

**THE EFFECT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
PROFICIENCY ON THE SOCIAL CAPITAL AND  
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMICS  
STUDENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,  
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA**

**MUHAMMAD SODBIR BIN HAMZAH**

**MASTER OF ECONOMICS  
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA  
FEBRUARY 2012**

**THE EFFECT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY ON THE SOCIAL  
CAPITAL AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMICS STUDENTS  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,  
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA**

**BY**

**MUHAMMAD SODBIR BIN HAMZAH**

**Dissertation Submitted to  
Othman Yeop Abdullah, Graduate School of Business  
Universiti Utara Malaysia  
in Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Master Degree of Economics**

## **PERMISSION TO USE**

In presenting this dissertation in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a postgraduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia, I agree that the University Library make a freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying of this dissertation in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purpose may be granted by my supervisor or, in their absence by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation or parts thereof for financial gain shall not be given to me and to Universiti Utara Malaysia for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from my dissertation.

Request for permission to copy or make other use of materials in this dissertation, in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business

Universiti Utara Malaysia

06010 UUM Sintok

## **ABSTRAK**

Penggunaan Bahasa Inggeris menjadi semakin penting dalam sektor pendidikan dan pekerjaan. Peranan modal sosial patut diambil kira dalam membantu pelajar mencapai kecemerlangan akademik. Dapatkan kajian terdahulu menunjukkan bahawa pelajar yang mempunyai kecekapan Bahasa Inggeris yang terhad akan menghadapi masalah dalam subjek-subjek peringkat tinggi. Maka, kajian ini menilai kesan kecekapan Bahasa Inggeris kepada modal sosial dan pencapaian akademik. Sehubungan itu, kajian ini menggunakan rekabentuk kajian tinjauan dengan mengambil sampel daripada 81 pelajar sarjana muda yang mendaftar kursus Ekonomi dan berada dalam tahun dua dan tiga di Universiti Utara Malaysia. Instrumen-instrumen diadaptasi berdasarkan konstruk-konstruk di dalam model berstruktur yang telah dibangunkan. Data kajian dianalisis menggunakan Model Persamaan Berstruktur bagi membolehkan analisis serentak bagi semua konstruk. Juga, anggaran magnitud kesan secara langsung dan tidak langsung antara konstruk dijalankan. Dapatkan kajian mendapati bahawa kesan secara langsung yang signifikan wujud antara kecekapan Bahasa Inggeris dan kecemerlangan akademik, modal sosial dalam keluarga dan modal sosial luar keluarga. Kesan secara langsung yang signifikan juga wujud antara modal sosial dalam keluarga dan luar keluarga dengan kecemerlangan akademik. Kesan pengantara bagi modal sosial luar keluarga terhadap kecekapan Bahasa Inggeris dan kecemerlangan akademik adalah signifikan, tetapi tidak signifikan kepada modal sosial dalam keluarga. Hasil dapatan ini mencadangkan agar lebih banyak aktiviti menjurus kepada kecekapan Bahasa Inggeris dijalankan bagi membantu pelajar meningkatkan kecemerlangan akademik mereka.

**Kata kunci:** Kemahiran Bahasa Inggeris, Modal Sosial, Pencapaian Akademik

## ABSTRACT

*The use of English language becomes increasingly important, either in educational sector or working sector. The role of social capital should be taken into consideration in helping the students to achieve their academic success. Previous findings indicated that students with limited use of English faced problems in advance subjects. Thus, this study examines the effect of English language proficiency towards social capital and academic achievement. This study employed the survey research design and the sample comprised of 81 undergraduate students enrolled in Economics courses from year two and three in Universiti Utara Malaysia. The instruments were adapted based on the constructs in the structural models developed. The data has been analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling to enable simultaneous analysis of all the constructs and estimate the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects between the constructs. The findings show that there is a significant direct effect of English language proficiency towards academic achievements, social capital within family and social capital outside family, and from social capital within family and outside family towards academic achievements. The mediating effect of social capital outside family towards English Language Proficiency and academic achievement among economics students in UUM was significant but it was not significant for social capital within family. The findings suggest for more activities geared towards increasing students' English language proficiency to help them to increase their academic achievements.*

**Keywords:** English language proficiency, Social Capital, Academic Achievement

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Hussin Bin Abdullah for his guidance, encouragement, and ideas throughout the period in completing this dissertation.

Also, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to the lecturers in Universiti Utara Malaysia who have helped me throughout my study, directly or indirectly.

Finally, I owe my love and thanks to my beloved wife, Mazida binti Ahmad, for the patience and support. Not forgetting, to all my family members especially to my mother, Hajah Piah bt Mat and my parents-in-law, Haji Ahmad bin Hasan and Hajah Hafizah bt. Omar for their undivided support and constant pray. To all my children, Anas Hazim, Muhammad Naim and Muhammad Kamil, thanks for the understanding and the sacrifices made. Your love and thought have guided me to be what I am today.

Last but not least, I would like to thanks all my friends who gave me their great support and cooperation to complete this dissertation.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |      |
|--|------|
| PERMISSION TO USE .....                      | ii   |
| ABSTRAK .....                                | iii  |
| ABSTRACT .....                               | iv   |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....                        | v    |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS .....                      | vi   |
| LIST OF TABLES .....                         | viii |
| LIST OF FIGURES .....                        | ix   |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....                  | x    |
| CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY .....       | 1    |
| 1.1    Introduction .....                    | 1    |
| 1.2    Issues .....                          | 2    |
| 1.3    Problem Statement .....               | 4    |
| 1.4    Research questions .....              | 7    |
| 1.5    Research Objective .....              | 8    |
| 1.5.1    General objective .....             | 8    |
| 1.5.2    Specific objectives .....           | 8    |
| 1.6    Research Hypotheses .....             | 9    |
| 1.7    Significant of the study .....        | 11   |
| 1.8    Scope and limitation .....            | 11   |
| 1.9    Structure of the study .....          | 12   |
| CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW .....           | 13   |
| 2.1    English language proficiency .....    | 13   |
| 2.2    Social Capital .....                  | 17   |
| 2.2.1    Social Capital within Family .....  | 18   |
| 2.2.2    Social Capital outside Family ..... | 19   |
| 2.3    Academic achievement .....            | 24   |
| CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY AND DATA .....        | 25   |
| 3.1    Introduction .....                    | 25   |
| 3.2    Research Procedures .....             | 26   |
| 3.3    Population and Sampling .....         | 27   |
| 3.4    Variables .....                       | 28   |

|       |  |           |
|-------|--|-----------|
| 3.5   | Research instruments .....                               | 29        |
| 3.5.1 | Validity .....   | 33        |
| 3.5.2 | Reliability.....   | 33        |
| 3.5.3 | Justification of Structural Equation Modeling.....       | 34        |
| 3.5   | Summary .....  | 35        |
|       | <b>CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS.....</b>                 | <b>36</b> |
| 4.1   | Introduction.....  | 36        |
| 4.2   | Descriptive Analysis .....                               | 36        |
| 4.3   | Goodness of Measures Analysis .....                      | 40        |
| 4.3.1 | Construct validity.....                                  | 40        |
| 4.3.2 | Convergent validity.....                                 | 43        |
| 4.3.3 | Discriminant validity .....                              | 46        |
| 4.3.4 | Reliability analysis.....                                | 47        |
| 4.4   | Structural Model and Hypothesis Testing.....             | 48        |
| 4.4.1 | Mediating effect .....                                   | 51        |
| 4.5   | Conclusion .....   | 52        |
|       | <b>CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION.....</b> | <b>53</b> |
| 5.1   | Overview.....  | 53        |
| 5.2   | Summary .....  | 53        |
| 5.3   | Policy Implication.....                                  | 54        |
| 5.2   | Limitation and Future Work .....                         | 55        |
| 5.4   | Conclusion .....   | 56        |
|       | <b>REFERENCES .....</b>                                  | <b>57</b> |
|       | <b>APPENDIX A .....</b>                                  | <b>63</b> |
|       | <b>APPENDIX B .....</b>                                  | <b>66</b> |

## LIST OF TABLES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table 1.1: Initial findings of UUM's economics students .....        | 6  |
| Table 3.1: Research Variables .....                                  | 29 |
| Table 4.1: Respondents demographic background .....                  | 37 |
| Table 4.2: CGPA grouping .....                                       | 37 |
| Table 4.3: Respondents demographic CGPA .....                        | 38 |
| Table 4.4: Grades grouping.....                                      | 38 |
| Table 4.5: The demographic for grades grouping.....                  | 38 |
| Table 4.6: Crosstab of respondents' CGPA and gender .....            | 39 |
| Table 4.7: Crosstab of respondents' CGPA and race .....              | 39 |
| Table 4.8: Crosstab of respondents' English result and race .....    | 39 |
| Table 4.9: Initial loading and cross loading for Model 1 .....       | 41 |
| Table 4.10: Loading and cross loading for Model 1 .....              | 42 |
| Table 4.11: Initial loading and cross loading for Model 2.....       | 42 |
| Table 4.12: Loading and cross loading Model 2.....                   | 43 |
| Table 4.13: Result for measurement model for Model 1 .....           | 44 |
| Table 4.14: Model 1 Summary results of the Model construct.....      | 44 |
| Table 4.15: Result for measurement model for Model 2 .....           | 45 |
| Table 4.16: Model 2 Summary results of the Model construct.....      | 46 |
| Table 4.17: Summary results of the Model construct for Model 1 ..... | 47 |
| Table 4.18: Summary results of the Model construct for Model 2 ..... | 47 |
| Table 4.19: Result of reliability test for Model 1.....              | 48 |
| Table 4.20: Result of reliability test for Model 2.....              | 48 |
| Table 4.22: Path Coefficient and hypothesis testing for Model 2..... | 50 |

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Figure 1.1a: Structural Model 1 (Social capital within family) .....  | 10 |
| Figure 1.1b: Structural Model 2 (Social capital outside family) .....   | 10 |
| Figure 2.1: Structural Model based on Akter et al. (2011) .....   | 23 |
| Figure 3.1: Research Procedures.....  | 26 |
| Figure 3.1a: The effect of Social Capital within Family towards Academic Achievement and the research hypotheses. ....  | 30 |
| Figure 3.1b: The effect of Social Capital outside Family towards Academic Achievement and the research hypotheses. .... | 31 |
| Figure 4.1: Result for the path analysis for model 1 .....  | 49 |
| Figure 4.2: Result for the path analysis for model 1 .....  | 50 |

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| ELP      | English Language Proficiency                    |
| SWF      | Social Capital Within Family                    |
| SOF      | Social Capital Outside Family                   |
| AA       | Academic Achievement                            |
| SEM      | Structural Equation Medeling                    |
| SCWF     | Items for Social Capital Within Family          |
| SCOFO    | Items for Social Capital Outside Family         |
| CGPA     | Cumulative Grade Point Average                  |
| CGPAgrp  | Cumulative Grade Point Average grouped          |
| EngGrade | Grade received for English for Communication II |
| EPT      | English Placement Test                          |

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

The use of English language as medium of communication becomes increasingly important. It is also an important factor for students to further their study and for employment purposes. Bachman (1990) defines language proficiency as the language ability or ability in language use while Oller (1983) defines language proficiency as an ability of several distinct but related constructs. An individual with inability or limited language proficiency will face difficulties in finding employment opportunities (Md Yasin, Wan Mohd Shaupil, Muhktar, Ab Ghani & Rashid, 2010; Jalaluddin, Mat Awal & Abu Bakar, 2009) and eventually will become a hindrance towards the growth of Malaysia because English language proficiency is now assumed to be one of the determinants for Malaysia growth (Hj Sarudin, Zubairi, Nordi, & Omar, 2008). Therefore, universities around the world have imposed a strict entrance procedure where students are required to present a certificate indicating their language proficiency such as IETLS and TOEFL. Malaysian students taking undergraduate courses locally will need the same certificate known as Malaysia University English Test (MUET), introduced in the year 2000 with the objective of enhancing English language ability of pre-university students (Md Yasin et al., 2010). The test will help to determine their proficiency in speaking, listening, reading and writing.

The contents of  
the thesis is for  
internal user  
only

## REFERENCES

- Abdullah, K. I. & Abdul Rahman, N. L. (2012). A Study on Second Language Speaking Anxiety Among UTM Students.
- Adler, P. S. & Kwon, S. (2002). Social Capital: Prospect for A New Concept. *Academy of Management Review*. Vol. 27, No. 1, pg. 17 – 40.
- Akter, S., & Ray, P. (2011). Trustworthiness in mHealth Information Services: An Assessment of a Hierarchical Model with Mediating and Moderating Effects Using Partial Least Squares (PLS). *Journal of American Sociaty for Information Science and Technology*. Vol. 62 (1), pp 100 – 116.
- Arkoudis, S. (2012). Teaching International Students: Strategies to Enhance Learning. Retreived on March 25, 2012 from <http://www.cshe.unimelb.edu.au>
- Asparouhov, T. & Muthen, B. (2008). *Exploratory structural equation modeling*. Retrieved on 5 March 2012, from <http://www.statmodel.com/download/EFACFA84.pdf>.
- Atan, H. (2007). English Proficiency Still Low at Local Varsities. *New Straight Times*. Retreived on March 20, 2012 from <http://www.emedia.com.my>.
- Azizi, Y. (2012). Sejauh Manakah Faktor Keluarga Dapat Mempengaruhi Pencapaian Pelajar Dalam Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggeris. Retrieved on 05 June 2012, from [http://eprints.utm.my/10422/1/Sejauh\\_manakah\\_Faktor\\_Keluarga\\_Dapat\\_Mempengaruhi\\_Pencapaian\\_Pelajar\\_Dalam\\_Mata\\_Pelajaran\\_Bahasa\\_Inggeris\\_.pdf](http://eprints.utm.my/10422/1/Sejauh_manakah_Faktor_Keluarga_Dapat_Mempengaruhi_Pencapaian_Pelajar_Dalam_Mata_Pelajaran_Bahasa_Inggeris_.pdf).
- Bachman, L. F. (1990). *Fundamental considerations in languages testing*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Barclay, D. W., Thompson, R. & Higgins, C. (1995). The partial least squares (PLS) approach to causal modeling: personal computer adoption and use an illustration. *Technology Studies*, 2(2), 285-309.
- Barker, D. (1988). Diagnostic tests and examination results. *Assessment and Evaluation in Education*, Spring 13 (1), pp 1-15.
- Baron, R.M., & Kenny, D.A. (1986). The Moderator-Mediator Variable Distinction in Social Psychological Research: Conceptual, Strategic and Statistical Consideration. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. Vol 51 (6) pp 1173 – 1182.

- Bleakley, H. & Chin, A (2012). The Effects of English Proficiency on Economic and Social Outcomes: Summary of Evidence from Childhood Immigrants in the U.S. Census. Retrieved on 15 March 2012 from <http://harrisschool.uchicago.edu/centers/chppp/pdf/winter08-bleakley2.pdf>.
- Bourdieu, P. (1986). The Form of Capital. In J. Richardson (Ed.), *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. (pp. 241 – 258). Westport, CT: Green-wood Press.
- Chin, W.W. (1998). Issues and Opinion on Structural Equation Modelling. *MIS Quarterly*. Vol 22 (1). pp 7 – 16.
- Chiswick, B., Patrinos, H. & Hurst, M. (2000). Indigenous Language Skills and the Labor Market in a Developing Economy: Bolivia. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*. Vol. 48, pp 347-67
- Chow, W.S. & Chan, L.S. (2008). Social Network and Shared Goals in Organizational Knowledge Sharing. *Information and Management*. Vol 45 (7) pp 458 – 465.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison K. (2000). *Research methods in education*. London: Routledge Falmer, Taylor and Francis Group.
- Coleman, J. (1988). Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94 (Issue supplement), S95-S120.
- Croll, P. (2004). Families, Social Capital and Educational Outcome. *British Journal of Educational Studies*. Vol. 52, No. 4, December 2004, pp. 390 – 416.
- Crosnoe, R. (2004). Social Capital and the Interplay of Families and School. *Journal of Marriage and Family*. Vol. 66, No. 2 (May 2004), pp. 267-280. National Council on Family Relations.
- Dika, S.L. & Singh, K (2002). Application of Social Capital in Educational Literature: A Critical Synthesis. *Review of Educational Research*. Vol. 72, No. 1 (Spring 2002), pp. 31 – 60. American Educational Research Association.
- Drennan, L. G. & Rohde, F. H. (2002). Determinants of Performance in Advance Undergraduate Management Accounting: An Empirical Investigation. *Accounting and Finance*, 42, pp 27 – 40.
- Fakeye, D.O. & Ogunsiji, Y. (2009). English Language Proficiency as a Predictor of Academic Achievement Among EFL Students in Nigeria. *European Journal of Scientific Research*. Vol. 37. No. 3 (2009), pp. 490 – 495.

Friendly, M. (2010). *Planning a Factor Analytic study*. Retrieved on 10 February, 2012, from <http://www.psych.yorku.ca/lab/psy6140/fa/facplan.htm>.

Fornell, C., & Bookstein, F.L. (1982). Two Structural Equation Models: LISREL and PLS applied to Consumer Exit-Voice Theory. *Journal of Marketing Research*. Vol. 19 (4), pp 440 – 452.

Fornell, C. & Larcker, D.F. (1981). Evaluating Structural Equation Models with Unobservable Variables and Measurement Error. *Journal of Marketing Research*. Vol 18 (1) pp 39-50.

Gaudart, H., Hughes, R. & Michael, J. (1996). *Towards Better English Grammar*. Fajar Bakti Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia.

Hair, J.F., Anderson, R.E., Tatham, R.L. & Black, W.C. (1995), Multivariate Data Analysis with Readings, 4th ed., Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Hair, J.F., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J. & Anderson, R.E. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River.

Hj Sarudin, I. & Zubairi, A. M (2012), Assessment of English Language Proficiency of University Students. Retrieved on 06 April, 2012 from [http://www.iae2008.cambridgeassessment.org.uk/ca/digitalAssets/180473\\_Sarudin.pdf](http://www.iae2008.cambridgeassessment.org.uk/ca/digitalAssets/180473_Sarudin.pdf).

Hj Sarudin, I., Zubairi, A. M, Nordi, M. S. & Omar, M. A. (2008). The English Language Proficiency of Malaysian Public University Students. *Enhancing the Quality of Higher Education through Research: Shaping Future Policy*. pp. 40 – 65. The Ministry of Higher Education.

Ho, R. (2006). *Handbook of univariate and multivariate data analysis and interpretation with SPSS*. Boca Raton: Chapman and Hall/CRC

Holder, G.M., Jones, J., Robinson, R.A. & Krass, I. (1999). Academic literary skills and progression rates amongst pharmacy students. *Higher Education Research & Development*, 18 (1), pp 19-29.

Israel, G.D., Beaulieu, L.J., & Hartless, G. (2001). The influence of family and community social capital on educational achievement. *Rural Sociology*. Vol 69(1), pp 43 - 68.

Jalaluddin, N. H., Mat Awal, N. & Abu Bakar, K. (2009). Linguistic and Environment in English Language Learning: Towards the Development of Quality Human Capital. *European Journal of Social Science*. Vol 9, No. 4. pp. 627 – 642.

Johnson, P. (1988), English Language Proficiency and Academic Performance of Undergraduate International Students. *Teachers of English to Speaker of Other Languages, Inc. (TESOL), TESOL Quarterly*. Vol. 22, No. 1, pp 164 – 168.

Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia (2011). *Memartabatkan Bahasa Malaysia, Memperkuuhkan Bahasa Inggeris*. Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia.

Kwok, M. (2004). Disciplinary differences in the development of employability skills of recent university, graduates in Manitoba: Some initial findings. *Higher Education Perspectives*. Vol. 1 Issue 1.

Lavrakas, P.J. (2008). *Encyclopedia of survey research methods*. LA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Lopez, E. (1996). Social capital and the educational performance of Latino and Non-Latino youth (11). San Luis Obispo, CA: Julian Samora Research Institute.

Majlis Peperiksaan Malaysia (2011). *Laporan Peperiksaan STPM dan MUET 2010*. Selangor: Penerbitan Pelangi Sdn. Bhd.

Md Yasin, A. Y., Wan Mohd Shaupil, W. M. H., Muhktar, A. M., Ab Ghani, M. I &, Rashid, F. (2010). The English Language Proficiency of Civil Engineering Students at a Malaysian Polytechnic. *Asian Social Science*. Vol. 6, No. 6, pg 161 – 170.

Ming, T.S, Ling, T.S. & Mohd Jaafar, N. (2011). Attitudes and Motivation of Malaysian Secondary Students towards learning English as a Second Language: A Case Study. *The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies*. Vol 17(1).

Mohd. Faisal, H. (2004) English language and the language of development : a Malaysian perspective. *Jurnal Kemanusiaan*, Vol 1 . pp. 107-120.

Naderi, H, Rohani, A. Aizan, H. T., Jamaluddin, S. & Kumar, V. (2009). Self Esteem, Gender and Academic Achievement of Undergraduate Students. *American Journal of Scientific Research*. Issue 3 (2009), pp 26 – 37.

Normazidah, C. M., Lie, K.Y, & Hazita, A. (2012). Exploring English Language Learning and Teaching in Malaysia. *Gema Online™ Journal of Language Studies*, vol 12(1).

Nunnally, J. C. (1978). *Psychometric theory*. NY: McGraw-Hill

Oller, J. W. (Ed.). (1983). *Issues in language testing research*. Rowley, MA.: Newbury House Publishers.

Paul, M. & Sinha, A. (2010) Effect of proficiency in English on the performance of B. Tech students in group discussion. *African Journal of Business Management*. Vol. 4(8), pp. 1464-1467.

Pennycook, A. (1994). *The cultural politics of English as an international language*. London and New York: Longman.

Putnam, R. (2001). Social Capital: Measurement and Consequences. *Isuma: Canadian Journal of Policy Research*. Vol. 2 (Spring 2001), pp 41-51.

Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2010). *Research Methods for Business: A skill Building approach*. Wiley, UK.

Sharif, R. (2005). PC skills, English crucial, Kong tells grads. TheStarOnLine. [Online] Available: <http://www.icdl.com.my/news.asp?news=4>.

Sobel, M. E. (1982). Asymptotic confidence intervals for indirect effects in structural equation models. In S. Leinhardt (Ed.), *Sociological Methodology 1982* (pp. 290-312). Washington, DC: American Sociological Association.

Stephen, D. F., Welman, J. C. & Jordaan, W.J. (2004). English Language Proficiency as an Indicator of Academic Performance at a Tertiary Institution. *SA Journal of Human Resource Management*. 2 (3), pp 42 – 53.

Suarez, S.L (2005). Does English Rule? Language Instruction and Economic Strategies in Singapore, Ireland and Puerto Rico. *Comparative Politics*. Vol. 37, No. 4. (Jul. 2005), pp. 459 – 478.

Ramayah, T., Lee, J.W.C. & In, J.B.C. (2011). Network Collaboration and Performance in the Tourism Sector. *Service Business*, 5: 411 – 428.

Renganathan, S. (2000). English for Academic Purposes – An Investigation of Students’ Proficiency. *Platform*. Vol. 1, No 2, pp 54 – 62. University Teknologi Petronas.

Temme, D., Kreis, H. & Hildebrandt, L. (2006). PLS Path Modeling – A Software Review. Discussion Paper. Institute of Marketing, Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin, Germany.

Urbach, N. & Ahlemann F., (2010). Structural Equation Modeling in Information Systems Research Using Partial Least Squares. *Journal of Information Technology theory and application*, Article 2, Volume 11, Issue 2, pp. 5-40.

UUM (2012). *Sistem Maklumat Pelajar 2012*.

Vinke, A. A. & Jochems, W.M.G. (1993). English Proficiency and Academic Success in International Postgraduate Education. *Higher Education*. Vol. 26, pp 275 – 285.

Wellington, M.C., & Butler, F.A. (2005). Students' Concurrent Performance on Tests of English Language Proficiency and Academic Achievement. *National Center for Education Research*. University of California, Los Angeles.

Wright, J.P., Cullen, F.T., & Miller, J.T. (2001). Family social capital and delinquent involvement. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 29, 1-9.