

KOLOKSIUM SISWAZAH KITA

SEM. 2 2025/2026

ABSTRAK CALON
SARJANA & DOKTOR FALSAFAH
(PENGAJIAN ETNIK)

13-14 MEI 2026

(RABU - KHAMIS)

9.00 PAGI - 5.00 PETANG

BILIK MESYUARAT KITA, ARAS 4,
KOLEJ KERIS MAS, UKM

APLIKASI ZOOM:

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Tahap Pembentangan: Usulan Penyelidikan
Tajuk: Antara Identiti, Ketidakpuasan dan Imaginasi Politik: Satu Analisis Sosiologi Terhadap Wacana Sabah Keluar Malaysia Dalam Kalangan Masyarakat Kadazan-Dusun-Murut

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis wacana Sabah Keluar Malaysia (SKM) dalam kalangan masyarakat Kadazan-Dusun-Murut (KDM) dari perspektif sosiologi politik dengan memberi penekanan kepada interaksi antara identiti etnik, ketidakpuasan struktur dan imaginasi politik. Wacana SKM sering ditafsir secara sempit sebagai gerakan pemisahan, namun kajian ini melihatnya sebagai fenomena sosial yang lebih kompleks yang mencerminkan pengalaman harian, aspirasi politik dan proses pembentukan makna dalam kalangan masyarakat. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan mixed-method dengan dominasi kualitatif, melibatkan soal selidik ringkas bagi mengenal pasti pola awal persepsi masyarakat KDM terhadap SKM, diikuti temu bual separa berstruktur bersama informan terpilih bagi mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang tafsiran, pengalaman dan imaginasi politik mereka, manakala data dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan interpretif dan analisis wacana bagi memahami hubungan antara bahasa, kuasa dan struktur sosial. Kerangka kajian ini menggabungkan teori identiti, imaginasi politik dan hubungan antara wilayah pusat dan kawasan lain, yang membolehkan SKM difahami sebagai hasil interaksi antara ketidakseimbangan struktur, pembentukan identiti yang dinamik dan imaginasi politik dalam kalangan masyarakat KDM. Secara keseluruhannya, kajian ini menjangkakan bahawa SKM bukan semata-mata tuntutan pemisahan secara literal, tetapi turut berfungsi sebagai simbol ketidakpuasan, ekspresi identiti dan ruang imaginasi politik terhadap masa depan Sabah, sekali gus menyumbang kepada pemahaman yang lebih menyeluruh terhadap dinamika sosiologi politik di Sabah serta memperkaya literatur berkaitan identiti dan politik wilayah di Malaysia.

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Tajuk: Pelindung: Evolusi, Kekentalan dan Kesenambungan dalam Politik Melayu Kontemporari

Kajian ini meneliti peranan pelindung dalam politik Melayu kontemporari dengan memberi tumpuan kepada dimensi evolusi, kekentalan dan kesinambungannya sebagai satu bentuk hubungan antara masyarakat dan autoriti. Literatur sedia ada lazimnya menghuraikan pelindung melalui kerangka feudalisme, patron-klien dan peralihan fungsi daripada institusi monarki kepada elit politik moden, namun perbincangan tersebut cenderung bersifat terpisah dan tidak menghubungkan perubahan sejarah dengan realiti kontemporari secara menyeluruh. Berangkat daripada persoalan mengapa hubungan pelindung terus bertahan walaupun berlaku perubahan struktur politik, peningkatan kesedaran masyarakat dan gangguan terhadap dominasi elit, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menghuraikan trajektori evolusi pelindung, menjelaskan faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada kekentalannya, serta menganalisis bagaimana hubungan tersebut mengekalkan kesinambungan dalam keadaan politik yang semakin kompleks dan tidak menentu. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berasaskan analisis dokumen dan wacana dengan menggabungkan teori patron-klien bersama sumbangan pemikiran tempatan bagi membangunkan kerangka analitikal yang lebih kontekstual. Dapatan kajian dijangka menunjukkan bahawa pelindung tidak hilang, sebaliknya berubah bentuk daripada institusi tradisional kepada struktur neofeodal dan kontemporari, serta terus beroperasi melalui penyesuaian terhadap perubahan politik dan sosial. Kajian ini menyumbang kepada pengembangan teori dalam sains politik dengan menawarkan satu pemahaman yang lebih menyeluruh tentang pelindung sebagai fenomena dinamik dalam politik Melayu kontemporari.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Laporan Kemajuan
Tajuk: Demokrasi dan Partisipasi Pilihan Raya: Undi Generasi Milenial dalam Pilihan Raya Negeri Johor yang Ke-15.

Kajian ini mengupas dinamika keterlibatan demokratik belia dalam konteks pasca pelaksanaan dasar Undi 18 dengan memfokuskan Pilihan Raya Negeri Johor 2022 yang memperlihatkan kadar keluar mengundi yang merosot dan tidak memberangsangkan. Fenomena ini mencetuskan pertanyaan epistemik berkaitan tahap legitimasi institusional, literasi politik serta kecenderungan apatisme dalam kalangan belia. Berteraskan kerangka teori partisipasi politik dan kepercayaan institusi, penyelidikan ini meneliti determinasi utama yang merangkumi kredibiliti institusional, kesedaran sivik-politik, kekangan sosioekonomi serta keberkesanan advokasi dalam membentuk orientasi penglibatan pilihan raya di kalangan belia berusia 18 hingga 40 tahun. Pendekatan kualitatif diaplikasikan melalui temu bual separa berstruktur dengan pensampelan bertujuan bagi menghasilkan korpus data empirik yang mendalam dan berlapis. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik berkerangka sistematik untuk menzahirkan pola dan tema utama. Dapatan kajian dijangka memperlihatkan bahawa legitimasi institusional dan literasi politik merupakan pemacu signifikan kepada kecenderungan pengundian, manakala apatisme serta kekangan struktural bertindak sebagai penghalang kritikal. Kajian ini menyumbang kepada pemahaman empirikal mengenai cabaran partisipasi politik belia di Malaysia serta mencadangkan strategi intervensi yang lebih inklusif dan kontekstual bagi memperkukuhkan demokrasi melalui penglibatan generasi muda secara lebih bermakna.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Usulan Penyelidikan
Tajuk: Food-Based Cultural Participation and Place-Based Cultural Identity: The Mediating Roles of Collective Memory and Place Attachment

In the context of increasing social mobility and the growing normalization of multi-ethnic cohabitation, understanding how individuals construct stable and enduring cultural identities within specific localities has become a critical concern in sociology, human geography, and cultural studies. Although existing research on place-based cultural identity has largely emphasized macro-structural factors or singular emotional mechanisms, insufficient attention has been paid to the micro-level processes through which everyday cultural participation shapes identity formation—particularly the intertwined mechanisms of emotion and memory. To address this gap, this study draws upon Sense of Place Theory, supplemented by Collective Memory Theory, to develop and empirically test a multi-path model of place-based cultural identity formation centered on food-based cultural participation. The empirical context of this research is grounded in the traditional local pastry cultural participation practices of multi-ethnic regions in Northeast China. Methodologically, an explanatory mixed-methods design is employed. Through qualitative analysis of data derived from literature review and semi-structured interviews, the study uncovers the cultural meanings and emotional structures embedded in everyday dietary practices. Subsequently, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is used to examine the relationships among food-based cultural participation, sense of belonging, place attachment, collective memory, and place-based cultural identity. By integrating qualitative and quantitative approaches, this study aims to systematically reveal how food-based cultural participation, within the combined framework of Sense of Place Theory and Collective Memory Theory, contributes to the gradual formation of place-based cultural identity through interconnected mechanisms of emotion and memory. This research not only addresses the theoretical gap concerning micro-level cultural participation in place-based identity studies, but also, through methodological integration, provides a more explanatory perspective on how place-based cultural identity is formed and sustained through shared everyday experiences in multi-ethnic societies.

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Tajuk: Citra dan Aspirasi Sosio-Politik Komuniti Sempadan ESSZONE Sabah: Kajian Kes Komuniti Suluk

Kajian ini bertujuan meneliti citra dan aspirasi sosio-politik komuniti Suluk di kawasan sempadan Eastern Sabah Security Zone (ESSZONE), Sabah. ESSZONE merupakan kawasan strategik yang dibentuk selepas peristiwa Lahad Datu 2013 bagi memperkukuh kawalan keselamatan di pantai timur Sabah. Walau bagaimanapun, pelaksanaan dasar keselamatan ini turut memberi implikasi sosial terhadap komuniti tempatan, khususnya komuniti Suluk yang sering dikaitkan dengan naratif ancaman, migrasi dan identiti rentas sempadan. Dalam konteks ini, citra merujuk kepada persepsi sosial dan politik yang terbina terhadap komuniti Suluk, manakala aspirasi sosio-politik merujuk kepada harapan mereka terhadap pembangunan ekonomi, pengiktirafan identiti, penyertaan politik dan kesejahteraan sosial. Kajian ini dicadangkan menggunakan pendekatan kajian kes dengan kaedah campuran bagi memperoleh pemahaman yang menyeluruh tentang pengalaman komuniti tersebut. Kajian ini juga berasaskan kerangka keselamatan manusia yang melihat keselamatan bukan sekadar perlindungan fizikal, tetapi turut melibatkan kesejahteraan sosial, ekonomi dan politik. Dapatan kajian dijangka dapat menyumbang kepada perumusan dasar keselamatan yang lebih inklusif dan sensitif terhadap komuniti sempadan.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Laporan Kemajuan
Tajuk: Kesepaduan Sosial Melalui Fandom Gelombang Korea: Meneroka Dimensi Komunikasi Digital dalam Kalangan Belia India Malaysia

Kajian ini mengkaji bagaimana belia India Malaysia terlibat dengan Korean Wave (Hallyu) melalui platform media digital serta bagaimana penglibatan tersebut menyumbang kepada kesepaduan sosial rentas etnik dalam konteks masyarakat majmuk Malaysia. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kajian kes kualitatif melalui kaedah netnografi. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan tahap penglibatan yang berbeza, daripada penggunaan media secara pasif hingga kepada penyertaan aktif dalam perbincangan dalam talian, projek peminat dan penganjuran acara. Platform digital memudahkan pembentukan bahasa khusus fandom, budaya dan amalan bersama yang memupuk rasa kebersamaan serta identiti kolektif yang kukuh. Didapati bahawa penglibatan dalam komuniti ini merentas sempadan etnik, membolehkan belia India Malaysia membina hubungan bermakna dengan rakan daripada kumpulan etnik lain serta menggalakkan kefahaman antara budaya. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa budaya popular yang dimediatisasikan berfungsi sebagai platform mediasi sosial yang mampu mencabar stereotaip etnik dan membuka laluan baharu ke arah kesepaduan sosial. Fokus kajian ini terhadap pengalaman kumpulan minoriti di Malaysia menyumbang kepada literatur tentang budaya belia digital, kajian fandom dan kesepaduan sosial dalam masyarakat pelbagai budaya, serta memberikan pandangan tentang peranan budaya popular transnasional dalam membentuk integrasi sosial dalam masyarakat yang pelbagai.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Laporan Kemajuan
Tajuk: Exploring Intercultural Communication and Gastrodiplomacy: The French Student Experience in Malaysia

This study explores the intersection of intercultural communication and gastrodiplomacy through the experiences of French exchange students in Malaysia. The study addresses three objectives: (1) to evaluate how French students adapt to Malaysian cultural norms through food-related practices, (2) to identify the challenges encountered in intercultural negotiation through gastronomic interactions, and (3) to analyse the role of gastrodiplomacy in shaping social integration and cultural understanding. Adopting a qualitative approach, data are collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews with French exchange students who have studied in Malaysia. Preliminary findings addressing Research Objectives 1 and 2 indicate that students adapt by engaging with local cuisine, participating in shared dining experiences, and demonstrating openness toward unfamiliar food cultures, reflecting ongoing intercultural adjustment. However, key challenges are also identified, including difficulties with spice levels, concerns regarding food cleanliness, and dietary limitations, which shape their negotiation of cultural acceptance and personal comfort. Overall, the study positions gastronomy as a meaningful medium of intercultural engagement, highlighting both its potential to facilitate adaptation and the complexities embedded within cross-cultural food practices.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Usulan Penyelidikan
Tajuk: Suzhou Pingtan in Contemporary China:
Memory, Value, and Sustainability across
Live and Digital Contexts

Suzhou Pingtan, as a traditional Chinese narrative-singing art form, represents an important component of intangible cultural heritage and serves as a medium through which cultural knowledge and collective identity are transmitted across generations. In contemporary society, however, the emergence of digital media platforms, particularly Douyin, has introduced new performance contexts that are reshaping how Pingtan is produced, presented, and experienced. Despite growing interest in digital dissemination, existing research has largely examined Pingtan's historical and artistic dimensions separately from its transformation within digital environments, with limited attention to how cultural meanings and values are constructed across both live and digital contexts. This study aims to address this gap by examining how Suzhou Pingtan operates as a dynamic cultural practice across live performances in Suzhou and digital performances on Douyin. Adopting a qualitative research design, the study employs performance observation, digital content analysis, and semi-structured interviews with performers and audiences to explore how narrative forms, performance practices, and cultural value are shaped within different contexts. The study is expected to show that digital platforms influence the adaptation of narrative forms and performance practices, while also reshaping how audiences engage with and interpret cultural content. These processes contribute to the construction of cultural value and have implications for the sustainability of Suzhou Pingtan, particularly in terms of cultural transmission, audience engagement, and performer livelihoods. By integrating Cultural Memory theory and Cultural Capital theory, this study provides a theoretically informed understanding of how traditional performing arts are remembered, valued, and sustained in the context of digital transformation. The findings contribute to broader discussions on intangible cultural heritage, cultural value, and sustainability in contemporary society.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Laporan Kemajuan
Tajuk: **Memory and Representation: A Study of Chinese Piano Music from the Perspective of Cultural Memory (1915-2000)**

Since the publication of the first Chinese piano piece in 1915, the composition of piano music in China has undergone over a century of development. Throughout this hundred-year span, successive generations of Chinese musicians have utilised nationalistic musical idioms to compose a vast repertoire of piano music embedded with Chinese cultural memory. Today, these works continue to be performed by Chinese pianists on both domestic and international stages; through the transmission of sound, they awaken deep-seated cultural memories within the hearts of Chinese audiences at home and abroad. Drawing upon Jan Assmann's theory of cultural memory and Stuart Hall's theory of cultural identity, this paper aims to explore how Chinese piano music functions as a mnemonic medium to preserve memory culture and achieve canonisation, thereby reconstructing Chinese cultural identity. This study selects six piano compositions from distinct cultural periods between 1915 and 2000. Employing qualitative research methods—specifically, musical score analysis, the analysis of public archives, and the examination of personal documents—the research addresses three specific objectives: first, to explore the generative mechanisms of intertextuality that allow Chinese piano music to act as a "medium of memory"; second, to examine the institutionalisation process through which Chinese piano music transitions from mere "works" into the "canon"; and third, to investigate how Chinese piano music reconstructs Chinese cultural identity through memory practices amidst the tension between "tradition" and "modernity." Within its formal structure, Chinese piano music references its own preceding musical material through repetition, variation, development, and recapitulation, thereby establishing an internal mnemonic mechanism. Concurrently, by engaging in intertextuality with other historical Chinese musical works, Chinese piano music resonates with past Chinese musical culture, emerging as a highly unique practice of cultural memory. Critical textual analysis elucidates how Chinese piano music derives legitimacy from traditional resources, and how it formulates differentiated modes of expression within the context of modern music.

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Tajuk: **Negotiating the Third Space Tan Dun's
Reconstruction of Culture Identity-Examine
Through the Map and Buddha Passion**

Contemporary transnational composer Tan Dun is widely recognized for his integration of Chinese cultural heritage with Western symphonic structures. However, existing scholarship frequently analyzes his work through the reductive paradigm of "East meets West," treating his hybridity as a simplistic, static fusion of monolithic cultures. This research challenges that essentialist binary by investigating the discursive and semiotic construction of Tan Dun's hybrid musical identity as an active, tension-filled process of cultural negotiation. Operating at the theoretical intersection of musical semiotics and Homi Bhabha's postcolonial concept of the "Third Space," this study decodes how Tan Dun utilizes musical texts as deliberate agents of cultural translation. This study draws on Homi Bhabha's postcolonial theoretical framework, especially the concept of "third space", to explore the performative nature of cultural identity in Tan Dun's works "Map" and "Buddha Passion". As a Chinese composer, Tan Dun's extensive fieldwork on Chinese folk traditions has profoundly shaped his creative results; However, this study believes that his works are not only a fusion of Eastern and Western cultures, but also a negotiating field that subverts and solidifies cultural narratives. This qualitative study pursues three goals: first, through literature review and archival analysis, to identify the specific traditional Chinese cultural symbols used in the works; Secondly, with the help of text analysis, the composer's strategy of integrating local symbols with Western music structure is examined. Finally, explore the process by which composers construct musical identities within the gap spaces created by this fusion. The study argues that Tan Dun's hybrid strategy has become a key "signifier" of cultural complexity. By placing traditional Chinese elements within the Western modernist form, the composer creates a discursive "third space" – a realm where traditional "educational" authority is reinterpreted in the "performative" present. Therefore, Tan Dun's work transcends the binary opposition between tradition and modernity. Instead, its unique creative vocabulary stems from this hybrid trait, constructing a dynamic identity that expresses complex demands for belonging and cultural transformation in a globalized context.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Usulan Penyelidikan

Tajuk: Budaya Institusi dan Integrasi Kecerdasan
Buatan: Pengurusan Perubahan Digital di Ibu
Pejabat Polis Diraja Malaysia

Integrasi kecerdasan buatan (AI) dalam institusi sektor awam telah menjadi satu keperluan strategik, khususnya dalam konteks penguatkuasaan undang-undang di mana pembuatan keputusan berasaskan data semakin penting kepada keberkesanan operasi. Namun demikian, kejayaan transformasi teknologi ini tidak hanya bergantung kepada keupayaan teknikal semata-mata, sebaliknya turut dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh persekitaran institusi tempat ia dilaksanakan. Kajian ini meneliti peranan budaya institusi dalam membentuk proses penerimaan dan integrasi AI dalam Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM), sebuah organisasi yang bersifat hierarki tinggi dan berakar dalam tradisi. Berpandukan Teori Institusi dan Model Penerimaan Teknologi (TAM), kajian ini mengkonseptualisasikan integrasi AI sebagai satu proses sosio-organisasi yang dipengaruhi oleh nilai, norma, amalan kepimpinan, serta tahap kesediaan organisasi terhadap perubahan. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kajian kes kualitatif melalui temu bual separa berstruktur dengan pegawai kanan, pengurus pertengahan, dan kakitangan teknikal, serta analisis dokumen dasar dan strategi dalaman. Analisis tematik digunakan untuk mengenal pasti pola berkaitan penerimaan, penolakan, dan penyesuaian terhadap sistem berasaskan AI. Dapatan kajian dijangka menunjukkan bagaimana norma institusi yang mendalam serta dinamika kepimpinan mempengaruhi tahap penerimaan dan kelestarian inovasi digital dalam struktur kepolisan. Dengan meletakkan penerimaan AI dalam konteks realiti budaya dan pengurusan PDRM, kajian ini menyumbang kepada perbincangan yang semakin berkembang mengenai transformasi digital dalam sektor awam, khususnya di rantau Asia Tenggara yang masih kekurangan kajian empirikal. Kajian ini juga menawarkan sumbangan teori melalui integrasi perspektif institusi dan tingkah laku, serta memberikan implikasi praktikal kepada pembuat dasar dan pemimpin organisasi dalam merangka strategi AI yang lebih sensitif terhadap konteks budaya dan mampan dalam institusi penguatkuasaan undang-undang.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Laporan Kemajuan
Tajuk: **Translator's Style: A Corpus-based Study of Two Contemporary Chinese Translations of a Bend in the River**

This study employs a corpus stylistics approach, combining quantitative and qualitative methods to compare translator style differences and their underlying causes across two Chinese translations of *A Bend in the River* – by Li Yongping and Fang Bolin. Four research objectives are pursued: (RO1) to identify local stylistic features; (RO2) to construct overall stylistic profiles via Multi-Dimensional Analysis (MDA), validated through the translators' other works, the source-text corpus, and target-language reference corpora; (RO3) to establish a four-dimensional causal framework encompassing source-text influence (SI), writing style consistency (WC), target-text norm influence (TI), and translator's subjectivity manifestation (SM); and (RO4) to explain stylistic divergence across macro (sociocultural field), meso (identity negotiation), and micro (language contact and code-switching) levels. RO1 is fully completed. Li Yongping's translation exhibits high lexical density, frequent four-character idioms, and marked syntactic restructuring – reflecting an "innovative domestication" style – while Fang Bolin's demonstrates lower lexical density, a colloquial register, and source-syntax retention, characteristic of "conservative foreignisation." RO2 reveals significant differences across informational density (F1), narrativity (F2), and elaborateness (F3) ($p < 0.001$), consistent with RO1 findings. RO3 has produced a four-step hierarchical attribution procedure, with preliminary evidence identifying individual writing habits as the core driver of stylistic divergence. RO4 and related theoretical chapters are in progress. The study contributes by filling the gap in corpus-based research on Chinese translations of *A Bend in the River*, offering a quantifiable SI/WC/TI/SM framework for studying "writer-translators," and providing a methodological model for Chinese literary translation studies.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Usulan Penyelidikan
Tajuk: Malaysian Chinese Cultural Identity from the Perspective of Chinese Guzheng Culture

Malaysian Chinese cultural identity is continuously negotiated within a multicultural landscape. The guzheng, a traditional Chinese instrument, has shifted from private family transmission to institutionalised teaching, becoming a meaningful site for identity expression. However, scholarly understanding of this phenomenon remains fragmented, lacking an integrated theoretical framework to connect broader social structures with everyday musical practice. This study adopts Pierre Bourdieu's sociology of practice—specifically the concepts of cultural capital, field, and habitus—to analyse how guzheng culture is disseminated, valued, and transformed across familial, educational, associational, and digital fields. A qualitative methodology is employed, triangulating in-depth interviews with three generations of practitioners, participant observation, and digital ethnography. The research aims to: (1) map the dissemination history and social functions of the guzheng within the Malaysian Chinese community; (2) examine the mechanisms of cultural capital conversion across fields; and (3) explore intergenerational differences in identity construction. The findings will contribute to cultural identity theory in diasporic music studies and inform heritage preservation efforts in plural societies.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Laporan Kemajuan
Tajuk: Bridging Tradition and Development for High-Quality Tourism in the Li Ethnic Group of Hainan

This study examines the intersection of tradition and high-quality tourism development within the Li ethnic group of Hainan, using structuralism as its theoretical framework. It investigates key elements of the tourism system, including how traditional culture influences the development and perception of high-quality tourism, as well as the cultural factors shaping its implementation. Employing a mixed-method research design, the study includes surveys and interviews with purposively selected participants from the Li ethnic group involved in the tourism industry for more than five years. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics, ANOVA, and regression, while qualitative data were analysed thematically. The findings revealed that traditional culture significantly influences both tourism development and the perception of high-quality of tourism, indicating its critical role in shaping tourism outcomes. Similarly, cultural preservation was found to significantly contribute to heritage tourism, highlighting the importance of maintaining cultural identity in sustaining tourism value. Effective strategies were identified as significant predictors that further enhance heritage tourism. Overall, the results confirmed that all proposed relationships were statistically significant. Therefore, the second null hypothesis (Ho2) and third null hypothesis (Ho3) were rejected. Five key opportunity themes emerged inductively from the data: living cultural inheritance, community-based value creation, policy and institutional support, cultural product innovation, and educational and youth revitalisation. In terms of the challenges arising from integrating Li sub-ethnic cultural heritage into tourism development, five key opportunity themes emerged namely cultural authenticity loss, weak community agency, over-commercialisation, talent and capacity gaps, and structural and regional constraints. These findings suggest that strengthening traditional cultural elements, preserving cultural heritage, and implementing effective tourism strategies are essential in promoting sustainable and high-quality tourism development among the Li ethnic group.

Ultimately, these texts, on the one hand, transform ethnic musical materials, regional themes, and historical-cultural experiences into sources of musical significance; on the other hand, through aesthetic judgement and value ordering, they construct Chinese piano music as a cross-cultural art form capable of bridging indigenous traditions with modern culture and representing Chinese identity within the international musical system.

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Tahap Pembentangan: Laporan Kemajuan
Tajuk: The Attitudes of Malay Young People in Narathiwat towards Sufi Orders (Ar. Tariqa)

This research examines the attitudes of Malay Muslim young men in Narathiwat, Southern Thailand, toward the Ahmadiyah Idrisiyah tariqa. The study is located in the rural Malay Muslim setting of Dusung Nyo and Ban Lubuk, where Islamic learning, family networks, pondok traditions, village life, and local religious authority continue to shape everyday religious experience. While much scholarship on Southern Thailand has focused on conflict, security, and state-minority relations, this study shifts attention to the quieter and more ordinary world of rural religious life. It explores how young men understand, approach, question, or distance themselves from Sufi practices in a changing Islamic landscape. The study focuses particularly on the Ahmadiyah Idrisiyah tariqa led by Babo Haji Wan Daud bin Haroon, locally known as Babo Ud. Through long-term ethnographic engagement, participant observation, informal conversations, and semi-structured interviews, the research examines youth participation in majelis, dzikir, Malam 40 gatherings, and relationships with the mursyid and other religious elders. The findings suggest that young men's attitudes toward tariqa cannot be reduced to simple acceptance or rejection. Some are drawn by spiritual experience, family tradition, healing, karomah, and respect for local teachers. Others hesitate because of reformist critique, modern Islamic education, social media influence, and concerns over practices regarded by some as bid'ah or excessive. This research argues that youth attitudes toward tariqa are best understood as ambivalent and negotiated. Young men may respect the majelis without becoming committed murids, attend gatherings without fully accepting all mystical elements, or seek help from a mursyid while also being influenced by reformist religious arguments. Their religious positions are shaped by multiple forces: family, pondok, mosque networks, peer groups, school education, online preaching, village reputation, and personal experience.

By focusing on Narathiwat and the everyday religious life of rural Malay Muslim young men, this study contributes to the literature on Islam in Southern Thailand, Sufism, religious authority, and generational change. It shows that the future of tariqa in the Malay South is not determined only by doctrine or reformist criticism, but by the lived negotiations of young people within their families, villages, and religious communities.

SEMINAR:

Daripada Topik kepada Model: Memikirkan Semula Reka Bentuk Penyelidikan bagi Tesis Sarjana dan Doktor Falsafah Berimpak Tinggi



Prof. Madya Dr. Ts. Mohd Sobhi Ishak

Pembangunan tesis pada peringkat Sarjana dan Doktor Falsafah sering menjadi satu cabaran, bukan disebabkan kekurangan usaha, tetapi berpunca daripada ketidakjelasan arah penyelidikan serta kelemahan penjajaran antara teori, kaedah dan analisis. Ramai pelajar siswazah memulakan kajian dengan topik yang terlalu umum, menghadapi kesukaran untuk mentakrifkan masalah kajian secara tepat, serta tidak berupaya menterjemahkan idea teori kepada model empirikal yang boleh diuji. Sesi ini membentangkan satu pendekatan yang tersusun dan praktikal dalam mereka bentuk tesis berasaskan empat elemen utama. Pertama, menukarkan topik umum kepada masalah kajian yang jelas, spesifik dan boleh diteliti secara empirikal. Kedua, menjajarkan teori dengan konstruk serta membangunkan model empirikal yang boleh diuji. Ketiga, mengaplikasikan pendekatan kaedah campuran bagi menemukan pola dan makna dalam konteks sosial yang kompleks. Akhir sekali, memperkukuh kedalaman analisis melalui pemikiran berasaskan model, termasuk pengujian peranan pengantara dan penyederhana, di samping penggunaan kecerdasan buatan (AI) secara bertanggungjawab sebagai alat sokongan penyelidikan. Melalui penerangan yang ringkas dan berasaskan visual, sesi ini bertujuan membantu pelajar siswazah memahami struktur keseluruhan tesis yang mantap serta meningkatkan keupayaan mereka untuk mereka bentuk penyelidikan yang jelas, tersusun dan berimpak.