



# KOLOKIUUM SISWAZAH KITA

**Semester 2 sesi 2023/2024**

**16 Julai 2024**

**9.00am – 4pm (Bilik Mesyuarat KITA, Aras 4)**

**ABSTRAK CALON SARJANA &  
DOKTOR FALSAFAH  
PENGAJIAN ETNIK**



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**A Study on University Students' Cultural Values towards Teachers' Epistemic Authority  
After COVID-19 Pandemic**

COVID-19, first identified in December 2019, rapidly evolved into a global pandemic, impacting every aspect of people's lives, including education. The pandemic has significantly stimulated digital learning in China. Both students and teachers were compelled to transform their methods of learning and teaching during this period. This shift has unconsciously altered the traditional authority of teachers. In Chinese society, teachers' authority, a long-standing value, is evolving as learning becomes more flexible and diverse. Cultural globalization has facilitated the migration of values from the West to the East, intertwining Confucian and Western notions of teachers' epistemic authority. This study employs Bourdieu's (2018) cultural capital framework, utilizing questionnaire surveys and semi-structured interviews to investigate university students' cultural values towards teachers' authority in China. The research reveals a new landscape of Chinese university students' values regarding teachers' epistemic authority, aiding teachers in better understanding their students and selecting appropriate teaching strategies for effective interaction.

**Translating of Children and for Culture: A Study on Folk Translation of Hakka Children's Literature**

The field of Hakka children's literature is a relatively underdeveloped and isolated area of study and practice. Consequently, the collation and translation of existing Hakka works for children constitutes an effective method of safeguarding the heritage of Hakka children's literature while concurrently illuminating the transmission and adaptation of Hakka culture. This paper examines the historical, social, cultural and other driving factors behind the translation and dissemination of Hakka children's literature from two perspectives: Bourdieu's sociological theory and translation studies. The present study examines three interlinked aspects: readers' acceptance, cultural dissemination, and social factors. Its aim is to provide a comprehensive and systematic account of the transmission pathways of the localizing of Hakka children's literature in diverse cultural contexts. Hakka children's literature is a reference for local children's literature and also a reference for children's folk literature. While focusing on the dissemination of Hakka children's literature, this study will apply the method of literature study to examine the internal structure and characteristics of the object studied with analyzing the problems and challenges faced by Hakka children's literature. In this study, historical-Comparative Research will be conducted to understand the translation process of Hakka children literature. Case study will further demonstrate the details of the practice of translation experience. Once the literature works or other primary sources are located, the research will evaluate them by subjecting them to external and internal criticism. In the context of the early dissemination of Chinese culture, the study has a certain significance for the translation and promotion of folk children's literature.

**Spiritual Values of Nomadic Inner Mongolians Expressed through Ecological Aesthetics**

In the context of globalization, ecological aesthetics is an emerging field exploring the intersection of ecology and aesthetics, which arises under the prominence of environmental problems and the urgent need for interdisciplinary research. Study how our perception and appreciation of nature affect environmental ethics and artistic expression. Nomadic culture has formed a unique cultural landscape by continuously interacting with farming culture. This paper studies the perception and appreciation of the nature of nomadic peoples through sociological methodology and discusses their environmental ethics and artistic expression, as well as the inheritance and protection of the cultural heritage of nomads. The theory of ecological aesthetics, which has just established a system in recent years, still has academic gaps in practice, and the ecological aesthetics of nomadic peoples that I have studied can play a complementary role in the construction of ecological aesthetics.

## JIANG AINAN

### **A Preliminary Study on The Fusion of Chinese Original Ecological National Music and Contemporary Chorus**

This study aims to explore the impact of pop star Wang Leehom, who has dual Chinese and American cultural identities, on the cultural identity construction of China's post-80s and 90s generations between 2000 and 2010, within the context of Mandopop. The research objectives are to understand how Wang Leehom's music and image influence the cultural identity of this generation, and to explore their perceptions and attitudes towards his dual cultural identity. The study employs a range of qualitative methods, including netnography, music and lyrics analysis, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation, and case studies, to comprehensively understand the cultural resonance and social impact of his music. The results are expected to reveal the complexities of cultural identity construction among China's post-80s and 90s generations, providing new theoretical and practical insights into cultural identity, globalization, and the role of pop culture in shaping personal and collective identities.

**Keywords:** Wang Leehom, dual cultural identity, American-Born Chinese, cultural identity construction, cross-culture, Mandopop, post-80s, post-90s, China.

## SHAHIDAH ABDUL RAZAK

### **Satu Pendekatan Konstruktivisme: Analisis Dasar Luar Mahathir Mohammad dalam OIC Dari Tahun 1981-2000**

This study explores the constructivist approach to analyzing the foreign policy of Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad during his tenure as Prime Minister of Malaysia from 1981 to 2000, focusing on Malaysia's role in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Under Mahathir's leadership, Malaysia, despite being a relatively small nation, achieved significant economic, social, and political milestones and emerged as an influential player in the OIC. Employing a constructivist framework, the research emphasizes the importance of identity, beliefs, and shared values in shaping foreign policy decisions, contrasting with traditional realist perspectives that prioritize material factors and power dynamics. The study aims to: (i) analyze the constructivist principles underlying Mahathir's approach within the OIC, (ii) examine his influence on OIC decisions and policies, and (iii) assess the impact of his approach on Malaysia's economic development and regional leadership. This research fills a gap in existing literature by providing a nuanced understanding of how Mahathir's identity, cultural, and religious values shaped Malaysia's foreign policy and interactions within the OIC. Through qualitative analysis, the study highlights Mahathir's leadership and Malaysia's strategic role in promoting Islamic cooperation and addressing global issues faced by the Muslim world, thereby elevating Malaysia's international stature and influence.

**Etos Masyarakat Melayu Perak; Konflik dan Perpaduan**

Etos adalah watak atau disebut juga sebagai keperibadian. Etos masyarakat itu sifatnya menerima perubahan dan berpotensi untuk berubah. Kajian ini antara lain mengupas dan menghuraikan mengenai pola dan pengaruh kedinamikan kesukuan Melayu di Perak, menganalisis perubahan yang berlaku kesan campurtangan pentadbiran British berserta ilmu pengetahuan penjajahannya (Colonial Knowledge). Fokus kajian ini menumpukan kepada permasalahan konflik, kecemburuan sosial, etnosentrisme dan primordialisme. Seterusnya memberikan beberapa saranan membina kepada resolusi yang melibatkan institusi pihak kerajaan negeri dan entiti masyarakat Melayu khususnya. Skop kajian melibatkan sub-sub etnik Melayu (1) Banjar, (2) Bugis, (3) Jawa, (4) Kedah, (5) Patani dan suku-suku yang berasal dari Sumatera @ (6) Sumateranian. Pendokumentasian biodata sub-sub etnik, komposisi, lokasi etnik, dan perilaku manusia (human behavior), pemboleh-ubah utama dalam susun lapis masyarakat Melayu di Perak. Ini termasuklah analisis pengukuran konstruk kajian. Kajian ini dilatari oleh 4 Teori Popular Ibnu Khaldun; (a) Teori Kitaran, (b) Teori Umraan, (c) Teori Asobiyyah, (d) Teori Tamadun;-[K-U-A-T]. Pengkaji juga menggunakan Konsep; “Tanah-Air”, “Pemastautin Awal”, “Perantau Alam Melayu”, “Host-Society” dan “Negara Malaya” yang tersulam dengan legasi sejarah empayar kewatanan sepunya. Kajian juga berhasil menemukan data-data dapatan kajian yang disusuli perbincangan mendalam dan menyeluruh. Ontologi kajian ini berlatarkan negeri Perak; Objektif: Meransang, meng-koordinasi “Esprit De’ Corps” - sinergi di antara kerajaan negeri dan anak negeri (Perakian); sebagai asas dan langkah permulaan ke arah membina kejayaan perpaduan nasional yang lebih besar. Bangsa Melayu, Orang Asal, Bumiputera dan Peribumi dalam negara ini adalah teras dan tonggak utama gagasan kejayaan Bangsa Malaysia. Justeru permasalahan yang terkait konflik dan perpaduan Melayu adalah perlu dan wajar diberikan tumpuan dan keutamaan.

**Kata kunci:** Etos, Konflik, Primordialisme, Perpaduan, Governan, “Esprit De’ Corps”

**The Radio Pendidikan Music Segment and The Historical Development of Music Education in Malaysian Public Schools from 1826 - 1983**

Music and songs have been recognized as powerful tools in nation-building, shaping cultural identity, and promoting social cohesion. The establishment of the Straits Settlements in 1826 - 1946 saw colonialism take root in all aspects of Malayan life. Education was one of the aspects that was heavily influenced by the British. Formal public schools were established during this time, and music was a part of the school setting through various ensembles of choir and bands during the early 1900's. During the 1920's - 1940's, music in schools was essentially class singing. In 1936, an important experiment in the organisation and supervision of the teaching of music occurred by the appointment of a Master of Music (Glan Williams) for the Colony. After World War II, the introduction of radio music education in Malaysian public schools in 1946 marked a significant milestone. It allowed for the systemic dissemination of songs and music-related programming through the Schools Radio Broadcast program, which later came to be known as *Radio Pendidikan* (Radio Education). This program which broadcasted to primary school students in schools, was later restarted in 1966 under Radio Malaya after its separation from Radio Singapore where the program had originally begun. It then began to play a crucial role in exposing primary school students to expressions of nationalism and patriotism through its programming. This thesis aims to map the historical development of music education in Malaysia from 1826 until 1983, to identify the kinds of radio programming that were aimed for the purposes of music education, and to observe the repeated nationalist and patriotic symbols in the songs used for the children aired by Radio Pendidikan.

## PENGHARGAAN

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