yang mulia. **Keywords:** *Gaya Pengajaran Guru, Tahap Pencapaian, al-Syariah, Akhlak Pelajar*
47	**Digital Storytelling Method to Improve Nursing English Communicative Competence** *Erikson Saragih* *English Education Department, University of Prima Indonesia, Medan* *erikson.saragih@unprimdn.ac.id*	**Abstract:** The low competitiveness of Indonesian nurses abroad is often associated with less communication English skills performed by Indonesian nurses. This paper discusses: 1) the process of applying digital story telling methods to improve nursing communicative competence, 2) description of nurses 'communicative competence having been taught by digital story telling methods, 3) students' perception on digital story telling methods and their communicative competence. By

		using multi-case classroom action research, using research instruments of observation, content analysis and interviews, 125 nursing students of 4 groups of nursing classes of different institutions were selected as the research subjects. The study revealed that the digital story telling method can significantly improve nurses' communicative competence (grammatical competence, strategic competence and sociolinguistic competence). In addition, most nursing students could apply digital story telling learning method well, although few students have not given positive responses. This study recommends that the method is suitably applied to improve nursing communicative competence to increase the confidence of Indonesian nurses to compete with foreign nurses. **Keywords:** *Digital Storytelling, Nurses, Communicative Competence*
48	**The Development and Application of Graphics Media on the Students' Writing Ability of Indonesian Language and Literature** *Holmes Rajagukguk* *Universitas Sisingamangaraja XII Tapanuli* *Jumaria Sirait* *University of HKBP Nommensen*	**Abstract:** This research focuses on determining the extent of graphics media development and application on the students' writing ability of the fifth semester students of Indonesian and Literature at Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Nommensen University in Academic year 2019/2020. The population of this research is 80 students of the fifth semester students of Indonesian and Literature Study Program and they are all taken as the sample of this research. This research is designed by Experimental Research Design, the sample is divided into two groups namely the experimental group/class and the control group/class. Quantitative data is used to answer the research question or problem which was obtained by using essay test instruments that contain writing narrative paragraphs based on the type of graphics presented to the experimental group. Based on the statistical data analysis, it is obtained that: (1) The fifth semester students' ability to write narrative paragraphs is categorized as good with an average of 72.25. (2) The results of the hypothesis test show that tcount> ttable (4.06>1.65) thus the Alternative

		Hypothesis (Ha) proposed is accepted, and the Null Hypothesis (H0) is rejected.
49	**Reducing Communication Apprehension to Promote EFL Learners' Oral Communication** *Nawarat Siritararatn* *Faculty of Humanities,* *Kasetsart University* *Corresponding author:* *nawarat2000@hotmail.com*	**Abstract:** Teaching English in a country where English is perceived as a foreign language is challenging, especially teaching speaking. One of the most significant problems which makes teaching oral communication in class unsuccessful might stem from communication apprehension. Communication apprehension refers to fear and generalized anxiety about oral communication which frequently has a negative impact on speakers' communication behavior and on other aspects (McCroskey, 1977). Lucas (1984) indicates that this fear can be a potential obstacle in learning a foreign language. The current study aims at exploring the effectiveness of the classroom activities designed to diminish the fear of English oral communication and to promote English oral communication in EFL learners. It also attempts to investigate how these activities foster the learners' oral communication ability. The results reveal that the EFL learners were able to improve their oral communication ability through the activities and methods designed to lessen the learners' communication apprehension. **Keywords:** *anxiety; English oral communication ability; fear; learning activities; speaking*
50	**Gender Turn Taking Strategies in Political Talk Show Programs in Kompas Tv** *Muhibbah Rabiatul Lisad, Sri Minda Murni and Meisuri* *Universitas Negeri Medan* *Corresponding author:* *rabiatul.lysa@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** This study investigated the turn taking strategies used by male and female in political talk show programs in KOMPAS TV. This study focuses on how turn taking strategies and what roles they play in managing political talk show interactions hosted by men and women and mix gender conversation. The authors utilize a qualitative research methodology by applying a conversation analysis in the research. The data of the study are the sentences and the phases collected from the conversation between the host and the guests of "Dua Arah" and

		"Satu Meja the Forum" talk show programs. The data were identified, analyzed and categorized based on Jacob L. Mey analysis theory. The findings showed that there were three strategies used by male and female in the political talk shows, which consists of taking the floor (starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping), holding the floor, and yielding the floor. Taking the turn by interruption is likely use both by male and female even though there is the host to encompass a power in talk show. Men and women try to be competitive and show dominance via interrupting to control and develop the topic. **Keywords:** *Turn-Taking Strategies, Conversion Analysis, Political Talk Show*
51	**The Ideology of Woman's Political Speech Text as a Party Leader in Indonesia: A Critical Discourse Analysis** ***Alemina Br.Perangin-angin*** *Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *aleminaperanginangin@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** This research attempts to investigate the ideology contained in women of political speeches as a party leader. Qualitative content analysis was utilized as the research design. The data sources were taken from 10 speeches delivered by women leading a political party in Indonesia. The data were in the form of sentences and analyzed through the theory proposed by Van Dijk. Having been analyzed, the data show that political speeches were delivered as women's representations to promote equality of women and to solve problems experienced by women. Then, it also illustrates the party's struggle for the fate of women in Indonesia. In relation to macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure analysis, the speeches can be used as a means for opinion formation as well as a tool for the speaker campaign through word choices, sentence structure, and the right style so that it is easy to influence listeners. **Keywords**: *Ideology, Political speech, Woman as party leader*
52	**Using Lexical Profiling Tools to Enhance Lexical Richness**	**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of using Lexical Profiling tools in enhancing students' lexical diversity and lexical

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sophistication in written productions. Sixty-eight semester one students from Electrical Department of Polytechnic Sultan Abdul Halim Mua'dzam Shah participated in this study. A quasi-experimental study design was conducted using pretest and post-test on both experimental and control groups. The experimental group was taught using three lexical Profiling Tools and the control group was taught using a module prepared for semester one students in Polytechnic Sultan Abdul Halim Muad'zam Shah. The data in the study was analysed using paired samples t-test followed by analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Then the effect sizes of using lexical profiling tools on lexical diversity and lexical sophistication were calculated. Results of paired sample t-test and ANCOVA for lexical diversity and lexical sophistication indicate that the experimental group performed significantly better than control group in post-test. The result of effect size of using lexical profiling tools on students 'lexical diversity and lexical sophistication indicate a very large effect. The result shows that using lexical profiling tools can improve students' lexical diversity and sophistication in their written production.

Keywords: *Lexical diversity, lexical sophistication, Lexical richness, Lexical Profiling Tools*

53	**The Linguistic Features in Egyptian-Authored English Research Article Literature Reviews in Linguistics**	**Abstract:** Investigating research articles at both macro- and micro-levels has gained remarkable attention due to the adoption of publish or perish culture in home and international universities. Research article different sections have been highly researched; however, the literature review section is still under-researched, especially at the micro level. From another perspective, the linguistic features are central to academic writing since selecting the appropriate lexical items, verb tenses, and voice reflects the intended meaning, conveys the massage, and thus raises the opportunity of one's paper to be accepted for publication. However, mastering these features are challenging and confusing for novice and non-native writers. Finally, no study, to date, has
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investigated the linguistic features in the literature reviews written by Egyptian scholars. Pulling threads together, the current study attempts to fill-in these gaps via comparing the linguistic features of lexical items, tense usage, and voice choice in a sample of ten Egyptian-authored linguistics research article literature reviews in local and international English-medium journals between 2013 and 2019. The paper followed a corpus-driven approach, analyzing the data qualitatively and quantitatively. It used the state-of-the-art #LancsBox (Brezina, Weill-Tessier, & McEnery, 2020). The analysis revealed differences between both sub-corpora in the use of the lexical items, especially in Moves 2 and 3. It was found that the lexical items varied to reflect the different rhetorical functions of the literature review. However, both sub-corpora agreed on using the present simple tense and active voice the most. This paper provides a helpful guide for Egyptian and novice researchers to use the linguistic features more appropriately in their literature reviews. It has pedagogical implications for designing EAP and ESP courses. It ends with recommendations for future studies.

Keywords: *Research articles, Literature reviews, lexical items, tense, voice*

54	**The Rhetorical Structure of Literature Reviews in Egyptian-Authored English Research Articles in Linguistics**

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Abstract: Investigating research article's (RA) different sections has sparked the research interest, especially after the pressing need for publishing in international journals. However, the literature review (LR) section has been paid scant attention compared to the great bulk of research on the other sections. In addition, the LR is considered as one of the most complex and most important sections to be written. It is also one of the most criticized sections by reviewers during the process of reviewing manuscripts for publication. In response to these motives, this paper followed a mixed-approach of qualitative and quantitative techniques to conduct a contrastive analysis of the rhetorical structure of the LRs in a sample of ten Egyptian-authored linguistics

RAs published in local and international English-medium journals between 2013 and 2019. It adopted Kwan's (2006) model of move analysis. The findings revealed the rhetorical variation in the LRs written by both groups, especially concerning Move 2 and Move 3 that were used more frequently in the international sample than in the local one where the focus was on Move 1. In addition, some new steps emerged. The findings also shed light on the problems within the rhetorical structure of the LRs published locally, implying that the lack of rhetorical knowledge is one of the major reasons that hinders writing professional LRs. This paper contributes to a better understanding of the generic structure of the LR, highlighting its communicative function in building robust arguments and thus convincing the research community of the significance of one's research. It has pedagogical implications for teaching Egyptian as well as apprentice researchers how to write more effective LRs. It ends with recommendations for further research.

| 55 | **Colloquial Speech of University Students' Utterance**

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Syamsul.bahri0401@gmail.com | **Abstract**: The purpose of this study is to know more about the use of colloquial speech that grows and develops in youth generation particularly college students. The researcher applied a qualitative descriptive research method with the theory of types of colloquial speech according to Yule (2010) as detailed explanation. The research subject was students' majoring in the English department at the language and art faculty, State University of Medan. Participant observation and interviews were the technique in collecting data. The result showed that from fifty samples of data, there were only seven of nine types shown by students namely, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, acronyms, and multiple processes. College students tend to show the use of coinage, blending, and acronyms. Communicating using colloquial speech or slang can help the user look more relaxed, cooler, |

| | | confident, and not left behind. The informants adopt colloquial speech from online media even surrounding where they lived and applied to the daily conversation with groups of friends.

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| 56 | **Portraits of Indonesian University Graduates of English and Non-English Departments Viewed from English Proficiency**

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 azharlubis@unib.ac.id | **Abstract:** This descriptive quantitative study aimed to profile levels of English proficiency university graduates of English and non-English departments at the faculty of teacher training and education, Universitas Bengkulu (UNIB), Indonesia. A number of 1914 senior students from both departments in the years of 2016 and 2018 were assessed by using a set of English proficiency test comprising listening, grammar and written expression, and reading skills. Data were obtained from the graduates' scores and were analysed using the SPSS software package programme version 22. This turned out that the majority of the English department graduates achieved low intermediate level, with none of them reached the advanced one. Those who were from the non-English departments attained elementary level, with no participants pursued the low intermediate and the advanced ones. The results suggest some considerations for developing a suitable English syllabus as well as equipping the students with lots of English exposure. |
| 57 | **The Impacts of Different Learning Styles in English Language Acquisition for Tertiary Students: UCYP**

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 Chin Kuo Ren & Dedi Sanjaya
 University College of Yayasan Pahang, 26060, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia | **Abstract:** In today's world of education, it is shown that each individual students have or adopt their own styles of learning and these can have an effect on the way they learn. Universities and colleges can further enhance or improve student learning by simply administering an intervention, for example: a learning style questionnaire. The purpose of the study is to determine whether different learning affect the acquisition of the English language amongst tertiary students. In this study, the questionnaire model that has been selected for use is the VARK© questionnaire (the acronym VARK stands for Visual, Aural, Read/write and Kinesthetic sensory models used for information learning). The VARK |

model is termed by Fleming and Mills (1992), in which they stated that there are four modalities that students adhere to which influences their learning of new information or language. The sampling that is used in this particular study would be first-year diploma students from the University College of Yayasan Pahang. They are asked to compete the VARK© questionnaire at the beginning of the study and the results from that questionnaire will then be analysed via SPSS. In addition, the study will also look into the final results of the students' English examination results to decipher whether the different learning styles do have a correlation with the scores that were obtained by the students during the entire session of the course. It is predicted that that students that are more kinesthetically inclined will be the ones that score better than the other three learning styles. With the data that is collected from this study, it should show how effective the VARK© model interview is in determining how lessons will be carried out in the future.

Keywords: *VARK© model, Learning Styles, Tertiary*

| 58 | **Teachers' Perceptions of Teaching STEAM in Pahang Rural Areas**

 Raba'iyah Norshahidi, Ebrahim Panah, Nur Faridatul Jamalia Radzali, Roza Fazlien Adni Zainal, Shafawati Atikah Shapie, Sharifah Nurul Fathiah Syed Zainudin
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 ebrahim@ucyp.edu.my | **Abstract:** Teaching Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) has been critical due to its importance for preparing students for 21st century workplace as country's knowledge-based economy revolves about STEM education. It is argued that education must shift from STEM to Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Art (STEAM) though using 21st century skills (collaboration, communication, critical thinking and creativity, known as 4Cs). Findings of previous studies coupled with the result of Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) indicated that Malaysian secondary school students are underperforming at international scale. The current study is an attempt to investigate Malaysian teachers' (from rural areas of Pahang) perceptions of the skills of 4Cs and their importance in teaching STEM and STEAM. In addition, their use of technology for enhancing the 4cs and consequently STAEM were |

		also explored. This survey study involved 40 randomly selected teachers from Pahang rural areas, who were teaching STEM to secondary school students. The obtained data was analyzed performing descriptive statistics (Mean and Std.) using SPSS 26. The findings indicated that teachers' awareness and practice of 4Cs is unsatisfactory. Besides, their use of technology in enhancing 4Cs is way far from satisfactory. The findings of this study have implications for students, teachers, curriculum developers, and policy makers. **Keywords:** *STEM, STEAM, Technology, Collaboration, Critical Thinking, Communication, Creativity*
59	**The Determinant Factors of University Students Use of Online Educational Gamification** *Ebrahim Panah, Ng Loo Ee, and Chin Kuo Ren* *Center of Brain, University College of Yayasan Pahang, 26060, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia* *Corresponding author:* *ebrahim@ucyp.edu.my*	**Abstract:** The current study attempted to investigate the determinant factors of online educational gamification among University College of Yayasan Pahang (UCYP) students. The study adopted the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) theory and examined its factors namely, Performance Expectancy (PF), Effort Expectancy (EE), Learning Opportunity (LO), and Attitude (ATT) towards Students' game use. The study used a survey involving 240 UCYP students, who were selected randomly. The gathered data was analyzed using SPSS 26 performing both descriptive and inferential statistics (correlation and regression). The findings of data analysis will be presented and accordingly the research implications will be discussed. **Keywords:** *Online Educational Gamification, Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Learning Opportunity, Attitude, Gamification Use*
60	**Teaching STEM and STEAM in Malaysia** *Nur Faridatul Jamalia Radzali, Ebrahim Panah, Raba'iyah Norshahidi, Roza Fazlien Adni Zainal, Shafawati Atikah Shapiee, Sharifah Nurul Fathiah Syed Zainudin*	**Abstract:** The rapid development of technology has brought about 4th industrial revolution resulting in changes in all walks of human life including education. Education should cater to the needs of students by equipping them with 21st century skills (critical thinking, collaboration, communication, and creativity). One of the areas which has attracted the attention of scholars is the shift paradigm from STEM

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to STEAM where students develop the skills of 21st century (4Cs) along with core subjects. With this in mind, the present paper reviews systematically some state-of-the-art articles on teaching STEM and STEAM particularly in Malaysian secondary school context. The finding of the review indicates that teachers are unaware of skills or their practice of 4Cs is unsatisfactory. Besides, they are not using technology properly to develop 4Cs in students. The findings of this paper have implications for students, teachers, curriculum designers and policy makers.

Keywords: *STEM, STEAM, Technology, Collaboration, Communication, Critical Thinking, Creativity*

| 61 | **The Relationship Between the Teachers' Personality and Creative Teaching Style Towards Preschool Children Around Kuantan, Pahang**

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nizam_naqiyuddin@ucyp.edu.my | **Abstract:** This research aims to see the relationship between the teachers' personality and creative teaching style towards preschool children around Kuantan, Pahang. The objectives of this research are to identify the types of personality of preschool teachers, to identify the teacher's creative teaching style towards children's according to the teachers' working experience, and to find correlation between the personality of preschool teachers with their creative teaching style. This study involved a total of 128 preschool teachers in the district of Kuantan, Pahang using observation methods, documentation, and checklists. The data collected was then analysed using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) version 21. The result of this research found that the teachers' personality and teachers' creative teaching style has different importance for the children's creativity development.

Keywords: *Teachers' personality, creative teaching style and preschool* |
| 62 | **Motivation Level in Online Learning vs F2F Learning as a Case Study among UCYP Undergraduate**

Ng Loo Ee and Mohd Khairil Abd Karim | **Abstract:** Virtual learning style is gaining popularity and it is beneficial to gain first-hand information from the learners on their experiences in virtual learning and the impact of virtual learning in their life. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and Movement Control Order as a preventive measure taken by |

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Malaysian government, online learning is enforced in all education institutions. In view of the shift to this 'new normal' teaching and learning style, our primary concern is about the learner's readiness and adaptation; hence, a study to compare motivation level between online learning and traditional F2F learning is initiated. In this study, the ARCS motivation model developed by John Keller is adapted to design a questionnaire to gather information among UCYP undergraduates on their motivation levels in online learning and traditional F2F learning respectively. Motivation level is to be evaluated in 4 aspects, namely: Attention, Relevance, Confidence and Satisfaction for each learning method. The findings in this study indicated there is significant difference in each of the 4 aspects for motivation. The motivation level in F2F learning is higher than online learning. These findings identified some issues faced by learners in online learning and appropriate actions would be taken to improve motivation in online learning and hence, enhance the effectiveness in teaching and learning process.

Keywords: *Motivation, Online learning, Traditional F2F learning*

63	**The Impact of Personality (Extrovert and Introvert) on Speaking Achievement of ESL Tertiary Learners**	

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Abstract: Personality traits are considered as a major factor in speaking abilities of an individual. Personality, defined psychologically, is the collection of enduring behavioural and psychological traits that differentiate between particular humans (Sab, 2001). According to the Myers-Briggs (1998), extraversion and introversion are a pair of personality types that associate with the direction of energy. The first one is characterised by being very talkative. The second one is characterised by being more reserved and more shy. These traits affect our behaviour and our ability to communicate effectively. It has been found that people who have a high level of extraversion tend to be more outgoing. This study was conducted to find out whether personality traits does affect speaking proficiency. The study was conducted on diploma students of UCYP from various backgrounds. First,

	University College of Yayasan Pahang	the ESL learners were asked to take the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) Personality Test. From the test, 40 extrovert and 40 introvert students were identified and were then asked to undergo speaking test to compare their speaking performance. Marks of the speaking test were given based on five categories which are vocabulary, grammar, fluency, content and pronunciation. The results from the test show there were a significant difference between extrovert and introvert speakers in terms of their ability to speak in front of others. The results showed that extroverts have better communication skills than introverts. However, there were no significant difference on the aspects of pronunciation and grammar. Based on this study, inefficient in speaking ability does not resemble lack in language proficiency but comes from the learners' personalities. This can be solved by giving them more exposures and attention. **Keywords:** *introversion, extroversion, speaking achievement, MBTI Personality Test, ESL learners*
64	**The Effect of e-TBLT to Diploma Students in University College of Yayasan Pahang** *Abdurahman Adi Saputra and Meisuri* *Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia* *Nur Azlin Fatesah Azaddin and Nur 'Atirah Mohd Jalil* *University College of Yayasan Pahang, Malaysia*	**Abstract:** Electronic task-based language teaching on the purpose of enhancing students' competency involving them actively in the authentic context recently been highlighted in tertiary English language teaching. This research sought to investigate the effect of electronic task-based language teaching on Reading of Diploma students in University College of Yayasan Pahang. To fulfill the objectives of the study a test was administered among 100 students at the university. Then, they were divided into two subgroups, namely control and experimental groups. Before starting the treatment, a validated teacher-made grammar test in terms of the materials supposed to be covered in both groups was administered to them as the pre-test. Moreover, the experimental group received the treatment, which was teaching and learning grammar through using electronic task-based language teaching and the control group received traditional e-learning which is teaching and learning grammar through instruction

		on examples and drills proposed by the teacher. After 3 sessions of treatment, the two groups were administered the same teacher-made grammar test as post-test. Data were analyzed by Purposive Sampling. The findings showed that the experimental group significantly performed better than the control group. Generally, the experimental groups outperformed the control groups. The results suggest that electronic task-based language teaching can be used in English classes to develop speaking ability among Diploma UCYP students. **Keywords:** *electronic task-based language teaching, traditional e-leraning, Diploma UCYP students.*
65	**A Critical Discourse Analysis of Teun Van Dijk on Binatang Emon's Humor Material Entitle Corona** *Haqqy Luthfita* *Post Graduate School of the State University of Medan*	**Abstract:** This study aims at describing the text analysis, social cognition, social context, and ideology of Bintang Emon's humor material published in social media (instagram account) on March 22nd 2020. This study uses Critical Discourse Analysis method with a Teun A Van Dijk approach model. The data were in the form of news entitled "Corona". The data were analyzed with integrating the third dimension of Teun A Van Djik Discoure model in the unity analysis, they were text, social cognition, and social context. The results found that the Bintang Emon's humor material effected government in promoting the implementation of the covid 19 protocol in the community. The Bintang Emon's humor material in the published of March 22nd, 2020 "Corona" practically used to build the image of government to be more acceptable in socialization of the covid 19 protocol in the community.
66	**Study of Lexical Cohesion in the Text of the Primary Speech of the German Minister Angela Merkel** *Stivani Ismawira Sinambela* *Universitas Sumatera Utara* *vani.sinambela@gmail.com* *Nurlela*	**Abstract:** Cohesion of a discourse is divided into two aspects, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In this study what will be examined is lexical cohesion. This study aims to identify forms of lexical cohesion in the text of the speech of German Prime Minister Angela Merkel. Text analysis of this speech uses Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory. This research is a qualitative research. The design in this study is content analysis with descriptive

	Universitas Sumatera Utara *nurlelamajrul@usu.ac.id* **T. Thyrhaya Zein** *Universitas Sumatera Utara* *t.thyrhaya@usu.ac.id*	characteristics, namely the presentation of data based on the object of research. The data observed were all lexical elements in the form of cohesive words, phrases, clauses and sentences. The results showed the percentage of use of lexical cohesion included (1) 37% repetition; (2) synonymy 8%; (3) hyponymy 7%; (4) receives 2%; (5) antonymy 46%. The data shows that the lexical antonym is the most dominant lexical type found in Angela Merkel's speech text. **Keywords:** *Lexical Cohesion, Speech Text, German Language, Angela Merkel*
67	**Clause Projection in News Item Text Written by EFL Tertiary Students** **Muhammad Yusuf, Ridwan Hanafiah, T. Thyrhaya Zein and Alemina Br. Perangin-Angin** *Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *yusuf_my@usu.ac.id*	**Abstract.** One of important part in news item schematic structure is source part. Projected clauses are commonly found in this part. Projected clause deals with locution type or idea type. This study provides the analysis of how projected clauses are utilized in the source part of news item text. The research design employment was qualitative content analysis. The data were in the form of clauses obtained from 50 (fifty) news item texts written by second-year students of English department of Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia. The analysis departs from the theory of logical function based on systemic functional linguistic (SFL) perspectives. The analysis reveals that both projection categories can be found. Paratactic locution dominates the occurrences totaling to 76.36%. The reliability was improved by the help of two senior lecturers whose their research interests are in systemic functional linguistics and written discourse. From the analysis, this leads to conclusion that the students tend to use quoting style through verbal processes dominantly in their sources part. **Keywords:** *clause projection, news item, paratactic, locution, idea, SFL*

SELECTED ABSTRACTS
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University College of Yayasan Pahang (UCYP)

Theme: Social Science

No.	Paper's Title & Author (s)	Abstracts
1	**Income Analysis and Value-Added of Danu Tofu Industry in Alue Peunyareng Village Meureubo Sub-District West Aceh** ***Devi Agustia, Hilka Yuliani, Dedy Darmansyah, Maya Indra Rasyid, Lia Angraeni & Nanda Triandita*** *Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh Barat, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *devi.agustia@utu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Soybean is one of the main food commodity besides rice and corn. The inability to meet domestic demand for soybean makes Indonesia dependent on imported soybean which cause the fluctuation on its price. This has an impact on the processing industry that use soybean as raw material. One of the industries that use soybean as raw material is "DANU" Tofu Industry, located in Meureubo sub-district, West Aceh. Every business basically expects maximum profit with low produstion costs and efficient production rates. This study aimed to analyze the income and value-added of "DANU" Tofu Industry. Data were analyzed by means of quantitative analysis, including income analysis and Hayami value-added analysis. Results showed that the income earned was IDR 373.316 and the value-added earned was IDR. 21.326 for each production process. **Keywords**: *Tofu industry, income, value-added, Hayami model*
2	**Changes in Quality, Income and Product Markets of Trigona Honey Business Group in Aceh: A Case Study during Covid 19-Pandemic** ***Maya Idra Rasyid, Dedy Darmansyah and Yoga Nugroho*** *Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh Barat, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *dedydarmansyah@utu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** The current Covid-19 pandemic has affected small scale enterprises in many ways. In particular, it had an impact on decreasing the level of purchases, so that the income of small-scale enterprise is lower than usual. This also happened to the Trigona honey business group in Sama Tiga Sub-district of West Aceh, Indonesia. One of the causes is the changing pattern of consumer's decision making in buying goods. They are now more selective in buying products. This condition is a new problem that arises in the trigona honey business group where product quality standards that must be met in response to consumer needs are assumed to increase costs in the production process. The increase in costs will later affect revenue and market segments which have been the target of the trigona honey business group. In this case business actors are expected to make breakthroughs that are expected to be

		solutions so that group businesses can continue to run and survive the current pandemic. That being said, the researcher is interested in analyzing the changes in quality, income and product market in the trigona honey business group located in Sama Tiga Sub-District of West Aceh Regency. This study used interview method in analyzing the business environment that has an impact on change of quality and markets before and after the pandemic. Then, the researchers analyzed the income before and after the pandemic. **Keywords:** *Covid-19, Trigona Honey, Small Scale Business*
3	**Innovation Diffusion and Technology Acceptance: The Case of Farmers in Aceh – Indonesia** *Putri Maulina, Firman Parlindungan, Said Fadhlain, Muzakkir, Siti Muzdalifah* *Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh Barat, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *firman@utu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Technology and communication are developing rapidly with the presence of cutting-edge communication tools that make it easier for people to carry out their daily activities. Diffusion is broadly conceived as communicating an innovation in a social system within a certain period of time. This study aims to examine the relationship between the diffusion of innovation and the level of acceptance of technology, called Combine Harvesters, in farmers of Labuhan Haji Barat, Aceh, Indonesia. 95 farmers of Labuhan Haji were selected as participants of this study through a cluster random sampling method. They were asked to fill a validated questionnaire focusing on the characteristic of communication and their response to or acceptance of the technology. Spearman Rho Correlation Coefficient was computed using SPSS tool. The analysis showed that there was a statistically significant correlation between innovation diffusion and technology acceptance in farmers of Labuhan Haji Barat (rs=.63, p<.001, N=95). Squaring the correlation coefficient indicated that 54.8% of the variance in the percent of technology acceptance (combine harvester) was explained by the presence of innovation diffusion. This finding indicated that the socialization of the use of combine harvester for farmers in Labuhan Haji Barat is needed to increase the technology acceptance that may help farmers improve farming

		quality in their lands.
4	**Filtering Before Sharing Hoax Covid-19 Anticipation Efforts Social Media Perspective, Islamic Communication Ethics and Public Responsibility** *Yuliana Restiviani, Nadhar Putra, Syailendra Reza Irwansyah and Rita Zahara* *Doctoral Program Student of the UIN Sumatera Utara-Medan, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *nadhar1607@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** Ryan Holiday in his best seller book "Trust Me I'm Lying: Confessions of A Media Manipulator" divulges his actions in manipulating media news. This book is written based on his personal experiences in the world of blogging, public relations, and online intrigue. The book turned out to be very relevant to the current condition of Indonesia. The Mastel survey in 2019 concluded that Social Media is the highest channel for spreading hoax news in Indonesia. The Covid-19 pandemic has become fertile ground for the spread of hoax news, both news related to efforts to prevent and control Covid-19. Official information from Government and Non-Government institutions that work hard and focus on suppressing the Covid-19 number is often broken by hoax news that leads the public not to believe and underestimate Covid-19. Hoax news is also able to spread fear and excessive anxiety, thus encouraging people to act counterproductively to efforts to prevent and handle Covid-19. This research is aimed at contributing thoughts in an effort to anticipate Covid-19 hoaxes from the perspective of social media, Islamic communication ethics, and public responsibility. In this qualitative research method, data is obtained from various sources both online and mainstream media as well as literature and journal studies. After the data was collected, it was analysed descriptively. The results showed that hoax news could be done by anyone regardless of gender, age, education, economy, social and political affiliation. To anticipate hoaxes, awareness of communication ethics must be raised again. This study also concludes that Islamic Communication Ethics can actually maintain the basic principles of communication, namely honest, accurate, free, and responsible and constructive criticism. Anticipating hoaxes is a shared responsibility, both personal, community, and government. Carefulness in

		receiving news is important, filter the received news before sharing it with others.
5	**Self-Regulation vs State Regulation – Analysing the Appropriate Regulatory Style for Online News Portals in Malaysia** *Nazli Ismail Nawang* *Faculty of Law and International Relations,* *Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin* *Aminuddin Mustaffa* *Faculty of Law and International Relations,* *Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin* *Mazni Abdullah* *Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business and Accountancy,* *University of Malaya* *Corresponding author:* *inazli@unisza.edu.my*	**Abstract:** In this era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (I.R. 4.0), all activities and industries around the globe have been greatly affected by the merging of the physical, digital and biological world. The media industry is no exception as digitation has altered the media landscape and affected the dissemination of news and information. In Malaysia, the people have at present preferred online news portals and other electronic publications over the traditional print and broadcast media. This scenario has raised a cause for concern as the former is not subjected to any statutory regulations whilst the later has for long been controlled by specific media statutes and regulations. For that reason, this paper attempts to examine the regulatory styles of self-regulation and statutory regulation and to identify the most appropriate regulatory regime for the media industry in Malaysia. In so doing, the study will adopt qualitative research to examine the features as well as the pros and cons of applying these regulatory systems. It will then analyse the existing statutory regulations that have currently been resorted to control the traditional media and finally to identify the most appropriate regulatory style for the governance of the traditional media and online news portals in the country. To sum up, it is submitted that in this era of IR4.0, the same regulatory framework should be applied equally to both the print and online media and the chosen style of regulation should take into consideration of the phenomenal development and exceptional innovation of the information and communication technology (ICT). **Keywords:** *Self-regulation, State regulation, Online news portals, Media regulation, and Malaysia*
6	**Social Networking in the**	**Abstract:** The success of community empowerment

	Dimensions of Economic Welfare Based on Local Communities in Minangkabau as a Model of Empowerment for Islamic Communities *Muhamad Jamil* *Islamic High School of Religion Tarbiyah Islamiyah Foundation's in Padang* *M Bahri Ghazali and Hasan Mukmin* *Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia* *Syafrimen Syafril and Welhendri Azwar* *State Islamic University (UIN) Imam Bonjol Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia* *Azhar Jaafar* *Academy of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language University College of Yayasan Pahang Malaysia* *Corresponding author:* *jamiljaey@gmail.com*	programs is influenced by efforts to re-interpret a community as an object of empowerment. In Minangkabau, the community is identical to the *Kaum*, due to special indicators that become identity, such as grouping humans according to matrilineal lines. As a community, the *Kaum are* also affected by social changes that cause two types of models *Kaum*, namely; *The* modern and *the* traditional. In *tribe* this traditional antaranggotanya still strong relationship characterized by cooperation, so that the social and personal needs as a social unit can be fulfilled. The basic question that needs to be answered in this research is how is the existence of social networks in the economic welfare based on the *Kaum* as a local community in Minangkabau as a model of empowering Islamic society? To answer this question, the inductive logic used is *multiple case design* by taking five (5) *Kaum* in Nagari Tabek Patah as the *locus of study*. The data obtained were analyzed based on the logic of case study research, and processed using the NVIVO application. This research found that people-based social networks formed naturally and became an inseparable part of the Kaum social structure. Apart from that, social networks are also strengthened by customary norms so that the network between actors in the community is integrated at the same time as a control in realizing economic welfare. **Keywords:** *social network, local community, economic welfare*
7	**Investigating, Classifying and Maintaining Mandailing Cultural Terminology** *Syahron Lubis, Muhizar Muchtar and Adriana Hasibuan* *Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Sumatera Utara* *Corresponding author:* *ronlubis@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** A number of Mandailing Language's (ML) lexical items is susceptible to loss particularly cultural terms and idiomatic cultural expressions. The loss is firstly caused by the replacement of the old cultural words by new ones and secondly it might be due to infrequent and limited use of the words. This study tries to investigate, classify those cultural terms and expressions and to propose some ways in order to maintain those cultural terms. Fifty common cultural terms and fifty idiomatic expressions have been collected from Mandailing

		tradition figures and from some printed sources. The common cultural terms belong to simple (one-word structure) terms and complex (more than one-word structure) terms. The simple terms contain literal meanings and the complex terms contain non-literal meanings and those idiomatic expressions contain idiomatic/connotative meanings only. Three ways can be suggested in order to sustain the life of those terms and expressions: 1. To record every cultural term and expression and have them published for public readers, 2. To train more people to become tradition figures in order to master and practice the use of those cultural terms and expressions and 3. To write more books on Mandailing traditions for children's reading material at schools. **Keywords:** *cultural term, idiomatic cultural expression, ceremony, tradition*
8	**Cyberbullying among Children in the Social Media: An Analysis on the Legal Protection under the Malaysian Laws** ***Nurulhuda binti Ahmad Razali*** *College of Business Management & Accounting, Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN), Pahang, Malaysia / PhD Candidate, Faculty of Law and International Relations, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), Terengganu, Malaysia* ***Nazli Ismail Nawang*** *Faculty of Law and International Relations, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), Terengganu, Malaysia* *Corresponding author:* *nurulhanif1804@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** Cyberbullying in simple terms refers to the acts of bullying others perpetuated in the cyber world. The term has been defined as 'an aggressive, intentional act carried out by a group or individual, using electronic forms of contact, repeatedly and over time against a victim who cannot easily defend him or herself.' With the widespread use of the Internet, cyberbullying has now become a global issue. This is reflected in a poll by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in 2019 which discovered that more than a third of young people in 30 countries have become victims of online bullying. As to the situation in Malaysia, it was observed that three in 10 young Malaysians had been bullied in the cyberspace last year. The prevalence of cyberbullying has become headlines in local newspapers when a 16-year-old teenager committed suicide in May 2019 after a poll which she posted on her social media supported her decision to kill herself. Thus, this paper intends to investigate the incidence of cyberbullying among children on the social media in Malaysia and to explore legal protection that may be resorted to

		protect children from cyberbullies under the laws in Malaysia. The study has adopted doctrinal research as it will scrutinise relevant statutory provisions as well as other secondary sources from scholarly articles, text books, conference papers and other materials on child law. The outcome of the study would be beneficial in formulating specific legislation to tackle cyberbullying in the country. To sum up, it is timely for the related ministries to come up with specific laws since the existing general laws are arguably inapt and deficient in tackling the offence of cyberbullying. **Keywords:** *Cyberbullying, children, Social Media, Malaysian Law.*
9	**China-Asean Bivariate Relationship: A Capital Market Cointegration Analysis** ***Amsal Irmalis and Fajri Hadi*** *Faculty of Economics, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh Barat, Indonesia* ***Teuku Zulham*** *Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *amsal.irmalis@utu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** This study examines stock market cointegration using the latest data to investigate countries with the least integrated stock market and provide the most profitable diversification opportunities. This study aims to see the cointegration of the stock market of ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos) with the stock markets of more developed countries, namely the Republic of China. The data used is the monthly price index of the composite stock index (Composite Index) of each country from 2012-2018. The method used is a bivariate cointegration approach with testing using the Johansen Test. The results of this study indicate that stock exchanges in ASEAN do not have cointegration with the Chinese stock markets. **Keywords:** *Capital Market, Stock Market, Cointegration Analysis, ASEAN*
10	**Business Model Transformation of Fish Processing Group in Kuala Bubon Village after the Omnibus Law Bill on Job Creation** ***Dedy Darmansyah, Yuliatul Muslimah, Devi Agustia and Maya***	**Abstract:** The government of Indonesia has currently passed the Omnibus Law bill on job creation. This law may have impacted many businesses sectors, including small scale enterprises and small business groups like the fish processing group in Kuala Bubon Village of Aceh Barat, Indonesia. This condition requires them to adapt their business model in the

	Indra Rasyid *Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh Barat, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *dedydarmansyah@utu.ac.id*	near future. This study aims to investigate the process of transformation of business model conducted by the fish processing group in Kuala Bubon Village of Aceh Barat, Indonesia. 10 members of the fish processing group in Kuala Bubon Village were involved as participants in this study. Data collection was done through a semi structured interview and a focus-group discussion. The data was then analyzed qualitatively. The results showed that entrepreneurial behavior has an influence on the success of a business. All members involved in running the business must map the current business model, know the business environment, and evaluate the transformation and development of the business group. **Keywords:** *Business Model, Fish Processing Group, Job Creation, Omnibus Law*
11	**Quo Vadis Islamic Philosophy in Formulating Regulations for the Operation of Umrah Worship during the Pandemic: Sacralization or Profanisation** ***Salamuddin*** *Faculty of Tarbiyah Science and Teacher Training, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Indonesia* ***Mukhlis Lubis*** *Study Program of Sharia Economic Law, State College of Islamic Studies Mandailing Natal, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *mukhlislubis@stain-madina.ac.id*	**Abstract:** The creativity of Islamic philosophy in formulating regulations for pilgrimages to Umrah during this pandemic has increased the advantages and the disadvantages among academics. Academics who are pro-optimistic see this breakthrough as a sacred opportunity to govern modern Umrah. Meanwhile, those who reject it in order to formalize Umrah's worship pre-formally. Based on the above disagreement, this article would like to explore in what direction creation of Islamic theory is to be taken during the pandemic in the formulation of the Umrah regulations? Will it lead to a pre-formalization of regulations or establish existing regulations based on the demands of the situation and the present conditions? This paper tempted to solve the above problem by employs a qualitative descriptive approach with the Miles and Huberman interactive model data analysis technique. This article also provides an engineering strategy for the advancement of Islamic philosophy in the formulation of regulations based on faith in Umrah. This idea is developed in three essential stages: the laying of foundations for Tauhid laws, the convergence of Islamic philosophy with other fields

		of science, and the revitalization of realistic Islamic principles during this pandemic. This blueprint engineering is intended to be a format to improve future Umrah regulations with real confidence and accountability for future challenges. **Keywords:** *Quo Vadis, Philosophy, Regulation, Umrah, Pandemic.*
12	**Cosmetic, Drug or Both? Protection of cosmetic users in the context of Malaysia Legal Paradigm** *Norhasliza binti Ghapa* *Faculty of Law and International Relations, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin* *haslizaghapa@unisza.edu.my*	**Abstract:** Currently, due to high demand from female consumers and intense urbanisation, the cosmetic industry in Malaysia is rising steadily. All levels of society use cosmetic products, including personal care, regardless of age, financial condition and gender. Several cosmetic founders have been motivated by ever growing sales to launch variations of cosmetic products for consumer use. Each cosmetic product, however, has its own advantages and disadvantages, often harmful and adverse effects, but Malaysian consumers are not yet aware of the matter. Therefore, shielding cosmetic consumers from any possible flaws that could put them at risk is essential. This paper will therefore analyse, on the basis of an established statistical report, current issues relating to cosmetic products in the domestic market. This study will further analyse the extent to which current Malaysian laws, in particular the Consumer Protection Act 1999, the Sales of Goods Act 1957 and the Drug and Cosmetics Control Regulations 1984, protect consumers from unsafe cosmetic products and what remedies are available if the unsafe cosmetic products consumed by cosmetic users have adverse effects. **Keywords:** *Cosmetic Products, Product Safety, Consumer, Consumer Protection, Remedies.*
13	**Legal Review on Unfair Force Majeure Clause in Outbound Package Travel** *Norhasliza binti Ghapa* *Faculty of Law and International*	**Abstract:** The pandemic of covid-19 has an immense and rapidly changing impact on the everyday lives of the vast majority of citizens and companies. Businesses have been forced to close by legislation in particular. Even if the companies are still active, they frequently fail to meet their contractual

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responsibilities in the manner originally planned. Businesses that offer facilities for fun, relaxation, enjoyment and entertainment face unparalleled delays and cancellation. This includes the outbound travel package service. Force majeure is a common feature used by travel agencies in an outbound package travel contract to assign a risk of non-performance following an unforeseen change of circumstances. However, when the travel companies use this provision to side-step from any responsibility, force majeure term in is typically protested as unfair by consumers. By applying the qualitative research method, this paper examines the concept of force majeure in the context of outbound package travel with special reference to the Consumer Protection Act 1999 and Tourism Industry Act 1992. The authors will employ doctrinal and statutory analysis and its finding will demonstrate the legal rights entitled by package travel consumers, effects of unfair force majeure clause to the contract entered by the consumers and travel agencies and remedies available to consumers.

Keywords: *Force Majeure, Unfair Contract Term, Consumer Protection, Remedies.*

| 14 | **Millennials Views of the Perceived Causes of Debris in Southwest Aceh District** **Ika Kusumawati** *Marine Science Department, Teuku Umar University, Meulaboh, West Aceh Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia* **Mita Setyowati** *Agrotechnology Department, Teuku Umar University, Meulaboh, West Aceh Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia* **Agung Dharma Syakti** | **Abstract:** Marine litter is a global problem and society plays an important role in behavior. We analyzed senior high school student perceptions of marine debris contributing factors. We are using 150 respondents. Respondents reported high levels of concern about marine litter (55%). The problem was attributed to behavior when visits the coast. Regression analyses demonstrated the importance of psychological factors such as values and social norms above sociodemographic variables. These findings are important for communications to reduce inputs of marine litter to the ocean environment. **Keywords:** *Marine Debris, Perceptions, and Behavior* |

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| 15 | **Unlocking Opportunities in New Norms Era using 21st Century Technology and Application in Memorization of Qur'ān for Student in Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) Experience**

Nusairah Ramli
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia | **Abstract:** COVID-19 is catastrophic global upheaval with potential to uphold the teaching strategy into a new level. The pandemic urge educators to be more proactive to address students' academic and social emotional needs for the time being to counterbalance for the unpredictable combination of distance learning, blended learning through several technologies and applications (Darling-Hammond, Linda Hyler, 2020). This article presents new teaching strategy at the Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) for medical students to complete the integration of Aqli and Naqli in Medical Curriculum including Qur'ān memorization. The priority of this article stands on the teaching strategy used in New Norms Era which is the implementation of distance blended learning method, Moodle, Microsoft Teams and Online WhatsApp video call during COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *Higher education, distance learning, blended learning, Moodle, COVID-19, Teams Microsoft Office, WhatsApp* |
| 16 | **Learning Law Through Portal: Law Students' Perceptions on Islamic Family Law Portal**

Asiah Bidin, Kamaliah Salleh, Nur Amani Pauzai, Noraida Harun and Noor 'Ashikin Hamid
Faculty of Law and International | **Abstract:** Due to the fast growth of Information and technology and the Internet, e-learning has become prevalence in higher educations. Despite the fact, legal education is still synonym with its traditional method of delivery. However, since the occurrence of Covid-19 pandemic, the higher education institutions in Malaysia use online teaching and learning and provide their internal platforms for the |

	Relations, *University Sultan Zainal Abidin* *(UniSZA)* *Corresponding author:* *asiah@unisza.edu.my*	students. There have been many discussions on the acceptance and integration of online teaching and learning for law subjects. No doubt, besides the advantages and opportunities, the students, lecturers as well as the system administrators, face the challenges and obstacles in adapting with the new method of learning. University Sultan Zainal Abidin is using a platform known as KeLIP for teaching and learning. For Islamic Family Law subjects, apart from having an online class through KeLIP, the students are also encouraged to use the Islamic Family Law Portal. This paper attempts to study the perception of Diploma in Law students on the added value offered by the Islamic Family Law portal in teaching and learning. Results show that students who embraced online learning felt optimistic about e-learning. Majority of the students thought that the portal helps them to understand better. **Keywords:** *Law, Online Learning, Perception, Portal*
17	**Brutality and Deprivation History for Rohingyas in Myanmar** ***Siti Munirah Binti Yusoff @ Md Nasir*** *Doctoral student at Faculty of Law and International Relations, University Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), Terengganu* ***Mohd Afandi bin Salleh and Mohd Mahbubul Haque*** *Lecturer at the Faculty of Law and International Relations, University Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), Terengganu* *Corresponding author:* *s.munirahyusoff@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** Myanmar, also known as Burma, gained independence from Britain in 1948 and from 1962 until it was abolished after the 2010 election, it was governed by the military junta. The transition from military rule to democratic government in 2011, at the hands of President Thein Sein, represented a new political environment. In terms of the humanitarian crisis, Myanmar and the Rohingya crisis are not new to the international community. People are fully aware of the Rohingya being an outsider from their country of origin and some might even question why or how it happened, and some may just acknowledge that Myanmar is a cruel government for ignoring its own people. This paper explains how the thing started and why, even though they were able to prove their nationality, the Rohingya were excluded from their own country. Simply put, Rohingya, originating from northern Rakhine, the western part of Myanmar that was once called Arakan, is an ethnic Muslim group. But unfortunately, the Rohingya people barely get the local government's attention. They are forcedly migrated into neighbouring

		countries in order to get out from tough and hardship life in Myanmar. This paper will examine the brutality of the life of Rohingya and what are the challenges in facing with the cruelty of Myanmar Government. Finally, this paper aimed to propose recommendations for the issue of Rohingya in Myanmar that already happened for long time ago. **Keywords**: *Myanmar-Rohingya Ethnic-History-Challenges*
18	**Business Sustainability through Online Strategy during the Pandemic: A Study of Subang Jaya Bazaar Ramadhan Business Owners** *Putri Rozita Tahir* *Faculty of Business, DRB-HICOM University of Automotive Malaysia* *Noor Azlinna Azizan* *College of Business Administration, Prince Sultan University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* *Corresponding author:* *putri@dhu.edu.my*	**Abstract:** While there have been extensive research on business sustaninilibity, not much has been done on the sustainability of businesses that exist in a special interest group (SIG) and even more so during a pandemic crisis such as the one caused by the 2020 Coronavirus. This paper aimed at highlighting the challenges faced by the Subang Jaya Bazaar Ramadhan businesses that exist in the Subang Jaya community every year during the month of Ramadhan and presented ways in which the challenges were overcome. The challenges brought by the Covide-19 and Movement Control Order resulted in the suspension of Bazaar Ramadhan by the local and state authorities did not only affect the business owners but also the Subang Jaya residents, thus, affecting the wellbeing and lifestyle of the community during Ramadhan 2020. SIG consist of the members who formed shared interest to affect or to produce solution in a particular field and to seek ways to influence policy in favor of a particular interest (Dur 2018). Therefore, being an active and strong SIG, the Subang Jaya Residents sought ways to fill the need of both business owners and residents who were affected, using the influence of online social media, namely Facebook, and working with local authority Subang Jaya Municipal Council to relax the business policy and practices within Subang Jaya. A content analysis using a reflective stance approach from interviews conducted with eight agreed respondents showed a new phenomenon of business challenge created by this pandemic and resulted in solution using online business models for

		sustainable Bazaar Ramadhan businesses. These findings will enable similar business owners to learn and prepare for future crisis and for local and state authorities to plan for overcoming future possible challenges that would enhance the business, society and sustainability agenda. **Keywords:** *Business, Society, Sustainability, Coronavirus, Covid-19*
19	**The Design of Discovery Learning Model** *Muhammad Hardi, Rahmad Husein and Meisuri* *Postgraduate School* *State University of Medan (Unimed)* *Corresponding author:* *Mhardi66@Yahoo.Com*	**Abstract:** A lesson plan is considered as a very significant tool which must been had by the teachers before conducting teaching and learning process since it is always used as the guidance. In line with that, learning model is usually applied integratedly in the lesson plan to ease the teacher to design the activities needed. This study aims to describe the way the lesson plan using Discovery Learning Model designed by English teachers and focus on how the steps applied. The steps of stimulation, problem statement, data collecting, data processing, verification and generalization are analayzed in accordance to examine whether the activities showed on each steps are designed correctly as their function based on Kurniasih and Sani (2014). This study is conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method with three lesson plans of English teacher of Junior High School in Labuhanbatu taken as the sample. This study showed that there are some errors done by the teacher in designing the activities for they did not comprehend what each steps of the syntax of Discovery Learning Model are meant and functioned and did not know how to compose the suitable activity for each. **Keywords:** *Discovery Learning Model, Qualitative, Lesson Plan Design*
20	**Between The Rights of Education and Public Safety: Indonesia's Legal Policy During Pandemic** *Rizki Ramadani*	**Abstract:** Basically, every country is obliged to ensure quality education without discrimination against every citizen, including Indonesia. Recognition of the right to education is so important that it becomes one of the goals of the state as stated

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in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely to educate the nation's life. However, since the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world, the education sector has also been affected. The disruption caused by this pandemic situation has forced public health and safety considerations to become the government's top priority. People have no choice, but to enter a new normal phase by implementing Covid-19 prevention habits and protocols. In the case of Indonesia, the government has closed learning activities in schools since mid-March 2019 and switched to the online system. On the other side, many parties complain about the complexity of the online learning system and the unpreparedness of the supporting facilities and infrastructure. Some are not satisfied with the policies to limit the learning activities while the government seems hesitant to come up with the best solution. This article aims to explain the government's legal policy in fulfilling the rights of the community regarding their education during pandemic, at the same time analyzing how government policies respond to community demands. This normative legal research is conducted using a conceptual, statutory and case approach, which will then be analyzed descriptive-qualitatively.

Keywords: *Right to Education, Public Safety, Legal Policy*

21	**Right of Cancellation for Booking of Haj Package through Online Medium before Movement Control Order (MCO)** ***Farhanin binti Abdullah Asuhaimi, Noraida binti Harun and Norhasliza binti Ghapa*** *Faculty of Law and International Relations,* *University Sultan Zainal Abidin* *Corresponding author:* *farhanin@unisza.edu.my*	**Abstract:** The Malaysian government has declared the Movement Control Order (MC0) on 16th March 2020 to curb the Covid-19 pandemic spread. The announcement leads to the restriction of the citizens' movement within and outside the country and the temporary closure of many business sectors, including the tourism industry. This has caused concern on the effect of the existing contracts entered by the customers and the traveling agency for haj package through online medium, as it becomes impossible for the parties to perform their contract, especially after the Religious Affairs Minister, Datuk Dr. Zulkifli Mohamad Al-Bakri has conveyed his stand to bar any pilgrim from Malaysian	

		in the year 2020 from going to Mecca. Although MCO's effect has greatly contributed to the travel agencies' financial loss, the customers have also suffered a loss due to the travel restriction and the money that they have paid for the booking. Some travel agencies argued that since MCO was an abrupt announcement from the government, they have discretionary power to retain the money and no refund should be made. Moreover, some of the money has been paid by them to the travel agency in Saudi Arabia for the Haj arrangement. Thus, this article will analyse the legal effect of the contract under *force majeure* provision in civil and Islamic perspective with special reference to Haj package booking through the online medium using the service of Tabung Haji, Juara Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd, and Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd before MCO. There is also a great discussion on the concept of *force majeure* provision in civil and Islamic law and the effect of Covid-19 on the Haj package contract entered before MCO. The authors will adopt the doctrinal and statutory analysis, and its findings will highlight the scope and effect of force majeure provision in a contract entered by the customers with the haj travel agencies in Malaysia. **Keywords:** *Force Majeure, Covid-19, Haj Package, Movement Control Order*
22	**Terapi Psikospiritual Islam Menurut Abu Talib Al-Makki Bagi Mengatasi Masalah Remaja Delinkuen** *Intan Farhana Saparuddin, Shah Rul Anuar Nordin and Siti Sarawati Johar* *Pusat Pengajian Umum dan Ko-Kurikulum, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Batu Pahat, Johor.* *Siti Nabilah Che Soh* *Fakulti Sains Gunaan dan Teknologi, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia*	**Abstract:** Isu permasalahan remaja delinkuen dan keruntuhan akhlak remaja semakin membimbangkan meskipun telah dibincangkan oleh pelbagai pihak. Statistik penambahan bilangan remaja delinkuen saban tahun menggusarkan dan memerlukan penambahbaikan terhadap langkah pencegahan yang sedia ada. Pelbagai jenis salah laku yang melibatkan remaja seperti ponteng kelas, merokok, merempit, lumba haram, buli, pergaulan bebas, bergaduh dan sebagainya. Justeru kertas kerja ini bertujuan menganalisis terapi psikospiritual Islam menurut Abu Talib al-Makki bagi mengatasi masalah remaja delinkuen. Kajian menggunakan metode analisi kandungan dengan cara meneliti dokumen dan

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artikel yang menghuraikan terapi psikospiritual Islam mengikut Abu Talin al-Makki. Hasil analisis mendapati terapi psikospiritual al-Makki merupakan satu kaedah tyang berteraskan pendekatan tasawuf mengikut amalan-amalan Islam bersumberkan al-Quran dan al-Hadith. Rawatan ini menyentuh kepada penyerahan diri kepada Allah SWT, latihan kerohanian dan peningkatanjiwa. Ketiga-tiga asas ini dilihat mampu untuk menggalakkan remaja delinkuen membina sahsiah diri bagi membentuk keperibadian Muslim yang bertaqwa. Oleh itu, untuk menghasilkan remaja yang berakhlak mulia, terapi yang diterapkan harus seimbang dari aspek jasmani, fizikal, akal, emosi g merangkumi aspek kerohanian dan kejiwaan sebagaimana terapi psikospiritual menurut al-Makki.

Keywords: *Remaja Delinkuen, Terapi Psikospiritual, Abu Talib Al-Makki, Akhlak Mulia*

23	**Kaedah Psikospiritual Islam Terhadap Masalah Remaja Delinkuen**	

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Abstract: Kebelakangan ini, masalah keruntuhan akhlak remaja semakin membimbangkan berikutan terdapat pelbagai kes delinkuen yang menjadi paparan akhbar. Tingkahlaku delinkuen merupakan salahlaku yang sering menjadi topik perbincangan dalam kehidupan seharian. Terapi psikospiritual Islam merupakan kaedah latihan kejiwaan yang bersumberkan amalan-amalan Islam berasakan rujukan mengikut syarak. Justeru artikel ini membincangkan kaedah psikospiritual Islam terhadap masalah remaja delinkuen yang merangkumi kaedah tasawuf yang merujuk kepada ulama' Sufi seperti Imam al-Ghazali, Imam Abu Talib al_makki, Imam al-Muhasibi dan lain-lain. Dalam mencapai objektif tersebut, kaedah analisis kandungan *(content analysis)* dilakukan dengan metode pengumpulan data secara analisis dokumen. Hasil penelitian mendapati dalam kaedah psikospiritual Islam terdapat beberapa pendekatan kerohanian yang sesuai dijadikan langkah pencegahan penularan remaja delinkuen.

Keywords: *Remaja Delinkuen, Kaedah Psikospiritual,*

		Kaedah Tasawuf
24	**"ACC @Law Firm"** **Account Management System for Law Students** ***Zuhairah Ariff Abd Ghadas*** *Faculty of Law and International Relations, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Terengganu, Malaysia* ***Fatimah Ghazali and Mumtazimah Mohamad*** *Faculty of Computer Informatics, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Terengganu, Malaysia* ***Wan Nursyahida Wan Ismail*** *Department of Accounting and Finance, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu* **Corresponding author:** *zuhairahariff@unisza.edu.my*	**Abstract**: One of the vital components of a successful private legal practice is a good account management. In Malaysia, majority of the legal firms can be categorised as SMEs and they have specific processed and rules regarding accounting records should be kept and recorded Different than commercial companies, law firms have to manage the Client Account separately from Office Accounts to ensure accountability of the client monies. ACC @law firm is developed to assist law students to learn basic accounting of a legal firm via computerised system. ACC @law firm merely requires basic Windows operating system to enable the firm to record their financial transactions on daily basis. It has three modules, which are Client Data Module, Office Account Module and Client Account Module. The documents such as voucher, receipt, invoice, bank statement and client's data will be the input for the ACC @law firm. ACC@LAW is developed using Rapid Application Development (RAD) methodology. RAD integrates project management techniques, development techniques, users and tools to build quality application systems in a fixed time frame to deliver business value. The first phase of the RAD is to understand the requirements of system (analysis and quick design). During these phase, the software's overall structure is defined. The second phase is a repetition of prototype development which includes creating database physical design and mainly focuses on translation of design into programming codes. The third phase is testing the prototype to validate ACC@LAW business processes. The next process involved compilation of analysis report of the system and enhancement of prototype. This process is repeatedly done until the prototypes meet the research objectives. The last phase is deployment in actual environment when all system functionalities and databases design have been validated. **Keywords:** *Law. Students. Firm, Account*

		management system
25	**Determinants of Psychological Work Environment among School Teacher in Kuantan, Pahang** *Siti Aisyah Al Ayubi bt Ayub* *Faculty of Management, University College of Yayasan Pahang* *Corresponding author:* *sitiaisyahalayubi@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** The role of teacher as the main subjects nowadays who facing under pressure with the workload besides teaching. This research objective is analyzing the determinant psychological work environment and its impact among school teacher in Kuantan, Pahang. The findings of this study engaged with quantitative research methodology. The survey was carried out to provide the study broad capability, which ensures a more accurate sample to gather targeted result in which to draw conclusion and gain important decisions. The school teacher in Kuantan, Pahang which including primary and secondary school as the respondent of the research. The findings of this study will be beneficial to the society, organization and government that teacher's plays important role in education sector today and also serve as a future reference for researchers on the recent subject of the determinant psychological work environment. First of all, the main objective for this research is aiming to examine the determinant psychological work environment and how it affected towards School Teacher in Kuantan. For this chapter, the research emphasizes with overview of the background of the study and research problem statement. Furthermore, in this section, the study will narrow the following aspect the study area with the research objectives and research questions. The chapter 1 will be end by covering all significant of the study, scope of the study, and definition of term. Conclusively, this research study provides specific comprehension about the determinant psychological work environment. After all, this research will be beneficial in reinforce better productivity implications for the school teacher and other industries as well.
26	**Out-of-class Anxiety among Students in a Peripheral University** *Kuyleng Kim* *Department of Language Studies, School*	**Abstract:** The anxiety of university students when English is used outside the classroom has not been adequately addressed; specifically, students who are studying in universities in peripheral areas. The Anxiety Scale for Spoken Englishes as a Lingua

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Franca (ASSELF) developed by Wilang & Singhasiri (2017) was administered to students enrolled in a medium-sized government university to know the specific anxiety-provoking situations in such context. Descriptive analysis has shown that students (n=55) were very anxious in four specific situations such as when the speaker shows some signs to make them uncomfortable (M=3.65, SD=1.67), when the speaker speaks fast (M=3.50, SD=1.20), when they cannot understand the meaning behind an utterance (M=3.50, SD=1.25), and when the speaker or listener seems unwilling to communicate (M=3.50, SD=1.38). On the one hand, students were least anxious when the interlocutor corrects their utterances (M=2.74, SD=1.26) and when the speaker is proficient in English (M=2.86, SD=1.19). All the identified situations above can be incorporated in in-class English language activities to alleviate out-of-class anxiety of university students in peripheral contexts.

Keywords: *EFL, peripheral context, out-of-class anxiety, university students*

27	**The Influence of Transformational and Transactional Leadership On Organisational Commitment Among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Employee**	**Abstract:** This study was conducted to identify the relationship between leadership styles and the organizational commitment in the manufacturing sector in Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Malaysia. This study utilizes survey methods via questionnaires that involves 452 respondents. Findings from regression analysis showed that both transformational and transactional leadership, have significant impact to the organizational commitment in the manufacturing sector in Malaysian SME firms, especially transformational leadership. Hence, SME management teams are advised not to neglect the aspect of leadership styles in efforts to increase their organization's performance.

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Keywords: *Leadership Styles, Transformational Leadership, Transactional Leadership, Organizational Commitment*

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| 28 | **The Impact of Smartphone on Social Interaction Among Alpha Generation**

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shafika@ucyp.edu.my | **Abstract:** This study discusses the use of smartphones that have a positive and negative impact on the development of social interaction of the Alpha generation for those born in 2010 - 2025. The current Alpha generation is also experiencing significant lifestyle changes due to the influence of modern technology in their lives. Children will be less likely to interact with people around them because from an early age, parents have provided smartphone exposure for children's use. This study aims to identify the level of smartphone uses and its impact on the social problems of the Alpha generation as well as the relationship between the two levels. This study uses quantitative methods involving 80 respondents consisting of parents of the Alpha generation around Kuantan. Data were collected using a questionnaire instrument and analyzed using SPSS software. The expected results of the study on the level of smartphone use are high and have a negative impact on the social interaction of the Alpha generation. In addition, this study shows a significant relationship between the level of smartphone use with social interaction problems of the Alpha generation. The findings from this study will increase the awareness of parents to reduce the use of smartphones in the daily life of children as well as overcome the problem of social interaction |

		among children of the Alpha generation. **Keywords:** *Smartphone, Alpha Generation, Social Interaction*
29	**Factors of Photography Image Sharing Among Online Community** ***Mohd Pirdaus B. Mat Husain*** *Faculty of Art, Creative and New Media, University College of Yayasan Pahang* *Corresponding author:* *pirdaus@ucyp.edu.my*	**Abstract:** Communication technology has played an important role in disseminating any information to the public. This information includes the dissemination of photographic images seen in various forms. The Internet is also seen as a tool to convince the public of an event. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to see what are the main factors that influence students tend to do the sharing of photographic images in the online community. The method used for this research was a focus group discussion (FGD) consisting of 21 informants aged 20 - 25 years old. All informants are students of University College of Yayasan Pahang. In order to see the basis of the spread of a photographic image, Narrative Theory has been used to support this study. The findings of the study found that several factors are seen as the main factors of image sharing online. Among them is the use of themes in the image and the emotions found in the image. In addition, 'subject matter' is an important factor that is evaluated before a photographic image is shared. However, there are also informants who do not take any action instead are more interested in sharing photographic images. This is due to the lack of exposure to photography and the use of the media itself. **Keywords:** *Communication Technology, Photography, Narrative, Focus Group Discussion*
30	**A Study of Halal Awareness Among Orang Asli's Community** ***Siti Aisyah Romli, Nur Rasyidah Kamaruzaman, Hamidah Ayob, Razita Abdullah and Azhar Jaafar*** *Academy of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, University College of Yayasan*	**Abstract:** The consumption of halal products is obligatory to all Muslim including Orang Asli community. Although there are many studies on the level of halal awareness of Orang Asli but there is no studies have been done in Pahang. Therefore, the objective of this study is to determine the level of halal awareness among community of Orang Asli in Kampung Sungai Mas, Sungai Lembing, Kuantan,

	Pahang *Corresponding author:* *hamidah.ayob@ucyp.edu.my*	Pahang. This study also aims to identify the factors that contribute to their level of halal awareness which are religious commitments, different food culture, language barriers and education level. This study used quantitative methods to determine their level of halal awareness. The data from survey analyzed using descriptive analysis. The sample was used 30 Muslim which consists of teenagers and adults. The result showed the level of halal awareness amongst the Orang Asli community in this settlement is in low level and it can be continuously improving in the future. Hence, various steps should be taken to enhance their awareness for example by providing learning materials and hands-on practical program. **Keywords:** *halal, awareness, orang asli*
31	**Factors of Digital Marketing Adoption by Small Medium Enterprises in Pahang; Post Covid 19** ***Norsazlina Che Ghazali*** *Post Graduate Centre,* *University College of Yayasan Pahang* ***Engku Artini Engku Yusof, Farah Syazwani Abdul Karim and Salawati Alwani binti Muhammad*** *Faculty of Management, University College of Yayasan Pahang* *Corresponding author:* *engkuartini@ucyp.edu.my*	**Abstract:** The objective of the study is to identify the factors of digital marketing adoption by small medium enterprises in Pahang post covid 19. The issues of covid 19 mostly effects all business widely. Pre covid 19, there are companies doing traditional marketing approach through walk-in sales or direct sales to the customers. But post covid 19, most companies shift their business approach from traditional to digital marketing approach such as Facebook, Instagram, whasapp, Lazada, Shoppe and so on. Therefore, this study will look to the factors of digital marketing adoption by small medium enterprises' post covid 19. The 4 C's; customer, cost, convenience, communication were used to identify the factors that influence perception of small medium enterprise to shift from traditional marketing approach to digital marketing. Databased of small medium enterprise in Pahang identified through smecorp's website and also from google database. Pilot questionaires given to the professionals first then will distribute to the small medium enterprise. Questionaire will be given and collect through email within time period given. Then the analysis will be performed using electronic spreadsheet and SPSS. Di gital marketing help small medium enterprise to mar

ket and promote their products and services. Digital marketing assisted them to have wider market coverage, create customer awareness, identify new market segments and provide more customer access to the latest information via the Internet. Customers, communication cost and convenience are the factors that influence small medium enterprise to shift from a traditional marketing approach to digital marketing. Digital marketing is a marketing approach to promote products or services to customers. It is one way to reduce marketing costs, improve customer loyalty and manage orders systematically and convenience to the customers.

SELECTED ABSTRACTS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (IC.ITSS)
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University College of Yayasan Pahang (UCYP)

Theme: Multidisciplinary Science & Engineering

No.	Paper's Title & Author (s)	Abstracts
1	**Effect of Long and Types of Voice Exposure on Viability and Growth Early Corn Seeds (*Zea Mays*)** *Jasmi* *Agrotechnology Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Teuku Umar University* *Agustinur* *Agrotechnology Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Teuku Umar University* *Ibnu Maja* *Alumni of the Agrotechnology Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Teuku Umar University* *Correspondent author:* *Jasmi@utu.ac.id*	**Abstract:** Seed quality includes three aspects, namely genetic quality, physical quality and physiological quality. Physiological quality is an aspect of seed quality as indicated by seed viability and vigor. This study aims to analyze the effect of different types of sound exposure on viability and early growth of corn seeds, and to analyze the effect of long exposure to sound on viability and early growth of maize seeds. The research was carried out in the laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Teuku Umar University. on September 20 - October 19, 2019. This study used a Split Plot with the main plot type of sound exposure consisting of four levels, and the main sub-plot, namely the length of sound exposure consisting of three levels. Observed parameters; germination rate, growth speed, synchronous growth (KST), stomata openings. Based on the research results, the best germination rate, growth rate, growth impregnability, leaf width, and stomatal openings were found in the Murrotal Al-Quran exposure. In the long exposure to sound treatment, it showed that the length of exposure to sound had no significant effect on germination, growth speed, growth impregnability, leaf width of maize plants, and stomata opening of maize plants. **Keywords:** *Seed, Sound Type, Duration of Exposure, Viability*

| 2 | **Characterization Montmorilonit Clay Immobilized of Bread Yeast Using BET, FTIR AND SEM Analysis**

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satya.darmayani@gmail.com | **Abstract:** The research about characterization montmorilonit clay immobilized of bread yeast has been done using the method BET, FTIR and SEM analysis. The advantage of yeast biomass immobilization in clay results is not easily degraded, other than that the cell is not easily damaged by the decomposition of microorganisms, being an adsorbent that has high particle strength and chemical resistance and can be tested in the chromatographic column. The general purpose of this study was to determine the surface area, optimum mass ratio, functional groups and pore surface structure of montmorillonite clay immobilized in bread yeast. The study of the effectiveness of immobilized montmorillonite clay loaf of bread in this study could be a preliminary studies for further research on the use of montmorillonite clay immobilized bread yeast for heavy metal adsorbents. And can provide more information about other alternative ways of treating waste, especially those containing heavy metals. This research is an experimental laboratory with a one-shot case study design. The analysis results is using the BET method showed that the specific surface area of the immobilization of montmorillonite clay in bread yeast with an optimum mass (weight / weight) ratio of 0.8: 0.2 was 14.92 m²/g. Analysis using FTIR showed the existence of functional groups namely Si-OH, Si-O-Si, Al-O-Al, C-O, N-H, and C-H. Analysis of surface structure with SEM shows that there are small white lumps on the surface of the clay, which is a layer of biomass.

Keywords: *Montmorillonite, Biomass of Bread Yeast, BET, FTIR, SEM.* |
| 3 | **Biological Asset Valuation Model for Muntok White Pepper**

Sumiyati
Faculty of Economics, Bangka Belitung University | **Abstract:** This study aims to test the appropriate model for the biological assets of Muntok White Pepper valuation. Muntok White Pepper is a biological asset in the form of white pepper originating from Bangka Belitung which has distinctive taste than other white pepper produced |

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from other regions. The object of this research is the pepper farmers in the white pepper center area of Bangka Belitung. The central areas are South Bangka Regency, West Bangka Regency and Belitung Regency. The methodology this paper uses a quantitative survey approach. This study consisted of two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data are the data on pepper prices, income, profit, cash flow and production costs of white pepper which are obtained through interviews and field observations to calculate the amount of pepper production, land area and production and maintenance costs. Secondary data is in the form of interest rate data applicable in t period. This study uses three asset valuation models, namely the *Biological Asset Valuation, Cost Based Valuation* and *Stochastic Modeling Approach.* Of the three models, the biological asset valuation model for Muntok White Pepper is the *Stochastic Modeling Approach* which is based on price. This research contributes to the development of a valuation model for biological assets which is expected to be used as a policy consideration in determining the market price for white pepper. The asset valuation of Muntok White Pepper using market prices is also a bit of an anomaly considering that the assets of Muntok White Pepper in this study are not owned by large companies which are active issuers. The price of Muntok White Pepper in this study is determined by the price in the farmer's perspective which tends to be subjective (based on experience). This research shows new perspective that must be followed up by the regulators or policy makers especially the local government to consider attracting great investor or build a company managed on international scale. This research provides the view that Muntok White Pepper is a pepper plant variety that has international selling value and quality and should be able to improve the standard of life of pepper farmers. This study focuses on asset valuation for the Muntok White Pepper, which is a pepper plant variety that is not owned by any country in the world except Indonesia, especially Bangka Belitung

		Province, so it greatly contributes to the development of literature and theory that is different from other research. **Keywords:** *Biological Assets, Muntok White Pepper, Biological Asset Valuation, Cost Based Valuation, Stochastic Modeling Approach*
4	**The Application of Menstrual Hygiene Management towards the Elementary Students' Hygiene Personal Attitude during Menstruation** ***Nur Asnah Sitohang and Diah Lestari*** *Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia* ***Cut Adeyya Adela*** *Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia* *Corresponding author:* *sitohangnurasnah@gmail.com*	**Abstract:** The main problem in adolescents related to menstruation is the lack of knowledge about Menstrual health management (MHM) and poor water sanitation. This study aims to identify the effectiveness of MHM on personal hygiene behavior of elementary school students in Medan. The design of the research employed was quasi experiment with one group pretest-posttest design. The population is all elementary school students in grades 4 and 5. The number of samples is 67 students and 43 students totaling to 110. The sampling technique used was total sampling. T analysis was utilized for dependent data. From the analysis, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between the knowledge of respondents before and after the intervention. For attitudes, it was obtained that there is different mean of 3,440 and the value of P = 0,000. Then, there is a significant influence between the attitudes of respondents before and after the intervention. Statistical test results obtained the mean differences in the knowledge of male students is 7,721 and the value of P = 0,000, so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of knowledge before and after the intervention. For attitudes the mean difference is 1,628 and the P value is 0,000, so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between the attitudes of the respondents before and after the intervention. Therefore, it is recommended for health workers to apply it to improve adolescent reproductive health status. **Keywords**: *menstrual hygiene management, knowledge, attitude, elementary student*

| 5 | **Identifying the Challenges of Sustainable Urban Garden in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

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sharinarosli@um.edu.my | **Abstract:** Increasing the urban population give a big impact on food security in Malaysia. Sustainable urban farming is as a strategy to overcome this problem by improving food availability, food access, and supporting food security. However, many obstacles faced by urban farmers to improve food security by practicing urban farming. This study was carried out to identify the challenges faced by urban farmers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. A survey was conducted to 106 urban practitioners from 17 urban gardens in Kuala Lumpur. Data was collected using a questionnaire survey in order to obtain the challenges that were categorized into five groups (technical, resource, economic, social, and environmental factors). From this study, the majority (63.2%) of the respondents were female, 57.5% of the respondents have received tertiary educational level and 47.2% of the respondents have income RM3000 and below. The highest benefit on the urban garden score by respondents was the green initiative to sustain the urban environment. The findings also showed a major challenge faced by urban farmers in Kuala Lumpur is a problem in access to high fluctuating weather, available land, and the financial problem. Meanwhile, technical factor is the last issue in this study. Thus, the community should note towards urban farming although it seems to be difficult to achieve with the limitations, but this is crucial to be addressed for urban farming to be sustained.

Keywords: *Challenges, Food Security, Development, Sustainable, Urban Farming* |
| 6 | **Thermal Comfort Conditions of Underground Light Rail Transit Stations in Malaysia**

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Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam | **Abstract:** The light rail transit system is a common public transport found in major cities throughout the world. Unlike the elevated railway sections which are generally naturally ventilated, the underground stations require the use of mechanical ventilation systems to ensure good air quality and thermal comfort. This study aims to investigate the thermal comfort conditions at selected underground transit stations in Malaysia through objective measurement |

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and questionnaire survey. Based on the measurements carried out at three air-conditioned stations, the mean air temperature, humidity and air velocity were found to be 24.4 °C, 67.15% and 0.49 m/s respectively, which were within the comfort ranges stipulated in the local building standard. Besides, all except one respondent to the survey (98.8%) found the indoor thermal environment acceptable, and most of the votes were placed within the three central categories of the thermal parameter perception scales. This is in line with the calculated mean Predicted Mean Vote (PMV) value of -0.5, which suggested that the majority of the public transport users would be thermally comfortable. It was further identified that during peak hours in the morning, the air temperature was recorded to be higher, thus affecting the users' comfort perception. Further evaluation of the thermal environment at other railway stations is recommended.

Keywords: *Light rail transit, thermal comfort, underground stations, air temperature, PMV*

7	**Design Concept of Garbage Collecting Machine**

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Abstract: Malaysia currently produces more than 23,000 tons of solid waste per day with less than 5% of the waste being recycled. 19% of waste ends up in our drains, which causes flash floods and other health problem. The waste management is the importance issues that commonly discussed and highlighted in the media. Most common issue is how to efficiently collect the garbage waste. The current method of collecting the garbage is very time consuming and requires many manpower. In addition, the existing machine is expensive and its usage is limited to certain area only. To save the energy of the manpower and the time, new design of garbage collector should be proposed. Usage of machine focused on the flat big area such as at the field and open area like parking lot area. This area commonly used for big event like a night market, expo, concert or exhibition. Therefore, this concept design is intended to overcome the stated problem by designing and developing the new design garbage

| | | collector machine. The concept design has following a basic design process started from identification of needs, conceptual design, embodiment design and detail design. For the expected result, this design can be developed and proceed for proof-of-concept testing to test the functionality and capability

Keywords: *Waste management, Design Concept, Innovation* |