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Vol. 8 No. 1 2020

CONTENTS

No.	Title/Author	Page
1.	Amended Laterite Soil with Fly Ash as Landfill Liner <i>Siti Farah Ezdiani Miasin and Woon Hock Chuan</i>	1
2.	Factors of Implementing the Green Supply Chain Management in The Malaysian Construction Industry <i>Mohamed Eliwa and Mohamad Ayob</i>	11
3.	The Unfair Welfare Practices Towards Foreign Workers in The Malaysian Construction Industry <i>Mohd Ashraf Mohd Fateh, Ruslan Affendi Arshad and Fatin Husna Hamzah</i>	23
4.	Conceptual Framework for the Influence of Social Media Usage and Social Media Multitasking on the Academic Performance of the Undergraduate Students <i>Mahir Tahirir Salih Mohammed, Faridah Ibrahim and Norzita Yunus</i>	47
5.	The Influence of Motivation on English Language Performance of Bangladeshi Undergraduates <i>Md Mokarrom Hossain, Siti Maziha Mustapha and Suraya Amirrudin</i>	54
6.	Elemen Latar Dalam Novel Thriller Legasi Tombiruo <i>Nazirah Ismail, Muhammad Alif Redzuan Abdullah, Normaliza Abd Rahim dan Kamariah Kamarudin</i>	67
7.	Wacana Tekstual Laporan Polis Kes Kemalangan Jalan Raya <i>Syairil Adzrin Salbi, Muhammad Alif Redzuan Abdullah, Normaliza Abd Rahim, Salina Husain dan Che An Abdul Ghani</i>	80
8.	Animasi Cerita Rakyat Pekaka Bercerita Akim Yang Cerdik Dan Cengkih <i>Siti Nursyakirah Saharudin, Normaliza Abd Rahim, Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi dan Roslina Abu Bakar</i>	100
9.	Terjemahan Sebagai Strategi Berkommunikasi Dalam Wacana Perbualan Melalui Cerita Sosial Dalam Kalangan Kanak-Kanak Autisme Di Malaysia <i>Suraya Amirrudin dan Normaliza Abd Rahim</i>	112
10.	Analisis Teks Melalui Penterjemahan Dua Bahasa <i>Suraya Amirrudin dan Normaliza Abd Rahim</i>	124

AMENDED LATERITE SOIL WITH FLY ASH AS LANDFILL LINER

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ABSTRACT

Here in Malaysia, which has a daily generation of more than 30,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW), disposes of approximately 95% of MSW directly into landfills. Landfills are the final destinations of the majority of waste generated in most urban areas. A liquid that permeated through waste and contains heavy minerals and suspended materials are defined as landfill leachate (Yamusa, et. al., 2019). Compacted natural soils are often used as liner materials in engineered landfills to minimize the environmental impacts attributed to landfills by preventing the migration of leachate and landfill gases into the environment and groundwater (Lee, 2019). Lining systems for waste containment facilities can be enhanced if they are constructed with reactive materials, that is, materials that retard movement of solutes, promote biodegradation, or reduce chemical conversion (Chakradhar & Katoh, 2016). Three objectives were set for this research which includes determining the physical properties of laterite soil, optimum percentage of fly ash to be added into laterite soil, and identifying the permeability of amended laterite soil with fly ash as a suitable landfill liner. This study is an attempt to assess the use of coal ash (fly ash) mixing with abundant soils (laterite soils) as potential landfill liners. In this study, physical properties and compaction of soils will be conducted to identify the soil profiles of the laterite soil. 15%, 20%, and 30% of fly ash will be used to assist in strengthening the soil. This study will broaden the research of materials being used as a landfill liner and give a bigger option for landfill operators to have more information about the use of material such as a mixture of laterite soil and fly ash. As result, the physical properties of laterite soil are 21% and 27% of moisture content based on samples 1 and 2. At the same time, its liquid limit is 42% and 55%, plastic limit of 31% and 36%, plasticity index of 11 and 19 while the particle size distribution is classified as sandy clay (SC) and poorly graded for both the samples. Laterite soil location 1 with 20% amended fly ash has the highest dry density of 1.87 mg/m³ compared to location 2 with 20% amended fly ash of 1.64 mg/m³. As for consolidation test, location 1 with 20% amended fly ash has permeability value of 2.564×10^{-10} cm/s while location 2 has value of 3.391×10^{-10} cm/s which has surpassed the requirement of $< 1 \times 10^{-7}$ cm/s.

Keywords: *Consolidation test, fly ash, landfill liner, laterite soil, permeability*

INTRODUCTION

Waste management is becoming a problem for the citizens in Malaysia ever since the population has begun growing. Due to the rapid growth of the Malaysian population, the numbers of municipal solid waste (MSW) that was produced are only ascending. Landfills have become one of the best solutions to our problems since it is much more economical and can be easily maintained. Malaysia, which has a daily generation of more than 30,000 tonnes of MSW, disposes of approximately 95% of MSW directly into landfills. As we all know, the waste generates leachate that is contaminated and toxic which is harmful to the environment and us if it is not properly treated. Therefore, it is important to create the best design of landfill not just to sustain the load from the waste but also to

prevent the leachate from infiltrating deeper into the ground. However, researchers have found that the landfill lining system has only about 10 - 30 years of lifespan duration. When liners fail, a variety of compounds whose concentration may be above the acceptable level spread into the environment. Natural clay is often fractured and cracked or loses its grip strength, a mechanism called diffusion will move organic chemicals like benzene through a three-foot thick clay landfill liner in approximately five years and some chemicals can degrade clay. According to Rubinos & Spagnoli (2018), several wastes were identified as technically suitable to be used in landfill barriers. This will also increase the usage of waste products as alternative landfill liners and cover materials. To achieve an effective soil lining system, a minimum criterion of 30% fine content is required to fulfill the hydraulic conductivity requirement of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-7}$ m/s as specified by most regulatory agencies and researchers (Yamusa, *et. al.*, 2020).

With the reference to journals relating to 'The use of Laterite soil or Marine soil as landfill liner', the research gap has been identified as the basis for this research. This includes fly ash and laterite soil as research material. As for methodology, it would be basic soil testing, compaction test, and consolidation test. Since this is a pilot test, this research aims to close the research gap and to find a better liner material as a substitute or an alternative option for different circumstances. These materials will be mixed at a certain ratio and be tested to identify the soil profiles. The test also covers the shear strength and permeability of the mixed soil. The test results will be compared to the standards to determine the usability of the mixed materials or to be tested at a different ratio of both the mixed materials.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Landfilling remains the most preferred solid waste disposal method globally. Once in the landfill, solid waste starts to decompose and generates leachate. Generally, low permeable materials such as compacted clay liner (CCL) and geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) can function as landfill liners. GCL has become more promising compared to compacted clay liner due to several advantages such as cost, handling, availability, transport, and installation. GCL contains bentonite (in powder or granular form) that swells and becomes impermeable upon complete hydration. However, CCLs are expected to provide adequate hydraulic performance when proper design and construction steps are maintained.

The characteristics of laterites from all around the world have been studied extensively during the last two decades. Laterite soils are widely used as a construction material in Malaysia and many other nations across the world. Laterites are commonly used in the building of roads, dams, airfields, embankments, foundations, and landfill tops because they provide excellent load resistance and infiltration prevention. However, particularly in the case of the Malaysian scenario, the findings of this research have not been well presented; it would have been easier to anticipate individual soil attributes if the important information about the soil had been known.

Based on the research, the hydraulic conductivity of lateritic soil was determined to be 4.969×10^{-7} cm/s when penetrated with heavy metal polluted leachate. According to other similar research in different places such as Vellore, TN, India, the lateritic soil that was utilized to simulate field soil was gathered at a depth of 1m from ground level. It was non-plastic and clayey silt with symbol NP according to the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) classification system (Thankam, *et. al.*, 2017). Moreover, soil mixing with fly ash or a combination of bentonite and fly ash after compaction also has been used for the bottom liner of waste landfills. For the case of a mixture of soil and fly ash, the previous studies showed that plasticity index, hydraulic conductivity,

and swelling property of soil samples mixed with fly ash reduced along with the increase of dry density and strength when the fly ash content in the mixture increases (Lan, *et. al.*, 2019).

According to Oluremi, *et. al.* (2019), lateritic soil classified was treated with up to 10 percent waste wood ash (WWA). Compaction was carried out using four energies, namely, reduced British Standard light (BSL), West African Standard, and British Standard heavy, on samples, which were then examined for hydraulic conductivity, volumetric shrinkage, and unconfined compressive strength as major criteria for use as a liner and the development of acceptable zones. Specimens with 4% WWA content compacted with a minimum BSL energy satisfied the maximum hydraulic conductivity (k) value of 1×10^{-9} m/s, maximum volumetric shrinkage strain of 4%. With the evidence shown by Oluremi, we have enough evidence to prove that laterite soil has the potential to be a landfill liner with conditions of adding admixtures into the soil. It is also proven that a mixture that has 15% or greater than 15% of soil replaced by fly ash combined with bentonite (with the ratio between fly ash and bentonite is 4:1) can have the value of hydraulic conductivity (less than 1×10^{-9} m/s) satisfies Vietnamese standard for bottom liner (Lan, *et. al.*, 2019).

Laterite soil amended with fly ash has a great potential to be used as a landfill liner with a percentage of 15% or greater than 15% of fly ash amendment and will have a satisfactory hydraulic conductivity value (Lan, *et. al.*, 2019). In addition, fly ash offers the absorption of heavy metal present in landfill leachates, where it will be a major requirement as landfill lining (Deka & Sekharan, 2017).

This paper will be highlighting the use of lateritic soil stabilized with a certain percentage of fly ash. It was based on the research gap evaluated from the past research. The materials used were found to produce low hydraulic conductivity and it was suitable as landfill liners.

METHODOLOGY

An experimental test will be conducted on laterite soil samples obtained from Hulu Langat, Malaysia. The use of laterite soil can improve the shear strength of the liner (Prakash & Poulose, 2016). Soil samples have been extracted from 2 nearby locations that are within 5 kilometers range to be used for testing. Fly ash has been acquired from a nearby power station as an admixture for laterite soil. According to Chakradhar & Katoch (2016), fly ash is one potential material for constructing reactive liners that contains a modest amount of residual organic carbon, which is a sorbent of volatile organic chemicals (VOCs).

Basic soil tests such as moisture content, Atterberg limit, particle size distribution (PSD), and shrinkage limit test were used to find the physical properties of the soil. Atterberg limit includes a liquid limit and plastic limit test to tabulate the data as well as classification of soil by using USCS from the data acquired from the above-mentioned experiments.

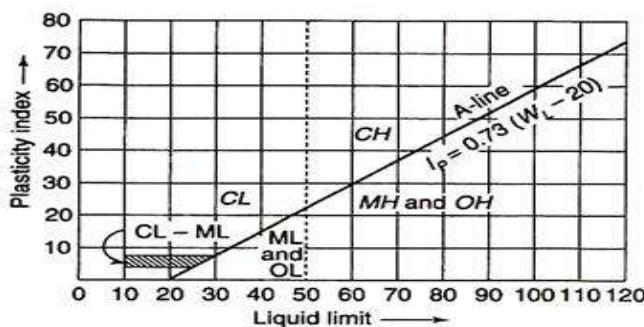


Figure 1: A-Chart

Major division		Group symbol	Typical name	Classification criteria
Coarse-grained soils (More than 50% retained on No. 200 ASTM sieve)	Gravels 50% or more of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 ASTM sieve	GW	Well-graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.	$U = D_{60}/D_{10}$ greater than 4 $C_c = D_{30}^2/(D_{60} \times D_{20})$ between 1 and 3.
		GP	Poorly-graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.	
		GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures.	
		GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures.	
		SW	Well-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines.	
	Sands More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 ASTM sieve	SP	Poorly-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines.	Atterberg limits plot below A-line or plasticity index less than 4. Atterberg limits plot above A-line or plasticity index less than 4. U greater than 6 C_c between 1 and 3.
		SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures.	
		SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.	
Fine-grained soils (50% or more passes No. 200 ASTM Sieve)	Sils and clays (Liquid limit 50% or less)	ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands.	Classification on the basis of percentage of fines. Less than 5% passing No. 200 ASTM sieve—GW, GP, SW, SP. More than 12% passing No. 200 ASTM sieve—GM, GC, SM, SC. 5% to 12% passing No. 200 ASTM sieve—Border-line classification requiring use of dual symbols.
		CL	Inorganic clays or low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.	
		OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity.	
		MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts.	
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.	
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity.	
		P _i	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils.	
Highly organic clays				Fibrous organic matter, will char, burn, or glow. Readily identified by colour, odour, spongy feel, and fibrous texture.

Figure 2: USCS Classification Table

The proctor compaction test is a laboratory method of experimentally determining the optimal moisture content at which a given soil type will become most dense and achieve its maximum dry density. Therefore, to find the optimum dry density of the amended laterite soil with fly ash, we will refer to the analysis results from the compaction test. Consolidation test was conducted using the highest dry density value from each sample as well as a controlled sample for value benchmarking.

Table 1: Summary of the method used

Type of test	Objective
Moisture content	The moisture content test is used to determine the amount and percentage of moisture in soils.
Liquid limit and plastic limit	To determine the liquid limit, plastic limit, and plasticity index for the soil profiling and to produce an acceptable range of data.
Shrinkage limit	The test is to determine the percentage of shrinkage limit.
Particle size distribution	To determine the particle-size distribution curve for a given soil sample and to determine the coefficient of uniformity (Cu) and coefficient of concavity (Cc) of soil.
Compaction test	To determine the dry unit weight of the sample soil.
Consolidation test	To determine the coefficient of permeability (k) and settlement over time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basic Soil Test

Basic soil test which includes moisture content, Atterberg limit, shrinkage limit, and PSD has been conducted on lateritic soil for its physical properties. The results have found that location 2 has a higher percentage of moisture content for moisture content compared to location 1. As for the Atterberg limit, location 2 has a slightly higher reading for LL, PL, and PI than location 1.

Table 2: Summary of Moisture Content and Atterberg Limit

	Location 1	Location 2
Moisture Content (%)	21.35	21.37
Liquid Limit (%)	42	55
Plastic Limit (%)	31	36
Plasticity Index	11	19

Particle Size Distribution (PSD) & Soil Classification

PSD will segregate between the percentages of particle size in a 50g of soil sample. Soil distribution has been summarized in Table 3 below with as well as the values of Cu and Cc for USCS classification. Both laterite soil samples are classified as sandy-clay (SC) and poorly graded (SP) under USCS standards as summarized in the table below. From Table 4, it is shown that the average of both LL and PI from both locations is greater than 30% for LL value and 15% for PI. For attaining the lowest permeability, liner material should contain a minimum of 20-30% fines and less than 30% gravel, and LL should be greater than 30% and PI should be greater than 15%. Also, the percentage of clay should be greater than 25% (Nair & Issac, 2016).

Table 3: Summary of Particle Size Distribution

Soil	Soil Group				Particle Size (μm)			Soil Gradation	
	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	D_{10}	D_{30}	D_{60}	Cu	Cc
								%	
L1a	23	66	5	6	0.02	250	525	2.1	5952.4
L1b	21	68	7	4	0.015	500	1180	2.4	14124.3
L2a	8	85	5	2	0.006	500	1180	2.4	35310.7
L2b	8	78	10	4	150	450	800	1.8	1.7

Table 4: Soil Classification

	F ₂₀₀ (63 _{um} >)	F ₄ (5mm>)	Atterberg Limit			Soil Classification (>50% Passing 2mm, Sands)
	(%)	(%)	LL	PL	PI	
L1	6	94	42	31	11	SP, SC
L2	4	96	55	36	19	SP, SC

Maximum Dry Density

An intensive compaction experiment is carried out by applying the method detailed in 3.3 of chapter 3 to find out the dry density of the controlled sample from both Location 1 and Location 2. With the help of controlled sample results, we can estimate the amount of water content to be added to the amended samples. Laterite soils for both locations will be amended with 15%, 20%, and 30% of fly ash to find out the highest dry density of the soil mixture for consolidation test use.

As shown in figure 4, the density of location 2 has been increased with the help of fly ash, which increased the value of dry density of location 2 from 1.53 mg/m³ to 1.64 mg/m³ that accounts for 7% of increment to the soil sample. The results found that 20% is also the most efficient additive percentage for the soil sample. However, the dry density of location 1 with 20% amended soil is higher than location 2 which is 1.64 mg/m³ rather than 1.87 mg/m³. Therefore, 20% amended fly ash with laterite soil is used as a sample for consolidation test.

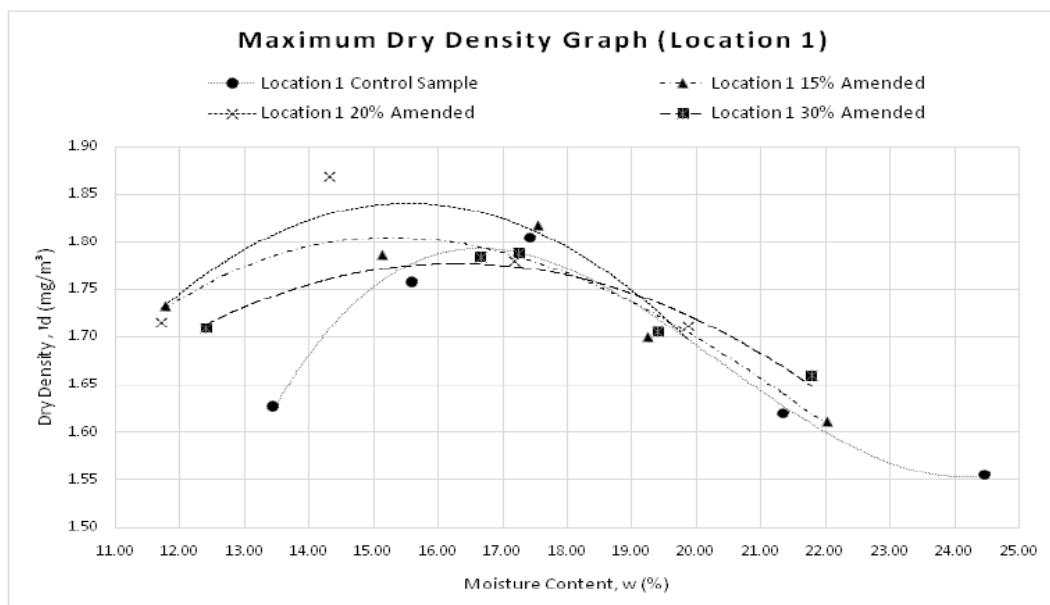


Figure 3: Summary of compaction test for location 1 (Control sample,15%,20% & 30% fly ash)

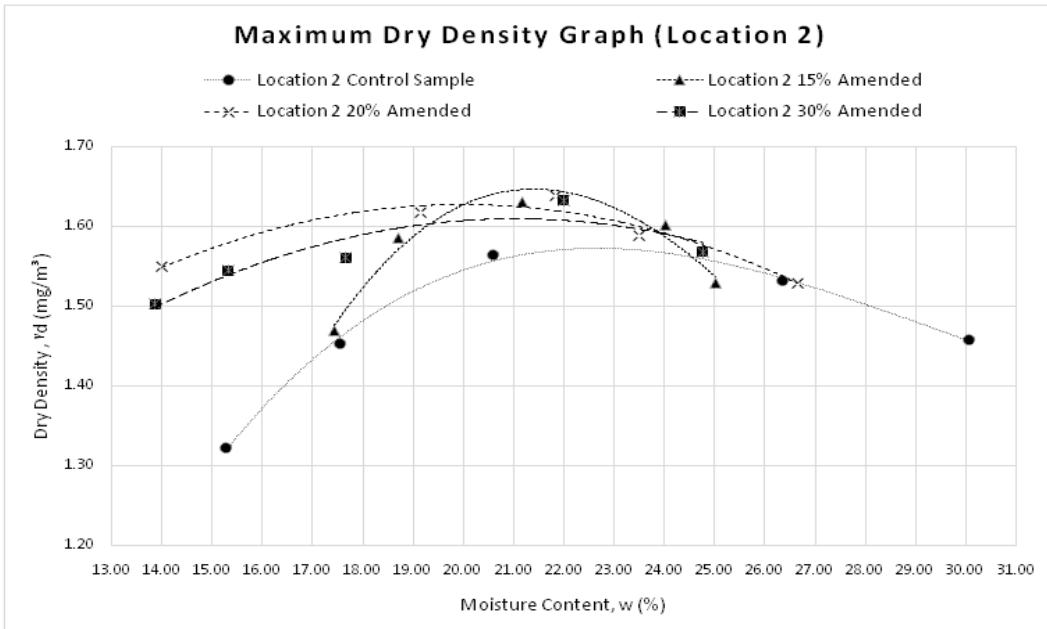


Figure 4: Summary of compaction test for location 2 (Control sample, 15%, 20% & 30% fly ash)

Table 5: Summary of Maximum Dry Density for Sample 1 and 2

	Location 1 (mg/m^3)	Location 2 (mg/m^3)
Control Sample	1.80	1.53
Amended 15% Fly Ash	1.82	1.63
Amended 20% Fly Ash	1.87	1.64
Amended 30% Fly Ash	1.79	1.63

Permeability of Soil

In the consolidation experiment, we aim to determine the optimum percentage of fly ash to be added to laterite soil as well as identifying the permeability of the amended soil to be used as a suitable landfill liner. Therefore, we will expect to achieve the two objectives with the results and data. Additional data such as settlement level can be found in this test, and it will be included as a reference to find the permeability of the soil.

Both location 1 and location 2 optimum dry density are used as control samples. The values will be used to compare with the highest dry density fly ash amended soil samples for their permeability and the suitability of being used as a landfill liner. Value of settlement will be obtained from the consolidation test recorded from weight pressured on soil sample over time. The value will then be used to find the permeability of soil (K). Loads of 2, 4, 6, and 8kg pressure are used for this purpose.

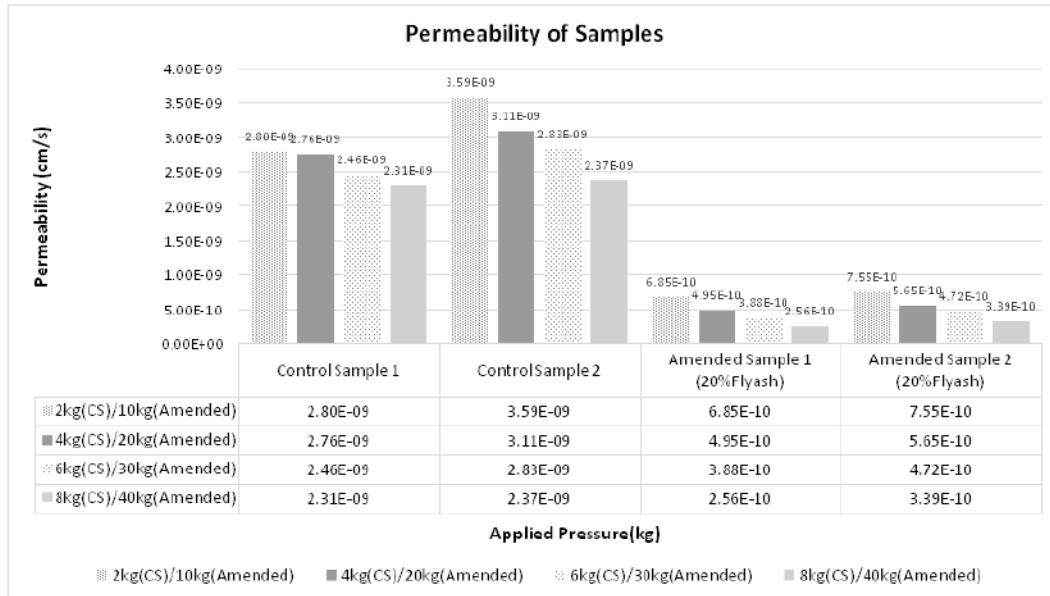


Figure 5: Summary of Permeability for Sample 1 and Sample 2.

Both location control samples are also used as a benchmark to find out any improvements on the amended soil. The results have found that the permeability of both the amended soil has a higher value than their controlled sample ones. The value for location 1 is 2.306×10^{-11} m/sec and location 2 is 2.370×10^{-11} m/sec while the amended location 1 is 2.564×10^{-12} m/sec and location 2 amended soil is 3.391×10^{-12} m/sec. Figure 5, also shows that the hydraulic conductivity of the samples was decreased with the increase of the load. This is also proven by Mishra & Ravindra in 2015.

CONCLUSION

As the population in Malaysia is growing, it is important to keep our environment safe from pollution from the expansion of landfills. It is important to choose the right material to be used as a landfill liner to prevent seepage of leachates into the environment. Therefore, one of our main objectives is to find abundant material to achieve the standards for landfill liner use.

Concurrently, all our objectives are targeted to contribute more information for varieties of materials that can be used as landfill liners that might help in saving the cost of operating the site. This chapter will be concluded based on our objectives set and recommendations to be given.

The first objective is to determine the physical properties of the laterite soil by conducting the Atterberg limit, particle size distribution, and shrinkage of the laterite soil. From the result of the Atterberg limit and PSD, the soil has been classified as SP and SC by using USCS standards. At the same time, the physical properties of the laterite soil are tabulated in detail including LL, PL, PI, PSD, dry density, and permeability.

The second objective is to determine the optimum percentage of fly ash to be added into laterite soil as landfill liner is done with compaction tests with controlled samples with 15%, 20% and 30% amended laterite soil with fly ash for both the location of the sample. From the experiment result, it is found that 20% additive has the highest dry density for both the laterite soil sample. Therefore, 20% is the optimum percentage of fly ash to be added to the laterite soil to achieve its

maximum potential as a landfill liner. Further testing with a consolidation experiment has been conducted to prove that the optimum fly ash percentage indeed improved the efficiency of permeability compared to the original controlled sample.

The last objective is to identify the permeability of amended laterite soil with fly ash as a suitable landfill liner and have identified results surpassing the requirement of $k \leq 1.00 \times 10^{-7}$ cm/s. From the consolidation experiment, it is found that location 1 and 2 is already sufficient for the requirement of landfill liner permeability, the permeability value of location 1 is 2.306×10^{-9} cm/s while location 2 is 2.370×10^{-9} cm/s.

In conclusion, all three of the objectives have been achieved and 20% of fly ash is proved to be effective in strengthening the soil to be used for landfill liner purposes.

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FACTORS OF IMPLEMENTING THE GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN THE MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Recently the issue of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) has received attention, calling the construction industry to change its practices and adopt this sustainable approach to minimizing an organization's total environmental impact. However, perusal the literature review it provides a broad explanation of the GSCM framework but identifying the barriers of why the approach is not yet implemented, the benefits of why it should be implemented and to what extend is the GSCM is involved in the Malaysian construction industry. Hence, by questioning 30 of the construction role players from various backgrounds in the industry about the benefits, barriers and the involvement if the model in the Malaysian construction industry, the finding were the majority of the respondent agreed that GSCM would have a great impact to the industry and they managed to identify the barriers and it exposed how much the approach is not involved in the industry

Keywords: *GSCM, Malaysian construction industry, Environmental management, Waste management.*

INTRODUCTION

Climate change has been marked worldwide as the current imminent danger for the planet, rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emission causing the named event with a 30-40% contribution from the construction section according to the environmental program by the United Nations in 2017 (Silva, 2019). With all those alerts from the planet, green supply chain management (GSCM) becomes a top priority for the governmental and the private sectors to be implemented and forced for good in the construction sector and any other industry that plays a part in the industry (Kumar, 2019).

Green supply chain management is a triple bottom line framework for any industry or sector that positively affects the profit, people, and the planet as it helps enhance the project life cycle of any project by reducing the number of stakeholders involved in the project. They made it less fragmented, hence reducing the project duration and the total project cost while creating satisfied customers and creating a centre of attraction for several people around the world who are calling for more sustainable use of the world resources. The construction sector covers a range of issues and uses vast amounts of resources, which cause damage to the environment. Wastes applies to all phases in the construction lifecycle (Cervera, 2012).

The construction sector must adopt environmentally sound planning and design practices to create a safe and sustainable environment design or construction waste materials resulting from

development, reconstruction, destruction involving excavation, civil and building construction, road work, clearing of sites, demolition, and renovation of buildings (Gandhi, 2015).

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL SCM AND GSCM

The SCM platform was first introduced and implemented in the industry in the 1970s, which is the management of products from raw material and outsourcing going through the product life-cycle to the operational life-cycle (Mackall, 2006).

Fast-forward, with the beginning of a new decade of the '20s, a new threat was hitting the globe, which is climate change. Therefore, the scientist started to call for a change of any traditional platform to be sustainable and eco-friendly to enhance its harmful effect. From here, the GSCM is introduced to the market. The new platform improves the SCM's performance by integrating sustainable practices with SCM and pushing it forward to be green supply chain management (Srivastava, 2007). This platform is the interdependence between the product life-cycle, operational life-cycle, and waste management, where we can find the critical elements of reducing, re-use, recycle, re-manufacture, and disposal. Those key elements to be adopted in each phase of the project (Jagernath, 2015). Integration of Green innovation has become an essential component of the organizations, and GSCM has become a major critical strategic driving force for organizations by including smart manufacturing, green procurement, green management, green merchandising, transportation, and reverse logistics.

GSCM CYCLE IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Green Initiation

Green initiation has been recognized as a crucial necessity to decide where developers in their projects need to design and create sustainable projects that can offer lower emissions, water savings, and a healthy environment (Ali, 2016).

Green Design

The project design phase is of utmost importance for the industry, as decisions are taken directly affecting the environmental effects of construction's life cycle (Zhang, 2011). The phase shall begin with an assessment to measure the impact of design on the environment to evaluate potential effects on the building's surrounding flora and fauna.

The design team also must take climate conditions into account, form, and structure of the building and its thermal properties. The provision of natural ventilation and lighting, for example, will minimize energy consumption. Likewise, incorporating the right technical systems in the design of buildings, such as solar panels, energy-efficient heating, lighting, air conditioning systems, and wastewater recycling technologies, is essential for improving the building's environmental performance (Ng, 2012).

Green Procurement

Companies' concept of green procurement could be categorized into broad and narrow meanings based on the application and conceptual viewpoints. Reducing, reusing, recycling is the symbolic practices of businesses making efforts to reduce environmental impacts (Hassan, 2016). Examples of the procurement process's execution according to the 3Rs are the prevention of hazardous substances in goods, careful management of hazardous waste, the exhaust pollution regulations, and green procurement to fulfil the criteria for using recycled materials (Chun, 2015).

Green Construction

Green construction is a practice that seeks to optimize the utilization of raw materials and reduce construction practices that may harm the environment while controlling the energy consumption, earth utilization, water usage, and material wastage in addition to not jeopardizing the future generations fair share of earth's resources and protecting the environment (Chun, 2015).

Green Logistics

Reverse logistics involves the initiation, implementation, and management of construction artifacts and raw materials. This includes the flow of knowledge for efficient management of building disposal in the project's life-cycle and compliance with the necessary technical and legal requirements that the current government's way of drawing up green logistics plans to prevent resource waste (Dowlatabadi, 2000).

ADVANTAGES OF ADOPTING THE GSCM IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Several experts made it very clear in their work that the application of GSCM is very critical and result-oriented, which considers the organization's environmental aspects (Gandhi, 2015). The advantages of GSCM will be described below in the following subheadings.

Financially

GSCM's most crucial advantage is the long-term cumulative change in its financial results (Emmett, & 2010). It was also said that companies tend to adopt GSCM to implement their comparative advantages and accomplish increased profit percentages (Gandhi, 2015). Implementing the GSCM generates many industrial benefits that can be described as optimizing environmental efficiency, minimizing, causing waste, and reducing costs, leading to higher profit and market value (Cervera, 2012).

Resources Sustainability

GSCM promotes the best use of all accessible organization's efficient tools. By integrating GSCM thinking into their entire business decision-making process, companies can now use renewable input tools to achieve the desired renewable outputs in an environmentally sustainable manufacturing process (Kumar, 2019). GSCM was also related to managing human resources to attain sustainable growth and genuinely sustainable supply chains (Diabat, 2011). This is known as an integral part of establishing consumer sustainability (Sarkis, 2003)

Competitive Advantage

It allows a company to put itself in the consumers' minds and their goods as environmentally friendly. In addition to attracting potential profitable consumers for companies, it would have a more competitive advantage in the global market. It would also enhance brand identity and business credibility. Efficient GSCM implementation in any company plays a crucial role in creating and managing competitive benefits (Zhu, 2004).

Adaptation to Laws and Risk Management

Organizations that implement GSCM policies will reduce the litigation for anti-environmental activities. A demonstrated effort to establish an efficient GSCM through the ongoing commitment

of resources, operation, calculation, and management procedure will be highly regarded if any problem arises (Diabat, 2011).

Environmental

GSCM raises different buyers' incentives by growing its emphasis on improving the environment, enhancing the environmental, greening cycle, and expanding the supply chain's economic and environmental efficiency.

This includes reducing air pollution, reducing wastage of water, and reducing solid waste. Diminishing toxic waste, reducing environmental degradation, and enhancing an organization's ecological condition (Wu, 2012).

BARRIERS IN IMPLEMENTING GSCM

External Barriers

A study found that the most common external pressures are legal demands, consumer demands, and stakeholder responses. So, there are two kinds of barriers. External barriers include costs and the lack of legislation, whereas external barriers are restrictions, low supplier participation, and barriers unique to the industry (Mathiyazhagan, 2013). Those are challenges beyond the locus of influence for the company. The Barriers Identified by the building industry adverse to green practice implementation includes:

- Green Professionals Shortage.
- Shortage of green suppliers.
- Inflexible deadlines for the stakeholders.
- A lack of co-operation from stakeholders.

Internal Barriers

Higher costs, planning difficulty, scheduling effort, and inadequate or incomplete contact in the supply chain are internal obstacles to effective supply chain management, while significant internal supportive drivers intersect communications, management structure, control, assessment, sanctions, and reporting (Diabat, 2011). A group of 4188 managers was surveyed in seven countries, Although the findings have been promising from improving an organization's credibility and brand. They were using the ISM interpretive through an Indian case study. To implement GSCM activities, they examined eleven drivers. The top drivers mentioned in the research were Green design, integrated quality management of the environment into the planning and operation process, reduced energy consumption, reuse and recycling of products, and packing drivers (Holt & Ghobadian, 2009). To summarise, GSCM implementation hurdles are as follows:

- Lack of understanding from the public.
- Insufficient commitment from top executives.
- Recyclable goods lack demand.
- Lack of resources.
- Lack of environmental impact awareness.

- Lack of exchange of communication between the construction companies and suppliers.
- Lack of government Rules neglects legal compliance.
- Lack of demand.
- Lack of sustainable practices in the vision and mission of the organization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The excellent study utilizes appropriate and accurate tools, instruments, and techniques for data collection. For the study to be carried out, data collected through a questionnaire to assess the hypotheses and the objectives to identify the barriers and it exposed how much the approach is not involved in the industry. Several different processes, procedures, techniques, and technologies have been created to help collect data. These methods develop various ways to identify and measure the data. The approach was chosen also affects the available techniques and instruments.

Study Population

In this study, the population consists of:

- Project managers
- Construction managers
- QA and QS engineers
- Project engineers

In the Malaysian construction industry. So, we are targeting at least 15 respondents, the first 7 respondents were given the pilot survey which consist of 48 questions and we had their feedback about the questionnaire to identify the most efficient questions therefore they chose 27 questions which were eventually given out to the rest of the respondents.

A research sample means testing a sub-set of a target population. The study employed the findings obtained from the survey to generalize the entire population. E.g., the sort of generalization will be that the sample is genuinely representative of the whole population.

Data Analysis

This sub-section deals with how the information obtained has been converted to meet the criteria for answering the research questions outlined in the report. For the study of the quantitative data obtained, statistical software called SPSS (Statistical Kit Software for Social Sciences) was used. The data were coded and analyzed using the statistical package, using both descriptive and inferential statistics, reliability and KMO test were used to prove the instrument's validity.

RESULTS

The willingness to adopt the GSCM

As shown in Table 7.1, 47% of respondents indicated their willingness to include GSCM practice in their plan, while 53% stated that it might be included.

Table 7.1: Does your company planning to include GSCM?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	14	46.7	46.7	46.7
	Maybe	16	53.3	53.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Benefits of GSCM

Figure 7.1 below shows that a majority of the respondents indicated improved sustainability of resources, firm adherence to regulations, reduction in risks, and improved quality of products as significant effects, while positive impact on financial performance, increased efficiency, improved product differentiation, and enhanced product competition were indicated as having a moderate impact.

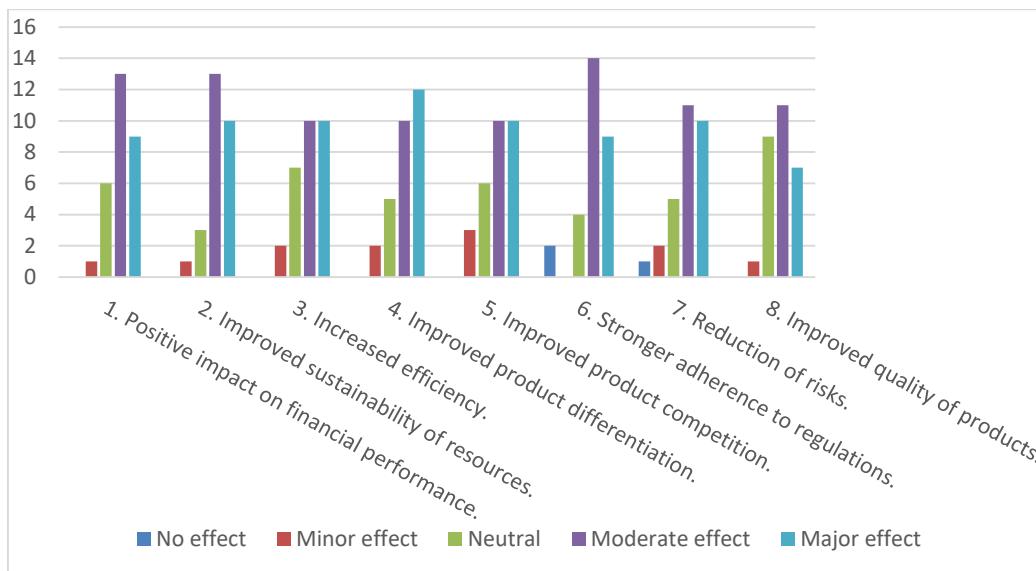


Figure 7.1: Benefits of GSCM

Barriers in GSCM implementation

Figure 7.2 below shows the findings on barriers to GSCM implementation from this research. A majority of the respondents pointed out the extreme obstacles: lack of resources, lack of knowledge about environmental impacts, lack of legal enforcement by the government, and lack of public awareness. Simultaneously, the lack of markets for recyclable materials and insufficient top management commitment were indicated as somewhat barriers by most respondents. Moderate barriers are lack of demand, lack of sustainable practices in the organizations' vision and mission, lack of information sharing between construction firms and suppliers.

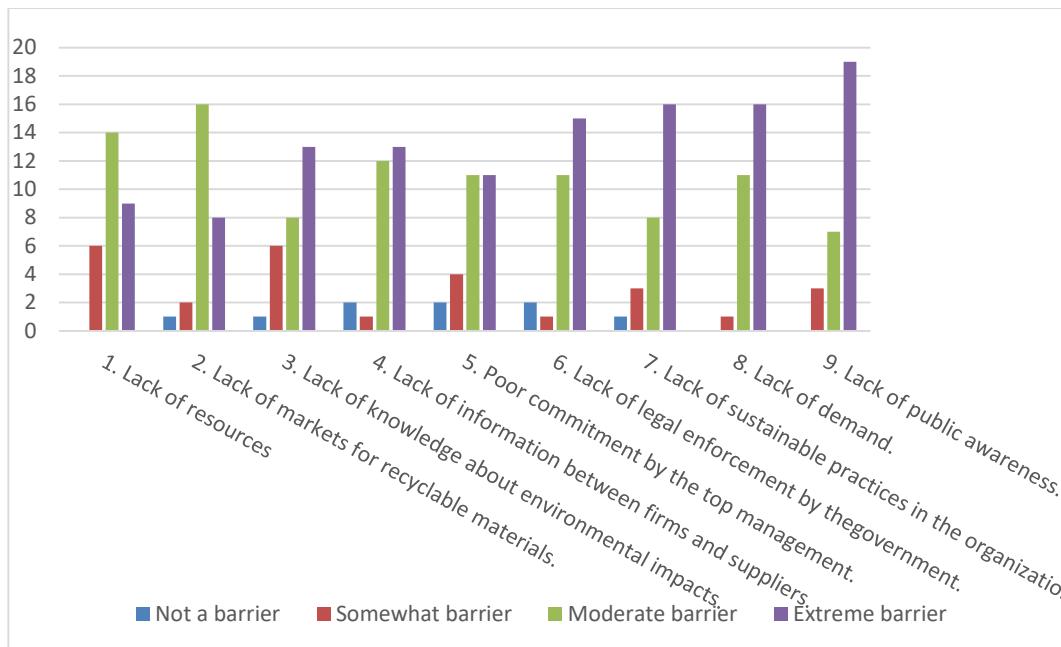


Figure 7.2: Benefits of GSCM

Testing of the Hypotheses

At the beginning of this study, three (3) hypotheses were formulated. These form the basis for the questionnaire. The responses to the questions related to this hypothesis were tested to know how valid they were by using the KMO and Bartlett's test, a statistical technique. The researcher chose a level of significance of 0.05 or 5%; i.e., the researcher agreed to make an error of five (5) out of a hundred estimate, and as shown in table 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 the significant differences are 0.001, 0.00 and 0.001 which are all less than 0.005.

Table 7.2 KMO test for implementation of GSCM in Malaysia

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.500
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	39.465
	df	1
	Sig.	.000

Table 7.3: KMO test for benefit of GSCM

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.500
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square
	df
	Sig.

Table 7.4: KMO test for barriers of GSCM

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.500
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square
	df
	Sig.

Test of Hypothesis One

Ho1: GSCM is new to the Malaysian industry

To assess if GSCM is unique to Malaysia's building industry, the respondents were asked whether their firms practiced GSCM. The findings were tabulated and presented in Table 4.5. The majority (60%) of respondents said they did not follow GSCM. The Chi test was done and revealed no significant difference in responses ($p > 0.05$). This outcome means that in Malaysia, GSCM is relatively recent. Hypothesis H01 thus is accepted. This means that GSCM is a new concept; in other words, Malaysian construction companies already have a basic idea and knowledge of Green Supply Chain Management.

Test of Hypothesis Two

Ho2: There are barriers in the building sector that can affect the implementation of GSCM. To measure the degree to which barriers influence the performance of GSCM in the Malaysian construction industry, respondents were asked to show to what extent each aspect is a barrier to GSCM implementation (see Section E of Appendix 1). Using The Chi test, the rating was checked, and the findings were presented in Table 7.5.

The findings reveal that nine elements are substantially different ($p < 0.05$). Then the second hypothesis stated above was accepted.

Table 7.5: The mean answer of section E

		Statistics				
		1. Lack of resources	2. Lack of markets for recyclable materials.	3. Lack of knowledge about environmental impacts.	4. Lack of information sharing between construction firms and suppliers.	5. Poor commitment by the top management.
N	Valid	30	29	29	29	30
	Missing	0	1	1	1	0
Mean		3.10	3.21	3.21	3.28	3.13

		6. Lack of legal enforcement by the government.	7. Lack of sustainable practices in the organization's vision and mission.	8. Lack of demand.	9. Lack of public awareness.
N	Valid	30	30	30	30
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.37	3.30	3.57	3.57

Test of Hypothesis Three

Ho3: GSCM has perceived a positive impact of the construction industry on environmental indices.

To test whether GSCM has a positive impact on environmental indicators by the construction industry in Malaysia, the respondents were asked to indicate the effect the construction managers think GSCM implementation will have on each environment indicator.

Using The Chi test, the rating was checked, and the findings were presented in Table 7.6. The results reveal that the nine elements are substantially different ($p < 0.05$). Then the second hypothesis stated above was accepted.

Table 7.6 The mean answer of section F

		Statistics			
		1. Positive impact on financial performance.	2. Improved sustainability of resources.	3. Increased efficiency.	4. Improved product differentiation.
N	Valid	30	30	30	30
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		4.07	4.13	4.00	4.13
Sum		122	124	120	124
Percentiles	25	3.75	4.00	3.00	3.75
	50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

		Statistics			
		5. Improved product competition.	6. Stronger adherence to regulations.	7. Reduction of risks.	8. Improved quality of products.
N	Valid	30	30	30	30
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.93	3.97	3.93	3.73
Sum		118	119	118	112
Percentiles	25	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
	50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	75	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.25

CONCLUSION

GSCM is not fully adopted in the Malaysian construction industry, according to the majority (60%) of the respondents from the survey. They indicated that they do not practice GSCM. From the questioner, we noted that even though the GSCM framework is not implemented in the companies' plans, they still require suppliers to maintain environmental standers that show positive signs about the industry's willingness to adopt the green framework.

Several factors were indicated as a barrier to the implementation of GSCM in the Malaysian construction firms – from the survey. This research objective is one of the topics in the conference papers from this research study. It was found that the lack of public awareness, the lack of knowledge about environmental impacts, the low level of commitment by the top management, the lack of legal enforcement by the government, the lack of resources, the lack of sustainable practices in the various organizations' vision and mission, the lack of markets for recyclable materials, the lack of information-sharing between construction firms and suppliers and the lack of demands. To attain an environmentally sound supply chain in construction, the barriers in GSCM must be averted.

GSCM has a positive impact on the Malaysian construction industry. Based on the data collected from the questionnaire when asked about the benefits of green supply chain management showed that green supply chain management could have a positive impact on financial performance, improved sustainability of resources, increased efficiency, improved product differentiation, improved product competition, more vital adherence to regulations, reduction of risks, and improved quality of products.

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THE UNFAIR WELFARE PRACTICES TOWARDS FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Foreign workers are considered as one of the main elements in the Malaysian construction industry. The foreign workers are regarded to be important and with the best of interest by contractors or employers. This is due to employing them at a minimal cost as compared to having local Malaysians. Nevertheless, the construction industry has been battered by chronic problems such as poor health and safety conditions, poor working conditions and lack of quality, resulting in poor productivity and overall efficiency. Apart from the take-home salary that foreign workers receive, the welfare facilities and practices are vital as well in the whole ecosystem. Decent welfare facilities and practices are important in keeping the morale and motivation of workers high thus influencing productivity. The objectives of this paper are to investigate the types of unfair welfare practices towards foreign construction workers, identify the critical factors contributing to unfair welfare's practices, and recommend solutions on the improvements on the unfair welfare's practices. The paper is segregated into two (2) methods, which are the distribution of questionnaires survey and semi-structured interview. 100 respondents were targeted for the questionnaire and five respondents for the semi-structured interview. Statistical analysis was used to analyse the data collected from the questionnaire survey while content analysis was applied for the data collected from the semi-structured interview. This paper reveals that no annual paid leaves as unfair welfare practices and lack of inspection as the critical factors contributing to the unfair welfare towards foreign workers. The findings from this paper will be able to shed some light on this issue and the relevant parties can fully utilise it to improve the construction industry as a whole. Indirectly it will be able to set the country on a path towards building its economic and social resilience that will enable the whole country to move forward.

Keywords: *foreign workers, unfair, welfare, practices, facilities, construction, Malaysia*

INTRODUCTION

The Malaysian construction industry has always relied on foreign workers since the 1980s, but there was not a comprehensive policy with regards to the recruitment and placement of foreign workers as reported by (Athukorala & Devadason, 2012). However, legal employment started in 1981 and this was followed by the signing of the 1984 Medan Agreement with countries that were the primary sources of labour. This strong recruitment of foreign workers in the Malaysian construction industry is indeed not a new phenomenon. Malaysia has been experiencing labour shortages since the 1980s. Jamaludin *et al.* (2014) mentioned that although the wage rates in all categories of workers have increased due to labour shortages, the supply of labours has failed to increase adequately to match that demand, hence foreign labour construction workers filled that gap. The construction industry has been experiencing persistent problems such as poor health and safety condition, inferior working conditions, and non-achievement of quality, which have harmed construction productivity, overall performance, and image. These issues have affected the workers' productivity and the project timeline.

There are various types of welfare that foreign construction workers should be provided with, such as suitable wages, safety, satisfactory welfare facilities and healthy well-being. Therefore, foreign workers welfare is very important to ensure the vitality of their work meets a satisfactory

level. This is also supported by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) stating that workers should be protected from sickness, diseases, and injury arising from their employment. This is because of its contribution to losses in terms of compensation, workdays, interrupted production, re-training, as well as health-care expenditure, which represents 3.94% of the world's annual GDP as highlighted by International Labour Office (2018). Moreover, it is a challenge to employers as they have to face the unwanted cost of early retirements, loss of skilled staff, absenteeism, and high insurance premiums.

International Labour Office (2018) defines workers welfare as services, facilities, and amenities as may be settled in or outside the vicinity of undertakings to enable workers employed by them to be able to perform work in healthy, favourable surroundings which are conducive to good health and high morale. Good welfare is important in keeping the morale and motivation of employees high to retain them for a longer duration. Every worker of a construction site is entitled to welfare facilities provided by the employer as highlighted by Abdul-Aziz *et al.* (2003). It is the responsibility of the employer to provide necessities for workers which is required by law. Every employer should consider these at the planning stage of projects, including planning and preparing phases such as availability of welfare facilities, location on site and how they will be maintained. This is due to the satisfactory and well-maintained facilities which can have a desirable benefit on the health and well-being of the workers. Although the awareness of foreign labour welfare has been highlighted and discussed widely in international conferences and talks, there are still some employers who chose to ignore these issues. Malaysian Employers Federation (2014) mentioned that although clients pay the recruiters a considerably high price for the foreign workers supplied, the wages these contractors provide to their foreign workers are still at the minimum. This was agreed by Ajis (2014) who revealed that one-third of foreign workers are living in a low-grade, contaminated, and congested housing area. Furthermore, a report by Ang *et al.* (2018) stated that some of the international employers failed to provide proper scaffolding, platforms, working procedures and sometimes these workers only wore wide-brim straw hats and slippers in preference to helmets and boots. They also do not provide proper shelter for their injured workers and this has contributed to psychological distress. Lette *et al.* (2018) reported that work-related injuries such as falling, injured by an object, musculoskeletal disorder, skin disorder, eye problem, breathing difficulty, cardiovascular disorder and hearing problem are the main causes for absenteeism, retirement, mutilation or even death. Mostly in a developing country, work-related injuries are rampant due to a lack of supervision and regulatory enforcements. The nature of the construction project itself which is considered temporary, cheap labour, and the majority of illiterate workers make the condition worse. Lette *et al.* (2018) added that about 11.5% of work-related injuries are among construction workers while another 7.2% are industrial workers. Moreover, McCollum & Findlay (2012) highlighted that the toilets are not cleaned daily and less than half mentioned there is not enough soap or sanitary bins at the site. Some of the construction sites even do not have women's toilets available. Furthermore, one in ten sites does not supply toilet paper and half of the construction sites does not have any showers.

Even though provisions are there to protect the foreign workers, there are still cases that occur in which the provisions are probably neglected throughout. This has significantly contributed to the reduction in productivity and project performance which causes adverse effects to employers. Therefore, this paper intends to investigate the types of unfair welfare practices towards foreign construction workers; identify the critical factors that contributed to that unfair welfare practices and recommend solutions on the improvements on the unfair welfare practices. The findings of this paper may highlight to the employers in providing better welfare to foreign workers and indirectly be able to improve the foreign workers working performance overall. It would also be able to propel the economy as better management of workers flow and maximise growth towards a higher income economy.

This paper is divided into three (3) parts. The first part covers the literature review of the subject matters which includes the scenario of foreign workers in the construction industry, the common types of welfares provided such as the facilities and wages. The second part elaborates on the research methodology which includes the data collection process and analysis used. The last part presents the result of the analysis and discussion with research matters.

FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Foreign workers are considered to be one of the main sources of manpower required for construction sites. This is because the construction industry in Malaysia is facing a worsening labour shortage. According to Zaki *et al.* (2010), the industry is still lacking 600,000 to 800,000 more workers to meet the requirement of 1.2 million workers in the construction industry. Malaysia is a developing country with a large number of upcoming mega infrastructure projects. However, it did not spell out foreign workers welfare practices which may give an impact to project performance productivity. Even though there are measures that have been promoted by the Government such as the implementation of the Industrialised Building System (IBS), automation and training of skilled workers to promote attractiveness to the local industry will take time to produce the desired results. However, Zaki *et al.* (2010) iterates that skilled workers produced from vocational training are not sufficient to meet the industry's current needs. Given these evidence, the Malaysian construction still relies on foreign workers due to the high demand for rapid development and poor support from the local resources. According to Bank Negara (2019), the number of foreign workers in 2017 was approximately 30% higher than the total in 2011 and the latest number which is 2.015 million foreign workers in 2018 is 215,000 more compared to 2017. This shows that the numbers keep increasing, and they have been part of the main workforce for the construction industry. In Malaysia currently, the Klang Valley recorded the highest residing foreign workers with 30% followed by Johor and Sabah (Jian Wei *et al.*, 2018). Based on the facts, there is an inclining dependency of foreign workers to assist in improving the productivity level of work performance at construction sites. As a developing country and in globalisation, Malaysia needs to tackle one of the major issues which is the lack of foreign labour welfare. Chin (2019) reported that the common unfair welfare practices are low wages, poor welfare facilities and exposure to occupational injuries and diseases.

Foreign Workers Welfare

Cambridge University Press (2019) defines workers' welfare as efforts of taking care of employees' well-being to make their life worthwhile. Welfare does not only mean wages, but it also includes anything that is done for the comfort and improvement of employees. The keyword here is the comfort that will be able to keep the motivation and morale of employees high so that they can be productive and able to stay longer in an organisation. Abrey & Smallwood (2014) added that it does not only comprise of productivity but also other positive impacts such as fewer time delays and lost time injuries, better construction image, increase morale and satisfaction and improvement of quality of life as a whole. This was agreed by Gopalakrishnan & Brindha (2017) stating that providing peacefulness, solace and improvement, and intellectual and social wellbeing of the employees taking aside wages are not the only wants of the employees. Wells (2018) added that it is the responsibility of the employer to look beyond the perspective of wages and to consider the whole environment and concept of labour welfare to encourage productivity. Workers' welfare aims to help workers especially the poor and needy ones which are the most deserving community. It is also able to contribute to the total improvement of workers' personality which is based on humanitarian grounds. Furthermore, the main objective of a decent worker's welfare is to minimise

exploitation of workers which has been rampant nowadays. Understandably, the management wants efficient, productive, hardworking, sincere and law-abiding employees, but structured and sincere welfare measures should be contributed towards achieving it (Rahim Abdul Hamid *et al.*, 2018). Some of the outstanding features of labour welfare are additions to wages, functions, dynamics, flexibility, voluntary and a basic purpose. Additionally, workers' welfare may also provide a sense of responsibility and belongingness among employees. This is also portrayed based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs which is basic needs as the first tier of the pyramid. Workers' welfare should not only benefit the employees but also their families and society as a whole. All the statements stated exemplify the importance of the worker's welfares not only to the workers themselves but the organisation and social communities as a whole.

Workers' Wages

Based on the report by Malaysian Employers Federation (2014) that is based on the employer's view, they claim that they pay their workers at a minimum wage of RM1,200 to RM1,758, depending on the length of employment. Nevertheless, it is highly unlikely and the data are only limited to a small proportion of workers who work in SMEs and large firms. In Malaysia, it is a common perception that hiring foreign workers is relatively cheaper and cost-effective than investing in high technology machineries (Gopalakrishnan & Brindha, 2017) However, it is important to note that the foreign workers are not machines and should not be treated like one. According to Rahim *et al.* (2015), wage-setting is determined by market forces and not under the influence of any institutional imposition and trade union employment. Therefore, employers must provide equal treatments to foreign workers (Hanum, 2015). In Malaysia, there is a huge gap in income between the foreign and local workers, which is known as the wage segmentation or wage hierarchy. Wage hierarchy is portrayed by the locals occupying the apex, followed by Indonesians and then Bangladeshis. The causes of wage segmentations are due to skill variation, diligence, docility and nationality (Jabar *et al.*, 2015). This is also supported by a survey done by Rahim Abdul Hamid *et al.* (2018), which reported that Indonesian workers are more hardworking and abide by the regulations better than the locals. Additionally, another element is due to various levels of incentives needed to attract a specific nationality group to work in a certain economic sector. Abdul-Rahman *et al.*, (2012) mentions that some employers tend to be ignorant or have a lack of information about their workers' productivity. Hence, this also affects the segmentation of wages overall. According to Jabar *et al.* (2015), most of the foreign workers are not aware of the prevalence of wage equality and uncertain of the existence of wage segmentation. This is because they are more attracted to the abundant job opportunities present in Malaysia rather than high wages. They have also enjoyed the earnings in Malaysia, where they gain several more than what could be offered back in their respective home countries. Migration to Malaysia has provided them and their families economic improvement and that is already adequate for them. Therefore, this paper investigates the average wages of foreign workers in the construction industry to give better clarity on this matter.

Occupational Diseases & Injuries

(International Labour Office, 2018) stated that 2.78 million work-related fatalities are recorded every year, of which 2.4 million are related to occupational diseases. Although ILO already sets its standards of workers who must be protected from sickness, disease and injury, the problems still prevail. This means that the necessary action to prevent this issue is not highly regulated or properly sanctioned. Furthermore, it does not only affect the workers but also loss in terms of compensation, lost workdays, interrupted production, training and reconversion as well as high health-care expenditure. (Hargreaves *et al.*, 2019) highlighted that the construction workers health

needs are critically overlooked in research and policy and this makes them at risk of work-related ill health and injury. Accessible, affordable and appropriate health care, including insurance coverage, should be provided by employers to meet the needs of this important work population. (Chan *et al.*, 2017) indicated that lack of safety and health awareness, low skill level, language and communication barriers, insufficient safety training and materials, insufficient support from the government are some of the causes for major safety and health problems. This is considered appalling to learn that many foreign workers are unaware of health and safety management such as the hand-arm vibration syndrome which will have a long-term effect on them. Meanwhile, Lette *et al.* (2018) reported that personal injury such as falling, injured by object, musculoskeletal skin disorders, eye problem, breathing difficulty, cardiovascular disorder and hearing problems are some of the occupational threats exposed to construction workers. Abrey & Smallwood (2014) highlighted that the musculoskeletal disorders are also affecting Malaysian construction workers due to unbalanced lifestyle and working habits. MSDS tops in the list for 50% encountered back pain, 43 % joint pain stiffness and 7% experienced muscle weakness. The effects are also worsened due to task-factors performed too frequently or for long hours with insufficient rest or recovery time. Wong & Lin (2014), stated that some foreign workers anticipated that they were not provided with sufficient safety training. Moreover, most of the safety training provided was informal and they had to learn through observation of more experienced co-workers, which sometimes might not be particularly right. According to A. R. Abdul-Aziz (2001), the foreign workers may not understand the language of safety in the safety manuals provided by employers themselves but compensate with their character strengths such as being obedient, diligent and lack fastidiousness and positive attitude. Zainon *et al.* (2018) also added that the foreign workers may be adequate and be more well-versed to safety rules and regulations as compared to local workers when they understand the language better. As responsible employers, workers should be protected from these occupational diseases, through actions of providing sufficient safety policy and work method statement.

Welfare Facilities and Management

Employers have an obligation in preparing the temporary facilities for workers including ensuring the health, safety, security, and environmental protection around the site. Some of the temporary facilities that are considered a minimum requirement and should be presented on-site are temporary buildings, lighting and power, water supply and earth drain. All of the items should already be taken into account inside the preliminary cost of the building constructed. Temporary buildings consist of site offices, workers accommodation, sanitary and toilet facilities, electricity, drainage system, medical and recreational facilities should be provided for workers.

Workers Accommodations

The Star (2017) reported that the migrant workers are staying at a place claimed to be ‘Kongsi’, which is a makeshift home, constructed by plywood, whilst having only three (3) shared toilets. These are living quarters with undefined sizes, normally located nearby or by the construction sites they are working, on which are being stuffed by four hundred (400) people, and sometimes including women and children as well. This ought to be considered as a terrible environment to be living in, what more raising a family there. Jones *et al.* (1995) and Stopher (1995) highlighted that there are regular outbreaks of contagious diseases resulting from living in cramped spaces and having poor hygiene facilities. This does not come as a surprise to many especially the authorities, as these makeshift homes are using materials that could easily be razed by fire or any other hazards. According to Blinder & Jeannet (2018), housing is an important part of a worker’s welfare because accommodation is a basic need of a human being. Without accommodation, a worker will not be able to rest properly and to regain their energy to do their work. As per the laws of Malaysia under

Act A1604, workers' minimum standard of housing and Amenities Act 1990, the building constructed for the workers should comply with the requirements. Should there be any defect or deficiency it is the responsibilities of the contractor to make the accommodation good. In clause 6(1), it is stated that the employer must provide free and adequate piped water drawn from a public main pipe, adequate electrical supply, ensuring buildings are in good state of repair and with a satisfactory appearance and to ensure there are no unauthorized alterations made to the buildings. This Act states the minimum requirements for the temporary construction site workers amenities as well as accommodation. Wong & Lin (2014) address that to provide workers with appropriate accommodation that is clean, safe and at a minimum basic standard need of workers should fall under the employer's obligations. Furthermore, it should also meet national legislation and international good practice in relation, for example, a minimum amount of space for each worker, provision of sanitary, laundry and cooking facilities and portable water (IFC & EBRD, 2009). The location of accommodation should also be free from any hazards on site that may affect the worker's safety and health. According to Department of Standards Malaysia (2014), a living facility should be built with sufficient materials and the conditions must be good, clean and trash free. Furthermore, it should be built in a way where it can obstruct flooding and other natural disasters, be located within an acceptable distance from the worksite, provide free transportation to the worksite and comply with standard cabins or any erected metal deck or materials. Contractors should be aware of this standard to plan well before preparing workers' accommodation.

Sanitary and Toilet Facilities

Pillai *et al.* (2016) stated that the poor sanitary and toilet facilities are considered as a prime issue, which leads to hygienic matters surrounding the workers. It has been reported that the workers are absent from coming to works or are deemed unfit for the day's work due to them falling sick. Diseases such as body lice and tooth decay are often mentioned by clinics when the workers are being treated (Edison *et al.*, 2017). This is presumably caused by the situation of when using dirty facilities, but by limitation of time and usage, these workers are only able to use it briefly. According to Abdul-Aziz & Hussin (2003), sanitation refers to the arrangement of facilities and services for humans to dispose excretion from the toilet to containment which follows through the process of storage and treatment onsite and eventually disposal. Insufficient sanitation is said to be the major contributor to infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and dysentery world-wide. Besides that, it also affects the well-being of the workers which may cause absenteeism, anxiety, and safety with lifelong consequences. Yen *et al.* (2018) also reported that the toilets should be sufficiently ventilated, lit and maintained in a clean condition where the frequency of cleaning is dependent on the level of usage. Ventilation and cleanliness are two of the most important aspects of sanitation and toilet facilities. This is because any room containing sanitary facilities should be well ventilated to remove odours. Good natural ventilation may suffice should the toilet facility is well-sealed from other work rooms and it should have a door. Cleaning should be done, not only the physical part such as wall and floors, but also through emptying and cleaning of bins. Apart from that, toilets should be appropriately sanitised and have a pleasant and fresh smell. Besides toilets, related facilities such as washing facilities and showers should be provided. To prevent exposure to infectious substances such as skin contamination by poisonous, or filth, oil or grease, cleaning items such as towels, drying area, sinks that are large enough to wash face, hands and forearms should be adequate (Yen *et al.*, 2018). The minimum requirement set by each country is required standard should be strictly followed and made known to the employers (International Labour Office, 2018). Furthermore, it is advisable to place washing facilities next to rest areas and also contractors should provide a supply of clean, cold and hot/ warm water detergent/soap to their workers. As a rule of thumb, toilets and showers used by foreign workers should be cleaned at least once a week. Separated toilets for men and women should also be provided.

Drinking-Water

Dehydration is caused when one is lack of water or fluids going through the body. There are often reports of workers collapsing due to heat stroke especially in a humid country like Malaysia (Tomiura *et al.*, 2019). These workers have limited time and supply of fresh drinking water, when sometimes, at the worksite are not given any drinks, and the workers look forward to replenishing their energy at the accommodation. For instance, the accommodation is stuffed with a large number of people, which brings to limited food and drinking water supply as to cater for every worker there, and the upcoming days, as these supplies are normally replenished as lowest priorities by the contractors or employers. The contractors need to supply safe water from any contaminated materials in the workers' dwelling to provide for all personal and household uses (International Labour Office, 2018). The drinking water provided should meet the World Health Organization (WHO) drinking water standards and water equality must be monitored regularly (IFC & EBRD, 2009) The process of drinking water should be produced by dedicated catchment and treatment facilities or tapped from existing municipal facilities. Furthermore, the provision of drinking water is essential to prevent dehydration, water poisoning and diseases caused by a lack of easy access to a source of clean water. This was supported by Zaki *et al.* (2010) stating that every supply of drinking water should be marked by appropriate signage to indicate that the water is safe for drinking and supply should be renewed daily. Close precautions should be taken to preserve the water and vessels from any contamination. A supply of clean water is crucial as it goes through the body, and water diseases that can easily spread. Moreover, the use of common drinking cups should be prohibited in construction sites. This is also strengthened by facts from Yen *et al.* (2018) that water storage facilities should be marked on-site to prevent the drinking of hazardous liquids or water which may not be pure for drinking. According to Abdul-Aziz & Hussin (2003), the code of practise outlines the following guideline where drinking water should be easily accessible by workers and a detailed outline where it should be close to where hot or strenuous work is being undertaken. Moreover, drinking water facilities should be separated from the toilet or washing facilities to avoid contamination. Based on the articles concerned, other countries have provided detailed guidelines for drinking facilities. However, in Malaysia, a general guideline is only provided by DOSH and the survey for this study will determine how strict the employers follow the guidelines.

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THAT UNFAIR WELFARES PRACTICES

The Exploitation of Recruitment Agencies

According to Cambridge University Press (2019), exploitation means an act of treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work. In this case, the recruiters or employers are taking advantage of the foreign workers. Foreign workers are considered naïve and do not understand our native language, hence this brings opportunity for employers to manipulate them. McCollum & Findlay (2012) highlighted that many exploitation cases go unreported and it is difficult to quantify it. Ye (2014) reported a case of recruitment of Bangladeshi workers recruited by "Dalals". The "Dalals" is a chain of sub-recruiters in their home country and who has a connection to the recruitment agencies in the country they want to go to. Some of these workers are deceived by the high pay, which is USD235 per month. However, there is no written agreement on that, hence, they always get paid less or either nothing at all. These people have also been reported that they have sacrificed a lot in terms of finances to get out of poverty and to work overseas. Some of them even mortgaged their land or sell their properties to pay these recruiters for arranging their work abroad.

This was echoed by Wells (2018) who reported that in the United Arab Emirates, Bangladeshi workers are monitored by the ‘Kafala’ immigration rule. The foreign worker's visas are tied up to the employers so that they are unable to change jobs without their employers' consent. This makes them feel trapped in the country, and are being pressured and stressed out by these ‘Kafala’. Should they get an abusive employer, and try to escape from it quietly, they will be punished with imprisonment, fines and deportation. Given these evidence, these are the reasons they are keeping quiet about it. McCollum & Findlay (2012) added that in the UK, nationality like Polish and Lithuanian workers have experienced late payments and are underpaid than the local workers. Nevertheless, there are many moves implemented by the UK government to reduce these issues, with one of them is through company payroll systems as opposed to cash in hand payments. This reduces the likelihood of recruiters not paying their employees the right amount of wages. Ajis (2014) highlighted that the exploitation of recruitment agencies may begin as early as the moment the foreign workers arrive at the airport. These workers with limited English and very little local support and also lack of understanding of their rights are taken advantage of (McCollum & Findlay, 2012). Furthermore, the current economic situation also plays a significant role, where employers have to cut costs rather than pay for a high amount of fees for these foreign workers. All the findings in the literature review state that it is happening not only in the developing country but also in a developed country, thus this matter should be taken seriously. Legislative measures implemented by the government of the day may able to reduces the concerns about the exploitation of recruitment agencies practices.

Lack of Workplace Inspections

Malaysia has a low rate of workplace inspections by the authorities as the frequency is only once a year or either none (Crinis, 2005). Usually, the inspections will only come into place, when someone lodged a complaint. According to Devadason & Meng (2014), lack of coordination and co-operation is one of the contributing factors. This is due to low government support on this matter, which is probably due to a lack of awareness and detailed information relating to foreign workers labour welfare. Even though there is a team set up for the National Labour Advisory Council the meeting is not there to meet up once in a while (Athukorala & Devadason, 2012). This is because members present are also holding various other roles. Apart from this, there is very limited consultation with ILO or other relevant social partners at the policy and strategic setting level. Hence, knowledge and information are not presented. Lack of inspection is also due to weak policy implementation. Malaysian policies and laws concerning foreign labour are said to be erratic and also are already put under the radar of international organisations due to no clear directions (Department of Labour Malaysia, 2017). International organisations are putting a close watch on the policymakers to ensure that they are doing their job by following the labour standards that have been gazetted. Ang *et al.* (2018) reported that many Malaysian cases are related to policy reversals which can be said as not well-aligned, uncoordinated and inconsistent. Bans such as retrenchments, deportations and import bans are being lifted currently. This is due to policy-makers not being aware of the critical contribution of foreign workers and how important they are to the construction industry. This leads to having the policies built on the concept of a short-term remedy for labour shortage problems instead of other appropriate matters. Athukorala & Devadason (2012) mentioned that some of the functions of the worker's inspection are to ensure that terms and conditions of work such as wages, working hours, off-days are honoured by employers. It is also to ensure the safety and health conditions of the workers are preserved at the workplace. Other than that, regular inspection is highly required to ensure the welfare of foreign workers is taken care of. Furthermore, it is also to ensure that the regulations relating to foreign workers are put into place and followed by employers.

Another relevant factor that is related to foreign workers inspection is the challenges of implementation of policies. One of the causes is the lack of support from stakeholders in enforcing existing regulations which has brought about to failure of decentralisation in the recruitment and placement of foreign workers. Due to this failure, the policies are not implemented in the long run and are also not tightened. Some of the policies that have already been implemented need to be reviewed. This is to ensure that equal protection is provided to foreign workers as per what has been received from their local counterparts. For instance, the compensation packages received by the foreign workers in the Workmen's Compensation Act 1953, is much lower than SOCSO received by the local workers. This is due to the policy-makers tending to overlook these matters. Apart from this, the levy system is also a crucial factor. The government keeps increasing the levy of foreign workers, which makes the employers seek other alternatives such as illegal foreign workers. This shows that workplace inspection is crucial to ensure that all of these policies and the welfare of foreign workers are being protected.

Amidst all the challenges presented above, the immediate focus for policy action is actually on the stakeholders instead of the foreign workers. What the policymakers can do with proper enforcement and regular inspection is to ensure that employers would not seek other options such as turning to illegal foreign workers. Workers' welfare such as wages and working conditions can be monitored closely with regular inspections. Devadason & Meng (2014) stated that it is also important for policymakers and employers to recognise foreign workers as an economic asset instead of a liability. This also comes with proper migration policies and effective management. Above all, foreign workers roles and contribution to the economic welfare should be re-defined to maximise the benefits of their temporary migration.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Literature review, questionnaire survey and semi-structured interview were used to collect the data for this research. The literature review provides an in-depth of the subject matter. Furthermore, literature reviews provide a stepping stone on producing the questionnaires by identifying the gap between the subject matters. Mediums such as books, journal, thesis and report were reviews with the subject matters. The data collection was focused on Klang Valley due to the highest residing foreign workers as reported by (Jian Wei *et al.*, 2018).

Questionnaire Survey

The questionnaire was deployed to record the perception and attitudes towards unfair welfare practices among site workers. The questionnaires were handed out to the construction workers who work under G7 contractors and live on construction sites. The justification for that is because that type of workers experiences first-hand how G7 contractors providing the facilities and welfare as a whole. About 100 respondents were selected randomly based on the availability during the site visit by the researcher. The questionnaire was done without any interventions from their employers. All the questions set in the survey were based on the findings in the literature reviews. The questionnaire was divided into three (3) parts as follows:

- **Part A:** This is the landing page where it explains the research topic and the objectives of the questionnaire. By stating this on the front page, the respondents are able to understand the objective of the questionnaire survey and the overall research. This is important to set a proper context before the respondents answer the questionnaire survey. A statement on the data collected will be treated as private and confidential also was in the part. This gesture allowed respondents to respond to all of the questions without holding back their opinions.

- **Part B:** This part mainly focuses on the respondent's demographics which include the years of working experiences, trades involved and average salary per month. The dichotomous scale was used to collect the data.
- **Part C:** This part dives into the types of unfair welfare practices. This includes the availability and condition of the welfare facilities themselves. The 5-points Likert scale was used to collect the data. By using the Likert scale, the researcher able to measure to what extent the respondents agree or disagree with a particular statement. This ability is able to generalise the findings and draw a conclusion from the data analysed.

The questionnaire survey was straightforward to minimise any dropout along the way. Simple English was used for the ease of foreign works to answer and overcome any language barriers. The collected data were analysed via varies statistical analysis such as a simple frequency and mean analysis were used to generalise the findings.

Semi-Structured Interview

The semi-structured interview was deployed to allow a deeper and rich discussion with the employers. Through interviews the researcher was able to pursue in-depth information around the research subject and it was very useful in getting the full story behind the respondent's experiences. The respondents consisted of the top management of Construction Labour Exchange Berhad (CLAB) and project managers. In total, 5 respondents were interviewed. All the respondents were chosen based on their vast experience in handling local and foreign workers. Since the respondents hold a high position in their respective organisation, the details of the respondents were not released and only marked as "Respondent 1 (R1) or Respondent 2 (R2)." Each interview session took around 30 to 45 minutes.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION (QUESTIONNAIRE)

Years of Experience in the Construction Industry

In term of years of experience, most of the respondents have been involved in the construction industry within six (6) to ten (10) years totalling 40 respondents (40%). Next, 37 respondents (37%) have 10 years and above, and the rest are respondents that have 1 to 5 years of experience in the construction industry with 23 respondents (23%). Table 1.0 summarises the years of respondent's years of experience in the construction industry. Considerably, the samples are relevant to answer the questionnaire with the majority held by the experienced respondents.

Table 1.0: Respondents Years of Experiences

Years of Experiences in the Construction Industry	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 to 5 years	23	23
6 to 10 years	40	40
10 years and above	37	37
TOTAL	100	100

Nationality & Religion of Foreign Workers

Indonesians dominate the construction site with a total of 37 respondents (37%). Followed by Bangladeshi with 30 respondents (30%) and Nepalis with 23 respondents (23%). The findings are similar to the record of the Department of Statistics (2017), which reported that 41% of foreign workers in Malaysia are Indonesians. As for the religion of the respondents, the majority of the foreign workers are Muslim with 70 respondents (70%) while Buddhist only 13 respondents (12%). This is also reflected due to the majority religion belief in Malaysia, where the religion with the highest number of followers is Islam. It makes an ideal choice for Muslim foreign workers to choose to work here in Malaysia. These findings are similar to what has been reported by (Hirschmann, 2020) which highlighted that the majority of foreign workers in Malaysia are Indonesians. Indonesia was the single largest provider of immigrants to Malaysia, owing to their common culture, religion, and a fairly similar language. Indonesians also make up the majority of migrant workers in the country, with many looking for work in construction, agriculture, or as domestic helpers. However, in 2017, the estimated number of Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia differed from the official numbers provided by the Indonesian government, indicating that a large portion may have travelled to Malaysia illegally. Table 2.0 and 3.0 summarise the nationality and religion of foreign workers.

Table 2.0: Nationality of Respondents

Nationality of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Indonesian	37	37
Bangladesh	30	30
Nepal	23	23
Others	10	10
TOTAL	100	100

Table 3.0: Religion of Respondents

Religion of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Muslim	77	70
Buddhist	13	12
Others	10	9
TOTAL	100	100

Types of Project Involved

Based on the findings, most of the respondents involved in residential projects with 53 respondents (53%) followed by commercial projects with 33 respondents (33%) and lastly the infrastructure works with 13 respondents (13%). In general, collective data represent those respondents from different types of projects and site conditions. In such a way, collective feedback from all the above-mentioned respondents about this study is valid and significant since it is not focused on one type of project and site conditions. Table 4.0 summarises the types of projects involved by the respondents.

Table 4.0: Types of Projects Involved by the Respondents

Types of Projects Involved by the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Residential	53	53
Commercial	33	33
Infrastructure Works	13	13
TOTAL	100	100

Average Wage paid per month

The findings illustrated that most of the foreign workers earning more than RM2,000 per month inclusive of their overtime payments with 53 respondents (53%). Based on the researcher's opinion, this value is quite reasonable for the foreign workers, and issues of unfairness relating to salary payment can be deferred. No foreign workers are earning less than RM1,000 per month. The findings are consistent with the report by the (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2018), which revealed that the average wage for construction foreign workers is RM2,499. However, this information also is limited to only three (3) companies, that the researcher managed to get during the Movement Control Order (MCO). Further research and supporting evidence from the semi-structured interview's results will prevail.

Table 5.0: Average Wages per Month of the Respondents

Average Wages per Month of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
RM1000-RM1500	30	30
RM1501-RM2000	17	17
More than RM2000	53	53
TOTAL	100	100

Types of Unfair Welfare Practices towards Foreign Workers

Mean analysis was used to analyse the data collected. The lowest mean score represents the most critical unfair welfare practice towards foreign workers. While the highest score represents the least unfair welfares practice towards foreign workers. Ranks 1 and 2 are considered as unfair welfare practices towards foreign works but rank 3 onwards are considered as fair welfare practices towards foreign workers, it is the least that the respondents choose. The objective of this part was to inquire about the reality and get confirmation on the unfairness experienced by the foreign workers as reported in the literature review. Based on Table 6.0, the lowest mean score is 3.23 and ranked 1 while for the types of unfair welfares practice is no paid annual leaves given to the foreign workers. As for these, most of the workers understand the requirements. Most foreign workers' salary is counted daily, it is indirectly to 'motivate' them to come to work every day. Even, if they took any medical leaves, they will not get paid for that particular day. Most of them come to Malaysia to work and provide for their family back to their country. They prefer to work rather than taking off day if there are no urgent matters. The foreign workers will work extra hours to get extra payment.

This followed with the second low mean score of 3.43 and ranked 2, no channel to give comments and suggestions in term of the site operations. As foreign workers, they do believe every

one of them needs to have a channel to provide comments and suggestions in term of the site operations. Nevertheless, in Malaysia, usually, the heads of the workers will take and collect any input from the rest of the workers and voice it out to the site personnel. Although the workers have expressed their opinions to their site supervisors or project managers, however, it is up to them whether to bring their concerns to the management or not. But most of the time, the workers will just keep quiet about it, and continue to do their work.

Next is the safety manual/training was provided in a language that is understandable for the foreign workers with a mean score of 3.97. In Malaysia, every person that wants to enter a site needs to get the green card from the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB). All foreign workers are also included. The training programme enhances their safety levels and awareness in terms of working on site. Through this programme, all the site personnel need to undergo one-day "Safety Induction Course and Health for Construction Personnel" training. This is to ensure that they comply with the safety policy of construction site in Malaysia. Furthermore, under this program, the participants will also be able to register for Takaful Insurance for free, which covers death insurance (due to an accident/sickness), burial expenses, permanent handicap, and hospitalisation benefits. Even though some of the foreign workers might be experienced workers in their country, this programme is required by the Government of Malaysia, thus all workers need to undergo accordingly.

The payment of wages is always late especially for foreign workers, which is represented with a mean score of 4.13. The respondents do not agree with this statement. Some of the employers in Malaysia are very responsible for paying their wages on time. Most of the employers even prepared an agreement with their foreign workers to ensure that they agree with the timing provided e.g. on a monthly or fortnightly basis. The foreign workers feel secure and comfortable with this exercise thus they can focus on their work on site.

Lastly, all respondents do not agree that they could earn more back in their country compared to working here in Malaysia with a mean score of 4.33. Most of them come from third world countries which have a lower currency exchange than Malaysia. The following findings illustrated that not all issues stated in the literature review occur in Malaysia. Hopefully, this paper will clarify this matter.

Table 6.0: Types of Unfair Welfare Practices Towards Foreign Construction Workers

Types of Unfair Welfare Practices Towards Foreign Construction Workers	Mean	Ranking
No paid annual leaves	3.23	1
No channel to give comments and suggestions in term of the site operations.	3.43	2
Safety manual/training was not provided in a language that is understandable for foreign workers.	3.97	3
The payment of wages is always late	4.13	4
Earning more wages back in my country, compared to working in Malaysia	4.33	5

The Availability of the Welfare Facilities Provided by the Employers.

As stated in the literature review, the welfare of the workers does not limit to take-home salaries only. It also encompasses all that is done for the comfort and improvement of workers. Good welfare facilities to the workers are able to make them feel comfortable and secure thus increase their productivity and motivation to perform and remain with the organisation longer. It is a win-win situation for both sides, the employer and workers. As for the employers, the turnover rate of

workers leaving is low which is a good indicator for an organisation. Meanwhile as for the workers, they will have a conducive working environment. This part elaborates the availability of facilities provided by the employer on-site for the workers. Mean analysis was used to analyse the data collected. The lowest mean score represents the least available for the welfare facilities provided while the highest mean score indicates the most availability of the welfare facilities provided.

The locker has the least mean which is an average number of 3.00 and it was set as the lowest among all the elements. Most of the workers' claimed that they were living with no lockers and it was hard to get lockers at their rented house. All these circumstances occur because the employer believes workers do not have to have lockers as they merely stay on the construction site which is only for a short period. Besides, the nature of projects is also temporary, hence employers do not see the urgency and necessity in having lockers for workers.

Next is the medical room with a mean score of 3.03, due to there is no such requirement for medical room at construction sites, as once an accident happens to the workers, the responsible parties will take them straight to the hospital. It is also not a mandatory requirement to have a medical treatment room at the site and usually, the site condition is harsh and it is better to get any medical treatment at the proper facilities outside of the site.

In rank number three (3) with a mean score of 3.10 is basic sleeping setup due to the unavailability of the basic sleeping setup such as sheets, pillow, and bed. Although, the employers are aware that the workers require proper accommodation for resting, however, some of the employers are unable to provide comfortable facilities to each of the workers' individually, as it will cost a lot of money.

Followed by the proper drainage system in number four (4) with the mean score of 4.10, most of the workers agree that that the proper drainage system is often available at their accommodation. Employers are aware of the situation because it has been stated under the Malaysian Standard Construction Site Workers' Amenities and Accommodation Code of Practice which could have implications due to improper drainage system. Nonetheless, some employers still refused to set up a proper drainage system on-site as part of the welfare of the workers because of the cost and it is temporary.

Rank number 5 is the Surau with a mean score of 4.30. As most of the foreign workers surveyed are Muslims, hence the surau facility are sometimes available. Usually, the Surau's availability depends on the total number of Muslim staff who work at different sites. Only if most of the staff are Muslim would the Surau be erected. The employer, however, can convert one of their cabins or site offices into a prayer room for the convenience of the staff if there is no Surau. This element is important since the announcement of the MCO, no foreign workers are allowed to perform their pray at public Surau or Mosque. Having the facilities inside the site, it will make all the Muslim workers perform their prayers, especially for foreign workers.

Next is the washing/drying area with a mean score of 4.40. The employers have seen a need for these drying areas to be provided to the workers. However, washing facilities instead is seen as sometimes available on construction sites. Working on-site is often dusty and filthy, so a suitable washing/drying area should be given as a simple hygienic measure to prevent contaminants from being absorbed through the skin. Besides, it can also act to eliminate dirt and grime that can be ingested and cause disease. Overall, the employers must understand that it is necessary for everyone who works on any sites to have the rights and access to adequate toilet and washing facilities including a suitable area for them to keep and dry their clothing.

Last but not least is the first aid kit with a mean score of 4.43. Most of the employers due provide this on-site and it is a norm nowadays. The availability of the first aid kit has been stated under regulation to ensure that medical facilities such as the first aid kit should be provided at the construction sites as highlighted in the literature review.

In summary, most of the necessities are sometimes available and have been provided by employers. However, additional elements such as lockers and medical room are seen as unnecessary by employers due to the temporary nature of projects. Nevertheless, basic items such as basic

sleeping setup are also sometimes available. Table 7.0 summarises the availability of the welfare provided by the employers.

Table 7.0: The Availability of Welfare Facilities

The Availability of the Welfare Facilities	Mean	Ranking
Locker	3.00	1
Medical Room	3.03	2
Basic sleeping setup (bed, pillow and sheets)	3.10	3
Proper drainage setup	4.10	4
Surau	4.30	5
Washing/Drying Area	4.40	6
First Aid Kit	4.43	7

Factors of Contributing to Unfair Welfare Practices Towards Foreign Workers

This part elaborates on the factors contributing to the unfair welfare practices towards foreign workers. The objective of the part was to inquire validation on the drafted causes of unfairness towards the foreign workers if it is happening in Malaysia. The highest mean represents the critical factors contributing to unfair welfares practices toward foreign construction workers and ranked first. Table 8.0 summarises the factors contributing to unfair welfare practices towards foreign workers. The first ranked in the list is the ‘Lack of workplace inspections’ with a mean score of 3.53. Even though some employer is aware of the consequences if get violating the rules set but the Government but some employer tends to ignore it as their main concern is the cost factor. Some respondents stating that ‘There is never a regular workplace inspection done, or even at least once a month and I am not aware of the workplace inspection procedures’, have the least mean for this category means that most of the workers disagree with the statement. This might be because the foreign workers are confused with the safety and workers welfare facilities inspections. However, there is a body like SHASSIC (Safety and Health Assessment System in Construction), which plays a role in the inspection by also putting the OSH system in the plan at all construction sites. The guidelines components of SHASSIC includes document checks such as OSH policy and organisation, identifying high potential hazards areas, and also a closed-interview with the workers, in relating to the management of safety at the site. Although the safety of the site is well inspected in Malaysia, it is not related to welfare.

Next is the exploitation of recruiters from their country with a mean score of 3.43. Nevertheless, the respondents mention that these issues never happened to them personally but occurred to their friends and relative in different sectors. The participants are working in a non-abusive environment and have not seen their peers being abused. However, there might be abusive employers in other sectors. For example, there is a case that was publicised in Malaysia which is a ban on a Malaysian rubber glove manufacturer due to indications of forced labour. This company has been accused of passport confiscations, illegal withholding of wages, restricted freedom of movement and which are threatening to the workers. Living in an abusive environment might not be abused by the physical state, however also include restriction of rights and necessities.

In conclusion, foreign workers need to have a big and risky initial investment to go and work in Malaysia. Some workers need to mortgaged their properties in their country to come to work in Malaysia. Nevertheless, the main factors that push foreign workers to work in Malaysia is because they want to improve their living condition and bring back money to their families. However,

before they came here, they are unaware of the consequences of some irresponsible recruiters and employers. Since they did not understand the whole process of Malaysian intake of foreign worker's system, there is a big possibility that the recruiters always take for granted their rights and obligations. Foreign workers are essential to the Malaysian economy, as they provide labour whenever it is needed whether it be skilled or unskilled. Their willingness to do work in any sector should be praised and acknowledged. To ensure continuity and economic growth, foreign labour is still needed, so that our country can produce many exports to other markets.

Table 8.0: Factors Contributing to Unfair Welfare Practices

Factors Contributing to Unfair Welfare Practices	Mean	Ranking
Lack of workplace inspections'	3.53	1
The exploitation of Recruiters and Employers	3.43	2
Unfamiliar with the whole process of Malaysian intake of foreign worker's system	3.20	3

Employer Initiative to Improve Foreign Construction Workers Welfare

An open-ended question was prepared at the end of the questionnaire survey. The aim was to collect the data on what aspect can the employer initiate to improve the welfare practices among foreign workers. The findings would confirm in case the list of suggestions is relevant, up-to-date, satisfy the needs of both workers and employers, and ensure that projects are run smoothly and workers are also productive. The current list of programmes can be delimited as being relatively successful in enhancing the welfare of foreign workers. Based on Table 9.0, the first initiatives with the mean score of 3.93 shows that the employer can adopt to improve the welfares practices among workers is appreciating them. This includes highlighting their achievement is they managed to deliver the task to the standard and deadline given, employers hosted a dinner or team building session for the foreign and local workers. In terms of appreciation by employers, it is highly encouraging that the employers praised the workers, as it may provide a safer and fairer environment for the foreign workers to live and work. This is also because they are the people who help build homes, schools, hospitals, roads, parks and many other amenities. Hence, in appreciation of their service and contribution, the least we should do is to treat them graciously, and also ensuring that their well-being is taken care of properly.

Some organisations celebrate International Migrants Day, which is a day of recognition for the contributions made by migrants to promote respect for their basic human rights. These actions perhaps are seldomly experienced by the foreign workers in Malaysia. Most of the respondents have about the 'International Migrants Day' held by their employer. This is a celebratory day which is in conjunction with appreciating their hard work and sacrifices of leaving their own country and giving back to ours. According to the United Nations (2020), throughout human history, migration has been a courageous expression of the individual's will to overcome adversity and to live a better life. As globalisation presents, and together with communication advances and transportation has greatly motivated people, who have the desire and capacity to move to other places. Hence, the workers should be made well known of the 'International Migrants Day', and their contributions should be highlighted and their challenges should be emphasised. Other programmes include handing out greeting cards, screening a video thanking foreign workers and a photo exhibition on their contributions.

Next in line is more exposure to the Foreign Workers Welfare Management Centre (FWWMC) with a mean score of 3.97. Most of the workers are not aware of the existence of this organisation. FWWMC is an organisation that works to manage and attend to the welfare of all

foreign workers in Malaysia. FWWMC is also working closely with the Ministry of Human Resources Malaysia to curb any issues related to abuse or injustice employment towards foreign workers. Having this platform can create a channel for the foreign workers to give input on any issues regarding the welfare practice in their organisation. The organisation can be the ‘check and balance’ to the employers that engaged the foreign workers. Indirectly, employers need to ensure that all the welfare practices in their organisation is decent and appropriately.

Lastly is a good working environment and teammates with a mean score of 4.00. In Malaysia, although the Malaysian are portrayed as generous and friendly people, it might not apply to foreign workers. Some might have stigma or perceptions of foreign workers. It is undeniable that there are foreign workers that spark some problem with the locals here in Malaysia, but it may be a small number of them.

As stated in the literature reviews, increasing the welfare practices to all the workers indirectly will influence their motivation and morale, which can be translated towards improving their productivity and works longer with an organization. It is a win-win situation for the employers since the low turnover of workers is low and increases their productivity. The employer also will not get caught or penalised if there is any inspection conducted at their construction.

Table 9.0: Employer Initiative to Improve Foreign Workers Welfare

Employer Initiative to Improve Foreign Construction Workers Welfare	Mean	Ranking
Shows some appreciation to the foreign workers	3.93	1
More exposure to the Foreign Workers Welfare Management Center (FWWMC)	3.97	2
Cultivates a good working environment and teammates	4.00	3

RESULTS & DISCUSSION (INTERVIEW)

Based on the data collected from the questionnaire survey, the research went deeper to get a lengthy and rich explanation about the research context by conducting the semi-structured interview. The findings from the semi-structured interview was able to validate the findings from the literature review and questionnaire survey thus able to answer the objectives of this research and providing more comprehensive conditions of the welfare practices by the employers. Table 10.0 summarize the respondent’s years of experiences in the construction industry. Based on these findings, the majority of the respondents 70% have more than 10 years of experience in the construction industry, thus making the data collected reliable.

Table 10.0: Respondents Years of Experiences

Years of Experiences in the Industry	Frequency	Percentage (%)
6 to 10 years	3	30%
10 years and above	7	70%
TOTAL	10	100%

Types of Unfair Welfare Practices Towards Foreign Construction Workers

The poor condition of ‘Rumah kongsi’ or the accommodation of the foreign workers is considered unfairness to the workers, as they are living in an unhealthy and filthy condition, which can contribute to diseases. Other feedback received, are an obligation of the employers to provide training, green card and SOCSO insurance to the workers, which some of them did not provide at all. By not providing these necessities, the workers are exposed to other risks presented on-site and also off-site. Below are summarises the typical comments from the respondents on the types of unfair welfare practices towards foreign construction workers.

- **R1:** “*The 'eyesore' conditions of 'Rumah kongsi' and also the salary paid to the foreign workers. There are also circumstances where there is 'pinching' of illegal workers, where another competing company steal the workers, by providing a higher salary for example. This thing happens because Malaysia is a free country..., The employers also do not bother with the welfare of the workers, as they know they can still hire other illegal foreign workers easily if one or few of them run".*
- **R2 & R3:** “*The condition of welfare facilities in Malaysia which does not meet the required standard. The poor living condition of the foreign workers which contributes to diseases such as dengue, malaria and many more. Unfair welfare is also by not providing a clean water supply and filthy living conditions".*
- **R5:** “*...I think about the payment of the foreign workers i.e. Salary that has been given to the foreign workers especially on payment of overtime. I have made comparisons among companies, wherein this company, for e.g. the practice here where the working hours is up till 10 pm, the payment is RM1,500 per month and after hours which is after midnight, they will get up to RM2,000 per month. However, for other companies, they practised where if the foreign workers are working until midnight, but the payment is only RM1,000/month...Their salary is also not paid on time Another point is relating to training, as most of the workers came untrained and zero experiences working at a systematic place with proper SOP....Some of the companies that I have work with does not even provide green card and SOCSO to their workers, which I think is considered as a basic necessity to the workers."*

The conditions of the accommodation for foreign workers

The conditions of ‘Rumah kongsi’ or accommodation at the site is impoverished, however, the workers are also offered other options such as rented house and also labour quarters. Usually, for a large project, the employer will provide well-equipped labour quarters. Respondents also highlighted the Centralized Labour Quarters (CLQ), which is underutilized currently. This is because there is a lack of government support and also enforcement by the authorities, to make it mandatory for foreign workers to stay there. The facilities provided are top-notch, complete with the security system and also the training centre. However, large contractors nearby the area do not even bother, as they think it will add up to their cost and because they preferred to pay “illegal foreign workers” instead. Below are summarizes the typical comments from the respondents on the conditions of the accommodation for the foreign workers

- **R1:** “*.....the welfare facilities at Malaysia's construction site especially 'Rumah kongsi' is very poor. However, it is still the role of the contractors to ensure that they provide the necessities at the 'Rumah kongsi' or placed them in a proper labour quarter. CLAB has been providing labour quarters for the workers....The rental fees are only RM150/per person per month. However, the facilities are underutilised, as currently, only 100 plus workers have been staying there, whereby the place can fit up to 900 workers. The problem is because the government is not serious about helping.*

- **R2 & R5:** “CLAB and CIDB in promoting these facilities, as they still allow the building of ‘Rumah kongsi’ at site....Foreign workers are also flooding the low cost and affordable housing, which are reducing the opportunities for the locals first time home buyers to buy a property. Due to this, the government should be encouraged and strictly enforced that the foreign workers are staying in a proper labour quarter...”
- **R3:** “.....there are some sites that have proper quarters such as in Pegoh, Melaka. However, they are also Rumah kongsi which made from timber and is very improper. For large projects that I have handled previously, they have proper content which is very in order including a recreational area for the workers..”
- **R4:** “The welfare facilities at this site, is considered as appropriate. We have followed the requirements to apply for permits to do ‘Rumah kongsi’ from DBKL. We are providing the very basic requirements which are enough to the workers, but not in a Grade A sense. However, not until the extend of providing a fully equipped fire-fighting system etc. In one (1) ‘Rumah kongsi’ there are 2 to 3 people, the house is made from plywood to segregate between rooms and doors. We also rented a house for the foreign workers nearby, but with a very high-density population..”

The Foreign Workers Welfare are Been Protected in Malaysia

Two (2) respondents stated that the worker's welfare is not fully protected in Malaysia. The reason their welfare is not being protected is because of the cost involved, as it will add up to the construction cost that is not a priority to their clients. The respondents also mentioned that their rights should have been protected, as they are exposed to higher risks especially accidents on site. On the other hand, a respondent countered that claims by stating that when the Green Card is provided to the workers, indirectly the rights of the workers are being protected. The green card is an integrated program that includes the registration and accreditation of construction personnel in increasing the level of safety at the site. Below are the summarizes of the typical comments from the respondents on whether the welfare of foreign workers is protected in Malaysia.

- **R2:** “Not really, as it all comes down to the cost issues, as contractors do not want to pay more as it might increase their construction cost, which will cause them to lose the contract from the government/developer, which prioritise the cost of development in awarding contracts. Although, we have many acts in protecting the rights of foreign workers....however, there is no enforcement in these acts”
- **R5:** “.....No, but they should have been protected because the welfare of workers is a necessity. They have been working tirelessly for us Malaysians to build houses and buildings. They are also very prone to accidents, hence stricter safety regulations and enforcement should be looked upon to protect them”
- **R10:** “For me, I think once they have been provided with the green card, they are protected. Especially on-site, however, I am not sure for outside of work activities.”

Factors Contributing to Unfair Welfare Practices towards Foreign Construction Workers

This part discusses the factors contributing to unfair welfare practices towards foreign construction workers. The findings from the semi-structured session are able to give a deeper insight into the current situation relating to the reasons, why these issues continue to persist. Most of the response from the respondents are related to the increase in cost. The increment in construction cost seems to be the root cause of the problems, why contractors and developers, do not want to enhance the welfare and living conditions of the workers. Even the foreign workers have the same thinking and do not want to cause trouble and financial loss to the company as it will affect their livelihood in

Malaysia. A respondent added that because of the lack of enforcement from the relevant authorities, the issues continue to occur. Although many Regulations and Acts in protecting the welfare of the workers have been introduced, however, some are not been enforced properly. The respondents stated that in Singapore, penalties of \$5,000 and \$30,000 or imprisonment for up to 1 year, or both for employers who employed foreign workers without a valid work pass. Below are the summarizes of the typical comments on the factors contributing to unfair welfare practices towards foreign workers in Malaysia.

- **R3:** “*As I mentioned before, due to lack of enforcement from the authorities. We have all the rules and regulations to follow, however, most people especially the top management does not take this matter seriously, in providing good welfare to them*”
- **R8:** “*It is all come down back to the construction costs. As any increase on the welfare of foreign workers, which will portray in the preliminaries, can contribute to the increment of construction costs*”.
- **R10:** “*This is all because of the costs, as contractors couldn't afford to entertain the good welfare system to the foreign workers, as it is costly too them, and increase their construction cost.*”

Site Inspections Relating to the Welfare Practices on Site

Based on the literature reviews and findings from the questionnaire survey stating there are lacking of site inspection on-site with the welfare practices, thus this question was imposed to the respondents to get first-hand experience and explanation on this matter. Most of the respondents reported that they never experienced any inspection done by relevant authorities about the welfare facilities provided by the employers. This was parallel with the findings from the literature review and questionnaire. However, a respondent did mention that he has encountered a site inspection before, but it is focusing on the validity of the workers permit only. The inspection wants to identify whether the workers is a legal or illegal worker in Malaysia. Most of the inspection in Malaysia is still on the reactive approach, where if there are any complaints by the public or the workers themselves. Most of the time, the authorities will inspect the safety practices and method of construction, including the building permit. Below are the summaries of the typical comments on the site inspection concerning the welfare practices on site:

- **R4, R6:** “*Not in related to workers facilities or welfare, that I know of.*”
- **R1, R3:** “*Yes, but only for authorities that inspect the validity of the workers permit. Besides that, before constructing workers accommodation, the authorities will check the site for approval. Besides that, authorities will come depends on any complaints by the employer relating to workers permit. However, not a detail inspection of the conditions of facilities.*”
- **R9, R10:** “*For relating to workers facilities no. However, sometimes authority comes to check on the building permit, JKJP came 3-4 times a year to check for safety. DBKL and Jabatan Bangunan also come to check on the progress of construction works, however not to the extent of checking the workers' facilities.*”
- **R7:** “*No. We only have an encounter with authorities, who checked our work. For example, there is one time where there is an issue with the excavation, where authorities require railing for safety...We always say sorry instead of having to explain the real conditions to the authorities.*”

Recommended Solutions on the Improvements of the Unfair Welfare's Practices

This part elaborates on the solution on how to improve the welfare practices towards better workers productivity. Based on the findings in the questionnaire survey, most of the respondents stated that shows some appreciation to the workers will able to boost up their productivity. Most of the

respondents agreed with that statement, which is indeed giving a proper treatment can improve the workers' performance overall. The proper treatment includes help the workers in the process of getting their permit approved, better pay and good facilities also might be able to help them achieve their daily targets. The small gestures will bring a big impact to their work, as they are happier. For foreign workers, their family is the main motivator for them to work harder, but their peers are also able to motivate them. They are very loyal to an organisation if they received proper them from the employer. The foreign workers also tend to be very reserved sometimes because they do not want to cause any issues to the organization that might jeopardise their place in working with the organisation. Below are the summarizes of the typical comments on the recommendation solutions on the improvements on the unfair welfare's practices.

- **R5, R6:** “*Of course. This is because, we are still been relying on them in years to come, especially on hard labour work. Hence, good facilities and better pay won't hurt. CLAB has also managed to help them in making a police report and work closely with immigration.”*
- **R1, R2, R3:** “*Yes. For example, by providing them with a better salary, and paying them the salary that they should be getting. Assisting them in transferring money to their hometown for their family. The employers should also arrange and take care of their permit approval process. This is because many of that I encounter is their salary will be deducted when paying the permit...”*
- **R7, R8, R10:** “*Yes, as that is supposed to be done. We usually evaluate workers performance, in terms of their quality of works and attendance which is from 8 am-5 pm. We also put daily targets on the workers, and they have to comply with that....” Furthermore, there is also a site supervisor who will be monitoring their work and ensure that they achieve the daily target. We have a team of 3-4 skilled workers and others are helpers. Although sometimes, the helpers made mistakes, however, we will try to resolve it together. ”*

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, it is clearly illustrated that the construction parties especially the employers and government need to get an in-depth understanding of the unfair welfare practices that are currently happening within the industry. All parties also must play a big role in ensuring that this problem will not persist. The paper discloses that no paid annual leaves and the improvement of basic welfare facilities for foreign workers are the main forms of unfair welfare practices towards foreign construction workers. While the critical factors contributing to the unfair welfare's practice are due to the lack of workplace inspections by the relevant authorities. For example, the government in collaboration with CIDB is to ensure that when the workers arrive, they are mandatory to be registered. There should be only one way for the entrance of foreign workers, and to block any illegal ways or loopholes, where the illegal foreign workers can penetrate. The workers should also be allowed to be exposed to parties like the FWWMC and CLAB. Most of the respondents highlighted the cost as the major issue for the employers to provide proper welfare, hence the government might be able to assist especially in providing financial incentives, imposing strict regulations and expansions, such as not awarding the contract or providing working permit, should all workers be not registered under CIDB. Employers that have not provided green card, should be charged with higher fined or jail terms. Not only that, what the government can do is also extend contracts and permits for legal foreign workers who have work more than fifteen (15) years for example, so that the employer will be able to retain their skills. Lastly, the main recommended solution for the improvements on the unfair welfare's practices is to show some appreciation to the foreign workers. Appreciations do come in many forms and it does not always mean in monetary terms. It is a good gesture if the employers were able to instil some human touch that allows people to experience a sense of belonging. Relevant parties might able to take up the findings and utilise

them to improve the construction industry as a whole. Indirectly it will be able to set the country on a path to build economic and social resilience that will enable the whole country to move forwards.

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CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND SOCIAL MEDIA MULTITASKING ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Social media has become an almost crucial part of our regular life, especially among university students as they are generally using social media excessively in their daily activities like attending classes, doing homework or solving assignments. This study was aimed at investigating the impact of the multitasking of the social media on students' academic performance. A conceptual framework is proposed for the investigation into the influence of social media usage and social media multitasking behavior on the academic performance of undergraduate students. The conceptual framework discussed in this paper examined the contribution of social media to the academic outcomes of Malaysian university students and it will act as a baseline for future empirical research in this area.

Keywords: *Social media, Multitasking, Media Usage, Academic Performance, Undergraduates*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, owing to media development, the world transformed dramatically from the physical globe to the internet globe. Websites concentrated more on establishing internet networks for individuals with similar interests. Over the past two centuries, the extreme uses of social media have progressed in a worldwide case. Since words can mean differently in different settings, social media has been noted allowing users to disperse their ideas, opinions, interests, programs, and others Masood, Luqman, Feng, & Ali (2020). Simultaneously, social networking sites are an Internet use where individuals post data and are available to others, particularly for individuals who share comparable interest Greenhow & Lewin (2016). As an illustration, famous social networking sites in use are Tumblr, Facebook, Vine, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn. Users of social networking sites enjoy learning from the digital texts as these new media are easily accessible, portable, less costly, motivating and a number of texts can be stored in their laptop or smart phones (Md Mahadhi & Faridah Ibrahim, 2017).

In relation to this, users of more skilled social media were college students who continuously used social media to communicate with peers and retain true relationships. Social media such as You Tube Video work as a tool for motivation, entertaining and engaging way of learning for the tertiary learners (Md Mahadhi *et al.*, 2018). In light of the above, social networking users who usually interact between friends, family and groups intend to meet distinct individuals in their day-to-day life (Bou-Hamad (2020). The dominant users of social media were contemporary generations and can be acknowledged as "digital natives" (Liu, Kirschner, and Karpinski (2017). In addition to this, users of more experienced social media were the university students who continually used social media to interact with colleagues and maintain real relationships (le Roux *et al.*, (2021). However, the true risks emerge along with the advantages of using social media among students. Social media is an exceptional instrument for student's communication and self-articulation. Although internet collaboration is for enjoyment purposes only, it is as dangerous as not having understood it by the student (Henrie, Halverson, & Graham (2015). Accessing social media has become a normal part of student's daily lives and the influence of social media usage and social

media multitasking on the academic performance of students in Malaysian universities found to be overwhelming nowadays (Mohammed, Ibrahim, & Yunus, 2021). In the course of the investigation, the present study endeavors to illuminate this irregularity by building up a single integrated conceptual framework to connect and simultaneously inspect the connections between social media use, multitasking of social media and students' self-efficacy on the academic performance in Malaysian universities (Bhandarkar, Pandey, Nayak, Pujary, & Kumar (2021).

This study was done by utilizing classifications of social media and multitasking practices and performance proposed by past studies. This coordinated social media model would provide the foundation for building a consensual model, which may better clarify these relationships. In this regard, the current writing focuses on understanding the relationships between the antecedents and consequences of social media from both, student and university perspectives.

VARIABLES ANALYSIS

This section presents a review analysis of the variables of previous studies on the basis of four sections, namely, social media, social media multitasking and self-efficacy and academic performance.

Social Media

According to Hepworth, Rooney, Rooney, & Strom-Gottfried (2016), social media are creating a digital communication network that allows the user to share information in which the public can subscribe or produce information content as a transmitter and receiver of data. While Buettner (2016) presents social media as basic web tools that allow the public and companies to create, share data, considerations, photographs, exchanges and virtual systems. Therefore, social media are websites and / or applications that allow users to create and offer items or participate in social media.

Academic Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy is known as "the intensity of the individual's certainty that they are able to create a particular behavior. Self-efficacy alludes to a person's confidence in his or her ability to execute behaviors important to create particular execution achievements (Bandura 1977, 1986, 2001). In the context of academic, Arbona (2016) describe academic self-efficacy as a student's level of self-certainty to effectively achieve a college errand related (e.g. examine ponder, assignments, midterms, course work and end of the year tests, and so on). Therefore, the definition of self-efficacy utilized as a part of this exploration is the manner by which a student reflects trust in the capacity to apply control over one's own inspiration, behavior, and social condition.

Multitasking

Multitasking, in a human context, is defined as the synchronous execution of two or much all the more preparing exercises at one time. Multitasking is a coherent augmentation of multi-programming framework that backings different projects to run simultaneously (Brasel & Gips (2011). The phrase 'media multitasking' refers to the synchronous utilization of no less than one kind of media, while taking part in any number of other media or non-media exercises (Jeong & Hwang (2016). Therefore, in the context of this writing, multitasking refers to the at the same time execution of different undertakings and procedures by a student through hardware, software or any computing appliance which consider the consistent reconciliation of social connection while studying.

Academic Performance

According to Fredricks, Filsecker, and Lawson (2016), academic performance speaks to the level of performance that a man ready to achieve specific targets of exercises in educational conditions, for particular in school, college, and university. On the other hand, York, Gibson, & Rankin (2015) defined academic performance as an intellectual objective in educational frameworks which can be characterized either through the size of learning picked up which can be called attention to by assessment, examination point, test scores, and GPA, or basic reasoning, self-adequacy, subjective improvement, and non-psychological advancement space. Therefore, in the context of this writing, academic performance relates to the students' performance results that demonstrate the degree to which he/she has achieved particular objectives that were the focal point of exercises in educational situations, particularly in university.

THEORIES

Theoretical perspectives are defined as theoretical frameworks concerning a few aspects of a social or educational phenomenon that can be used as a conceptual model for explaining the research area. Figure 1 shows in diagrammatic form of the two underpinning theories that may use in a proposed future study. Furthermore, the following sub-sections will explain the two theories that could be applied in the future research.

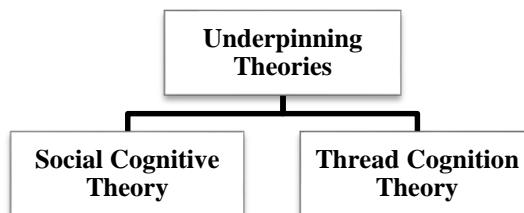


Figure 1: Underpinning Theories

Social Cognitive Theory

The social cognitive theory provides a system in which the psycho-social components, through which emblematic communication affects the idea, the influence, and human activity, are analyzed and determined. The frameworks of communication work in two respects: the instant way and the social way. They encourage change immediately by teaching, empowering, persuading and managing members (Bandura (2006). In the socially interfered route, the media have an impact on connecting employees with social systems and network settings which provide distinctive driving forces and continue the required change in a person. Because wide communications have a compelling position in the public interest, it is of important significance to understand the psychosocial elements by which representative communication influences idea, impact and human activity. A theoretical structural agent for inspecting determinants and structures of such effects is the social cognitive theory. Human behavior, in which conduct is created and regulated by environmental effects or inner dispositions, was frequently categorized according to the unidirectional causality. Social cognitive theory clarifies psychosocial activity regarding the supplementary triadic causality (Bandura 1986). In this view, Fonagy (2018) based on the value of oneself and society, individual variables like mental, social and natural occasions, norms of private behavior and environmental events are determining variables mutually influencing one another.

With regard to the above, social behavioral theory tends to differentiate the respective causality between individual components (e.g. cognitive, affective or biological), private and natural behavioral norms (Bandura (1999) in the determinants of human considerations, feelings, and behavior. Through communication and effect processes among the three determining variables, people tend to keep, alter or reinforce their thoughts, impacts and activities, which are the intrinsic concept of people, also known as "plasticity" (Bandura 2002, 2006); Hutto (2017). In that manner, people display a distinctive boundary created by four human skills: symbolization, self-direction, self-reflection, and vicarious capacity when separated from other living beings. In view of symbolizing, it refers to the ability of a person to symbolize, through the cognitive processes identified with the external condition, images related to their experiences.

Thread Cognition Theory

The sub-process cognition by Salvucci and Taatgen (2008) is a theory of multiple resources that means to clarify the psychological procedures and the results of multitasking practices. It depends on ACT-R (Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational), a computational model of mind design that attempts to recognize and talk about crucial structures and procedures (Martin & Sujatha (2016). Underlined cognition holds that there are sets of distinctive assets for various intellectual procedures, which include a set of focal points for procedural memory (i.e., how assignments are made) and marginal backgrounds for observation, motor capabilities and memory revealing While multiple tasks are performed, each task is composed around the particular objectives of the individual as a subjective self-sufficient "thread" (or numerous threads for complex tasks).

At the moment in which an objective is established, it triggers a progression of principles from the set of focal procedure assets, which guide the psychological sub-processes and the use of assets from different groups to achieve the objective (Nijboer, Taatgen, Brands, Borst, & van Rijn (2013). Think of a direct circumstance: a man is walking through a hallway and chatting with a partner. There are two particular goals (walking and talking) with establishing psychological principles for each one. The principles are activated in the memory of procedures; and the fundamental forms of perception, motor or decisive memory that participate in the execution of each task are fused in intellectual threads (for example, observing the earth, moving the legs, creating expressions).

The most important thing is that a single thread can effectively attract a set of assets at a time. This is not at all like the restricted general limit or the different estimation of assets represented previously, in which the restrictive element is the measure of the assets accessible in a group (Nijboer, Borst, van Rijn, & Taatgen (2016). Conversely, if a group of assets is drawn with a one-thread procedure, at that point a procedure is deferred from another thread. In the case of walking and talking, there may not be an extraordinary level of asset coverage between the different sub-processes. This considers that the two objectives will be executed simultaneously. In more complicated assignments, there could be more notable coverage among assets, delivering bottlenecks or impedance between companies.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Given the past theoretical models accessible and investigations of conflicting discoveries, this writing proposed a conceptual framework from the literature approach by scholars that well-articulated with the result to social media usage, multitasking of social media, students' academic self-efficacy, and students' academic performance. In assuring this, Social Cognitive Theory suggested that social media can play an important role in the formation of self-efficacy and

perceived social norms and, secondly, self-efficacy and perceived social norms can affect the performance of students in the university. Whereas in view of the Threaded Cognition Theory, change of tasks in social media by university students ranging from simultaneous multitasking and determine the frequency with which students change from studying to another task, why they change and how this affects their ability to perform.

Furthermore, the variables described in previous sub-topics have been used to form a diagrammatic view of the conceptual framework as shown in figure 2. Based on the review of the literature, it was posited that social media usage and multitasking of social media have both direct and indirect influence on students' academic performance. The indirect influence is postulated to act through students' academic self-efficacy. In other words, it was proposed that social media practices influence students' academic performance directly as well as, indirectly through the mediating effects of students' academic self-efficacy and these have been explained by Junco (2012); Lau (2017); Lee, Lin, & Robertson (2012); Wu (2017). In this conceptual framework, the writing attempts to examine the influence of social media usage and social media multitasking on the academic performance of the future selected population sample, namely undergraduate students.

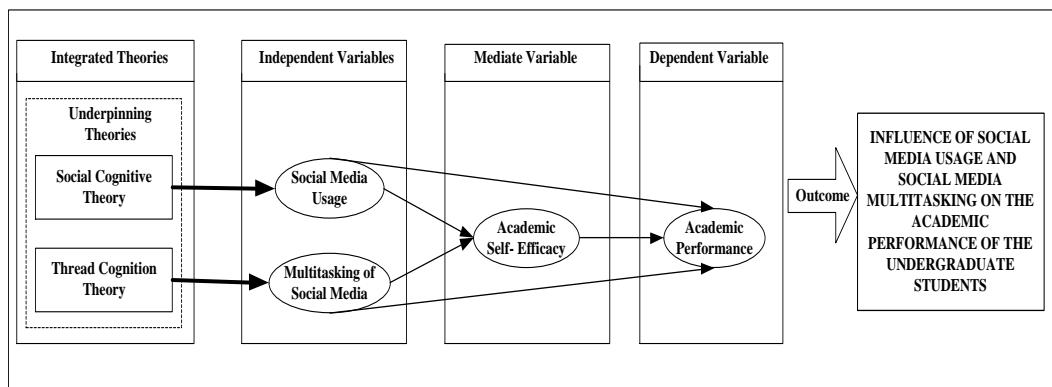


Figure 2: Conceptual Framework

CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

This framework has also made some contributions to the academic performance in the context of social media influences.

- The main contribution that conceptual framework adds to current theories in social media studies is the studying and analyzing the connection between the social media usage and multi-tasking activities of university students in Malaysia. Furthermore, the integration of the interceding variable - the self-efficacy of the academic student offers a further contribution to the research.
- Next, the combination of two theories (Social Cognitive Theory and Threaded Cognition Theory) that formed the theoretical proposal will contribute to the academic performance in the context of social media literature.
- Thus, this study provides a conceptual framework for further studies, especially for future research in online learning environment.

CONCLUSION

The evolution in the use of social media has changed various behaviors in student's communities which has also influenced a new way of studying and achieving their homework. This writing reviewed related literature to propose the framework of social media impact on the academic performance for Malaysian university students. In addition, risk related with social media usage by individuals during their daily life with multitasking on self-efficacy and academic performance is in need to be more investigated to understand the real connection between them and the range of the impact. Furthermore, this writing tried to come out with a clear understanding of the actual relationship and whether it's positive or negative association with student academic achievement which could be verified through empirical investigation. Hence, our proposed framework on students' multitasking can lead to future study to confirm the model in quantitative research.

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THE INFLUENCE OF MOTIVATION ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE PERFORMANCE OF BANGLADESHI UNDERGRADUATES

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates motivation and its relationships with English language performance among undergraduates in Bangladesh. Based on the Gardner's (1985) socio educational model theory, this quantitative research was carried out using a survey which was distributed to 381 students. The problems in English language learning in public universities and the consequences are discussed in the context of Bangladeshi higher education. At present, more than half of the students who took part in the study were at below satisfactory level in their English language performance. The study found majority of the students had a high level of motivation. It was also found that there was a significant relationship between motivation and English language performance. Those students that had higher motivational level in learning the English language, performed better. The multiple regression analysis showed that instrumental motivation predicts English language performance the most. This reflects that Bangladeshi tertiary English undergraduates showed specific inclination towards instrumental motivation rather than integrative motivation. Necessary recommendations were made to improve the English language performance through the students' orientation of motivation.

Keywords: *Motivation, Integrative motivation, Instrumental motivation, English language performance*

INTRODUCTION

In gaining the proficiency in a foreign language at any institutions, motivation is the key role player. It functions like an engine to start the learning process of a particular second or foreign language (Cayli, 2020). It also keeps the learners on track throughout the long journey of a second or foreign language learning (Polat, 2020). According to Gardnerian notions, motivation refers of integrative and instrumental dimensions as account for a preference that emphasizes links to heritage culture as well as a preference for practical implications of language learning. (Mystkowska-Wiertelak, 2021). In order to pursue higher studies, undergraduates in Bangladesh need to have motivation and must know English properly (Jamil, 2020). After the completion of studies, if anyone wants to start a job whether in public or private sector, graduates need to be proficient in English language. Motivation of Bangladeshi undergraduates comes from the need to survive and live a good life in the society. Students venturing into various endeavors need English to create network locally and internationally. English has also been considered as an elite language in Bangladesh until today and it is prestigious to speak English in different media and programs (Sultana, Roshid, Haider, Kabir, & Khan, 2020).

Motivation of university students is a fundamental element for the successful orientation in a second or foreign language teaching and learning and in recent times this subject is undergoing intensive research and modification (Lamb, 2017). Motivation can be sub divided into two dimensions: instrumental motivation and integrative motivation. On the basis of culture and the context, these dimensions affect students differently (Gardner, 1985). Motivation in language learning refers to the cause or the inspiration for studying a second or foreign language either from instrumental or integrative orientation. It is necessary to see the orientation of motivation that is

influencing the tertiary students of Bangladesh because their English performance is not at a satisfactory level. The students entering into the tertiary education had low proficiency of English language and it has been recorded in the admission test of a public university (session 2016-17). Only 2.5% students passed the English admission test (Rubel, 2019). These types of tests suggest secondary and higher secondary education does not prepare students properly to study in a fully English medium of instruction disciplines (Rahman & Pandian, 2018). Besides that, students often feel culturally reluctant to learn English (Ara, 2020). This study investigated the motivation level of students at public universities through integrative and instrumental orientations. It sought to determine the relationship between motivation and English language performance and which dimension of motivation predicts English language performance the most. The relationship between motivation and English language performance would shed light on the problems in English language learning so the ELT practitioners can design better strategies to achieve better output in language teaching.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Teaching of the English language in recent years has become a concern in Bangladesh because the performance of the students is still depressing. It is due to the teaching method and motivational input in practice (Rahman, Pandian, & Kaur, 2018). Students are given a small number of opportunities to build learning as academic literacy focuses primarily on getting good grades in the content-based examination. The students work hard to memorize the text contents and language forms to get high marks. To understand the situation better, researches that investigate how the motivation is influencing the language performance is important (Mehrini, 2017).

Gardner (1985) tells that motivation includes desire and effort to learn the second language and ones learning beliefs and attitudes would lead him or her to a favorable condition. Phithakmethakun & Chinokul, (2020) states motivation is the core thing by which we do things or by which we increase our ability. In English language learning, a learner is influenced by many variables and motivation is one of them. Ellis (2008) reports motivation in second language has received much attention. Motivation can be divided into two dimensions: instrumental motivation and integrative motivation. On the basis of culture, context these dimensions affect people differently (Gardner, 1985).

According to Taie and Afshar (2015), Gardner's socio-educational model has been playing a significant role in teaching and learning of Second Language Acquisition (SLA). It is the most influential theory in second language motivation research. Gardner (2006), states that the main characteristic of the model is motivation. He further explains that motivation has complexity with multidimensional facets. According to him motivated individual manifests certain characteristics than others. A motivated individual is goal oriented, persistent and self-confident.

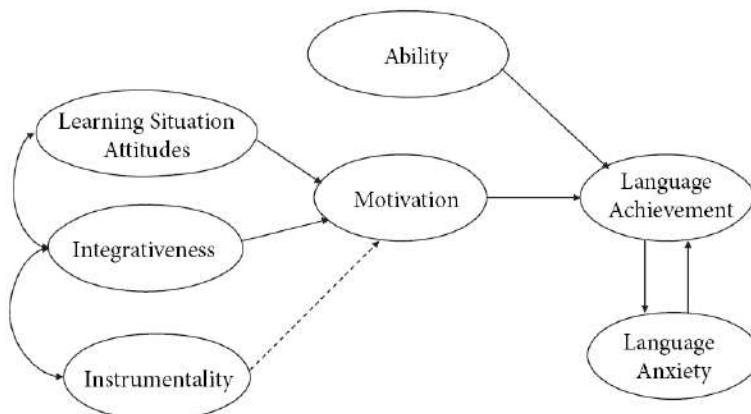


Figure 1: The socio-educational model (Gardner, 2006)

Figure 1 exhibits how attitudes, integrativeness and instrumentality have unidirectional relationship with each other. The persons who are integratively motivated may have the instrumentally high motivation and the relationship is bidirectional. Level of the motivation is determined by the attitudes towards the language. As motivation and ability both influence language performance, anxiety has the connection with performance also. Gardner's model is connected with the Autonomy/ Motivation Test Battery (AMTB) which provides reliable assessments of its major constructs, allowing empirical tests of the model (Gardner, 2006). Softa (2016) mentions that this model has envisioned six conceptual constructs which are: attitudes to learning context, integrativeness, instrumentality, anxiety, ability and parental support holding motivation in the pivot of the model to learn second languages. In this model, evaluations of the English language courses are taken as measurement of achievement.

Integrative motivation refers to a desire to learn a target language in order to integrate into the target language community with a positive attitude and/or to interact and identify with members from the target language community. It echoes frank interest in learning the second language in order to come nearer to the other language community (Gardner, 1985). In operational words, this suggests an openness to, and respect for other cultural groups and ways of life. It shows the interest of the learners for integration into the target language. On the other hand, instrumental motivation refers to a desire to learn the target language with more functional and practical reasons such as getting a better job/grade or achieving higher social status. It is the desire to learn a language because it would fulfil certain utilitarian goals, such as getting a job, passing an examination, etc. (Mili, 2020).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions for this study are:

1. What are the levels of motivation in learning English among the students of public universities of Rajshahi, Bangladesh?
2. Is there any significant relationship between motivation and students' English language performance?
3. Which dimension of motivation predicts students' English language performance the most?

METHOD

This study used a quantitative approach with a correlational design. It is aimed at determining the relationship between motivation and the English language performance. The instrument used has been adopted from Vaezi (2008) as developed from Gardner (2006). The reliability and the validity of the adapted questionnaire of Vaezi (2008) are supported by other researchers like Hashemian & Soureshjani, (2011). This questionnaire is specifically connected with the research questions and objectives. In the questionnaire, there are 25 items for evaluating motivation, of which 12 items are under integrative motivation and the rest are under instrumental motivation.

The research was carried out in Rajshahi division which is situated at the northern part of Bangladesh. The population of the study is undergraduates from three universities located in Rajshahi division, Bangladesh. The first university is a general public university whereas the other two are technical universities. Stratified random sampling was used. Based on Krejcie & Morgan (1970) formula on the target population, the sample size was 381 which comprised of 265 (Male) and 116 (Female) undergraduate students.

FINDINGS

Cronbach α coefficient of Reliability has been measured and the Cronbach α for motivation is .964. The two dimensions under motivation are integrative motivation with a Cronbach α of 0.923 and Instrumental Motivation with 0.951. These values suggest a strong reliability of the instrument. Data Normality was also tested.

In the data analyses, the descriptive analyses of the domains containing integrative motivation and instrumental motivation were carried out first. Then the research questions are answered in sequential order.

Descriptive Analyses:

Domain 1: Integrative Motivation

From Table 1, it can be seen that the items that received above 3.50 mean score are: (*IM2*) students study English because it would allow them to meet and converse with more and varied people ($m= 3.62$, $SD=1.01$). Then, (*IM3*) appreciation of English art and literature gets priority to learners ($m= 3.61$, $SD=.94$). Additionally, (*IM4*) students are keen to participate more freely in the activities of other cultural groups ($m= 3.50$, $SD=.92$). They showed the interest (*IM5*) in knowing the life of English-speaking nations ($m= 3.50$, $SD=.92$), (*IM7*) knowing native English speakers, ($m= 3.47$, $SD=.92$) and (*IM8*) knowing various cultures and peoples ($m= 3.53$, $SD=1.04$).

Items that are found to obtain mean scores of between 3.0 to 3.5 are: (*IM1*) studying English for developing easiness with other people who speak English, ($m= 3.43$, $SD=.99$), (*IM6*) understanding English pop music ($m= 3.35$, $SD=1.04$), (*IM9*) keeping in touch with foreign friends ($m= 3.42$, $SD=.93$), (*IM10*) knowing more about native English speakers ($m= 3.59$, $SD=.84$). Lower mean values are observed in (*IM11*) perceiving British as kind and friendly ($m= 3.30$, $SD=.90$), and the Americans are kind and cheerful (*IM12*) ($m= 3.30$, $SD= .93$).

Table 1: Findings of Actual Survey data – Integrative Motivation (N = 381)

ID	Description of item	Strongly	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly	Mean	Std Dev
		Disagree			Agree			
IM1	Studying English can be important to me because it will allow me to be more at ease with other people who speak English	4.7% (18)	15.0% (57)	24.7% (94)	43.8% (167)	11.8% (45)	3.43	1.03
IM2	Studying English can be important for me because it will allow me to meet and converse with more and varied people	2.1% (8)	13.9% (53)	28.6% (109)	36.7% (140)	18.6% (71)	3.62	1.01
IM3	Studying English can be important for me because it will enable me to better appreciate English art and literature	1.6% (6)	11.5% (44)	27.8% (106)	42.3% (161)	16.8% (64)	3.61	.94
IM4	Studying English can be important for me because I will be able to participate more freely in the activities of other cultural groups	1.3% (5)	14.2% (54)	31.5% (120)	39.6% (151)	13.4% (51)	3.50	.92
IM5	It is important for me to know English in order to know the life of English-speaking nations	1.8% (7)	14.2% (54)	26.8 % (102)	46.5 % (177)	10.8% (41)	3.50	.92
IM6	Studying English is important to me so that I can understand English pop music.	5.5% (21)	21.5% (82)	28.9% (110)	35.4% (135)	8.7% (33)	3.35	1.04
IM7	The more I get to know native English speakers, the more I like them.	1.3% (5)	21.3% (81)	29.7% (113)	40.2% (153)	7.6% (29)	3.61	.94
IM8	Studying English is important to me to know various cultures and peoples	1.6% (6)	15.5% (59)	25.7% (98)	42.0% (160)	15.2 % (58)	3.53	.97
IM9	Studying English is important to me so that I can keep in touch with foreign friends	1 % (4)	16.5% (63)	33.1% (126)	37.8% (144)	11.5% (44)	3.42	.93
IM10	I would like to know more about native English speakers	1.6% (6)	16.0% (61)	30.4% (116)	44.1% (168)	7.9% (30)	3.40	.90

IM11	The British are kind and friendly	2.4% (9)	20.7% (79)	37.0% (141)	34.1% (130)	5.8% (22)	3.20	.91
IM12	The Americans are kind and cheerful	4.7% (18)	16.8% (64)	36.0% (137)	38.8% (148)	7.1% (27)	3.20	.96

The digits inside brackets represent the precise number of respondents

Domain 2: Instrumental Motivation

Table 2 exhibits the mean scores and standard deviation of the items under instrumental motivation dimension.

Table 2: Findings of Actual Survey data – Instrumental Motivation (N = 381)

	Description of item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Std Dev
IN1	Studying English can be important for me because I'll need it for my future career	.8% (3)	10.8% (41)	18.9% (72)	32.3% (123)	37.3% (142)	3.94	1.03
IN2	Studying English can be important for me because it will make me a more knowledgeable person	0.3%	12.3% (47)	16.0% (61)	35.7% (136)	35.7% (136)	3.94	1.01
IN3	Studying English can be important for me because it will someday be useful in getting a good job	0.5% (2)	11.3% (43)	17.8% (68)	33.9% (129)	36.5% (139)	3.94	1.02
IN4	Studying English can be important for me because other people will respect me more if I know English	.5% (2)	20.7% (79)	21.8% (72)	31.0% (118)	26.0% (99)	3.61	1.20
IN5	Studying English can be important for me because I will be able to search for information in English on the Internet	1.0% (4)	12.3% (47)	19.4% (74)	36.0% (137)	31.2% (119)	3.83	1.03
IN6	Studying English can be important for me because I will learn more about what's happening in the world	2.4% (9)	11.8% (45)	17.1% (65)	39.6% (151)	29.1% (111)	3.81	1.05
IN7	Studying English can be important for me because	1.0%	13.9%	20.7%	40.4	23.9%	3.72	1.01

	language learning often gives me a feeling of success	(4)	(53)	(79)	% (154)	(91)	
IN8	Studying English can be important for me because language learning often makes me happy	2.4% (9)	12.6% (48)	23.6% (90)	41.7% (159)	19.7% (75)	3.63 1.01
IN9	Studying English is important to me because an educated person is supposed to be able to speak English	1.0% (4)	12.6% (48)	24.1% (92)	37.5% (143)	24.7% (94)	3.72 1.00
IN10	Studying English is important to me so that I can understand English-speaking films, videos, TV or radio	1.3% (5)	10.5% (40)	23.4% (89)	37.3% (142)	27.6% (105)	3.97 .91
IN11	Studying English is important to me so that I can read English books	1.6% (6)	11.0% (42)	18.4% (70)	36.7% (140)	32.3% (123)	4.08 .93
IN12	Studying English is important to me because it will enable me to get to know new people from different parts of the world	1.3% (5)	10.8 % (41)	21.5% (82)	42.0 % (160)	29.9% (114)	3.74 1.36
IN13	Studying English is important to me because without it one cannot be successful in any field	2.4% (9)	15.0% (57)	24.7% (94)	29.9% (114)	27.8% (106)	3.67 1.16

These are some items that contained the means scores of more than 4.0: (*IN1*) students learn English because they would need it for their future career ($m=3.94$, $SD=1.03$). They also reported that studying English (*IN2*) would make them a more knowledgeable person ($m=4.17$, $SD=.87$). They focus on English because it (*IN3*) will someday be useful in getting a good job ($m=4.17$, $SD=.90$), Studying English also intended to use and search for information (*IN5*) in English on the Internet ($m=4.03$, $SD=0.93$), Studying English are important (*IN6*) for them because they will learn more about what's happening in the world ($m=4.03$, $SD=0.96$).

In addition, the following items obtained mean score of between 3.0 to 4.0: Students think about gaining respect (*IN4*) by knowing English ($m=3.78$, $SD=1.05$) and studying English often gives them a feeling of success ($m=3.89$, $SD=0.93$). It (*IN8*) also makes themselves happy ($m=3.76$, $SD=0.95$). The notion (*IN9*) of educated person is supposed to be able to speak English ($m=3.91$, $SD=.91$). It (*IN10*) is important for them to understand English-speaking films, videos, TV or radio ($m=3.97$, $SD=.91$). It (*IN11*) is also important for them to read English books, ($m=4.08$, $SD=.93$), Studying English is important because they will know new people from different parts of the world, IN12, ($m=3.93$, $SD=.91$). To be successful in any field (*IN13*), one must know English ($m=3.83$, $SD=1.12$). These mean values have strong implications that Bangladeshi learners are strongly influenced by instrumental purposes of learning English.

RQ 1: LEVELS OF MOTIVATION

The levels of motivation in learning English among the students of public universities of Rajshahi are analysed using descriptive statistics. To determine the level of motivation, mean and standard deviation are used. Three levels of motivation are determined; low, moderate and high (Nailufar, 2018). Table 3 exhibits the mean score values for the three levels.

Table 3: Level of Motivation (Nailufar, 2018)

Mean Score Value	Level of Motivation
3.68 to 5	High Degree of Motivation
2.34 to 3.67	Moderate Degree of Motivation
1 to 2.33	Low Degree of Motivation

Based on the findings (Table 4), students with a high degree of motivation constitutes 89.50% (341). The moderate level of motivation constitutes 8.39% (32) and the low degree of motivation is 2.09 % (8).

Table 4: Level of Motivation

Level of Motivation	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
High Degree of Motivation	341	89.50	3.68 to 5	
Moderate Degree of Motivation	32	8.39	2.34 to 3.67	
Low Degree of Motivation	8	2.09	1 to 2.33	
Full Sample (N= 381) Moderate			3.79	.616

Therefore, the study proved that majority of undergraduates in Bangladesh had a high degree of motivation. Only approximately 10% of the undergraduates had moderate and low degree of motivation.

RQ 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION & ENGLISH LANGUAGE PERFORMANCE

To get the answer to this research question, the relationship between motivation and English language performance was analysed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. Table 5 shows the relationship between the two variables:

Table 5 : Correlation of Motivation & English Language Performance

		Motivation	GPA
Motivation	Pearson Correlation	1	.729**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	381	381
GPA	Pearson Correlation	.729**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	381	381

** Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 shows the results of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation. It displays that there is a significant strong positive correlation between motivation and English language performance, $r=.729$, $n=381$, $p=.000<.05$. Pearson correlation r between motivation and English language performance is $r = 0.729$ which is between 0.70 and .90 that indicates a strong positive linear relationship (Cohen, 1988). Thus, the strength of association between the variables is high. This indicates that 72% (0.729) of the variation in English language performance is explained by motivation. So, the null hypothesis: H_0 : There is no significant relationship between motivation and English Language performance is rejected as there a significant relationship between motivation and English Language performance.

RQ 3: WHICH TYPE OF MOTIVATION PREDICTS STUDENTS' ENGLISH LANGUAGE PERFORMANCE THE MOST?

Before answering this question all the variables have been checked and all the required assumptions (Hair, 2010) are fulfilled. The multiple regression is used to determine the stronger predicting dimensions of motivation towards English Language performance of undergraduates and to test the hypotheses 2 and 3.

Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.729 ^a	.532	.529	.64463

- a. Perdictors: (constant), Motivation
- b. Dependent variable : Performance

Table 6 indicates the R (.729), R Square (.532) and adjusted R Square (.529). That suggests 53% of English language performance is explained by motivation. So, the measures are granted as significant indicators towards English language performances. It carries both practical and statistical importance. Following the opinion of Cohen (1988), an R square value of greater than (.26) is regarded as having a large effect. As the motivation value of R square is (.532), it can be concluded that overall, motivation made a significant contribution with a large effect on the English language performance of undergraduates.

Table 7 : ANOVA^a of Motivation

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	178.203	2	89.102	97.010	.000 ^b
	Residual	157.077	378	.416		
	Total	335.280	380			

In the above Table 7, it is found ($F=97$; $P < 0.05$) that indicates there is a significant role of motivation on English language performance. In Table 8 exhibits the coefficients of Motivation with the dimensions in relation to English language performance. It was found that ($\beta = .729$; $P < 0.05$) which indicates a significant role of motivation in predicting the English language performance. It indicates 72.9 % from the variance of performance relates to the variables of motivation.

Table 8: Coefficient of Motivation

Model	Coefficients ^a						Collinearity Statistics	
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.		
	B	Std. Error	Beta					
1	(Constant)	-.709	.167		-4.252	.000		
	Motivation	.930	.045	.729	20.734	.000	1.00	
	Integrative Motivation	.411	.081	.310	5.050	.000	.330	
	Instrumental Motivation	.517	.070	.453	7.395	.000	.330	
							3.034	

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

Table 8 also shows that integrative motivation was found to make a significant contribution towards English language performance (β) = (.310). It contributes to the English language performance significantly ($\beta=0.310$; $t=5.050$; $p < 0.05$). For instrumental motivation, it is found ($\beta=0.453$; $t=7.395$; $p < 0.05$). This indicates instrumental motivation has stronger contribution to English language performance rather than integrative motivation.

So hypothesis (H_02): Integrative motivation does not predict students' English language performance the most, failed to be rejected. For instrumental motivation, (β) is .517, t Statistics 7.395, P- value 0.000**. Therefore, hypothesis (H_03): Instrumental motivation does not predict students' English language performance the most, is rejected. It can be seen that instrumental motivation predicts of Bangladeshi undergraduates more than integrative motivation.

DISCUSSION

The study found that the level of motivation among the undergraduates is high. The research findings indicate students are well aware of the benefits of learning English. Those students who are highly motivated in learning English showed better performance. It indicates that motivation plays a key role in determining foreign language learning success and failures. The research findings suggest the need to use motivation as a trigger to further improve English language performance among students who are not doing well in the English language subjects.

Foreign language learning countries outside of Bangladesh like Saudi Arabia, where Al-Mubireek (2020) used attitude/motivation Test Battery (AMTB) to identify the undergraduate students' level of motivation. He found that students had a high level of motivation, with regard to both instrumental and integrative motivation. Similar to that, it can be seen that both instrumental and integrative motivation levels are in high level both in Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia. However, it is interesting to note that in the case of Bangladesh, instrumental motivation is higher than integrative motivation. It is because the students are perceiving about the practical usability of the English language rather than incorporating themselves in the target community culture. Consistent with the findings of this study, Rahman (2005) also found that integrative motivation as a

dominating domain. He explains Bangladesh undergraduates gets little scope to use English to interact with native speakers, and Bangla is commonly a medium of interpersonal communication. English is solely learnt and taught by focusing on the utilitarian value.

In contrast to this study, Al Othman, & Shuqair, (2013) found that in the Gulf countries, English learning motivation was low or at a poor level. Their research showed the importance of native Arabic language which was felt by the students. The students lacked motivation to learn English as they showed reluctance due to Arabic being a significant part of their linguistic history. This was an evidence of unenthusiastic approach towards English language learning.

However, alternatively the study suggests that in Bangladesh, instrumental motivation influences significantly more than the Integrative motivation .This is an indication of that the learners from Bangladesh who are basically practical oriented .The result of this study has a consistency with other countries like China where Zhang, Dai, & Wang, (2020) found that the participants' instrumental and integrative motivations positively influence their foreign language proficiency and instrumental motivation was the dominating one.

Parallel to these findings, Kabir (2015) observes that majority of the students in Bangladesh learn English from the perspective of instrumental motivation in pursuing their education, getting better jobs and employment and career opportunities both at home and abroad. Those students with integrative orientation who intended to find jobs in English speaking countries like Canada, Australia, USA are less in number. In the present study, it has been also found the mean score for items like having good job, better options for higher studies, have got priority among students. These findings are consistent with the findings of Hussain (2016) who observed that students are highly motivated to learn English because they have the realization that within the rapid growth of globalization, mastery of the English language is pertinent. The students perceive that it would be very difficult to compete in the national and international job market with inadequate knowledge and skills of English. In a nutshell, the findings from this study and other relevant literatures have proven that instrumental motivation contributes most to the students' performance at tertiary level of Bangladeshi undergraduates rather than integrative motivation.

The study finally does not discard or undermine Gardner's theory, alternative to that it confirms the applicability of such theory in a hugely populated foreign language learners like Bangladesh. As Bangladesh is a monolingual country (Rahman, 2005), it shares specific trend to instrumental motivation rather than integrative motivation. Whereas, a country like Canada has been found to have integrative motivation as the dominating one (Shinge & Kotabagi, 2021), which is native language environment. This research illuminates that the situation of a foreign language learning like Bangladesh may differ than other areas of the world. So, the policy makers, administrators and the teachers are recommended to put in concentrated efforts in strengthening students' instrumental motivation by re-aligning teaching of English to match the preferences of the learners for effective output.

CONCLUSION

The level of motivation is found high and also instrumental motivation has dominance over integrative motivation among Bangladeshi undergraduates. These findings have several layers of implications. In the study, it is evident that students with high motivation, perform better than the students with low motivation. So, those students who are less motivated, need to change their approach to English language for better performance. Additionally, the universities in Bangladesh can organize motivational training sessions for the students as it is a fundamental issue for the development of English performance. Bangladesh is a monolingual country so students must be given awareness about the benefits of learning English more. The students should also get enough

opportunities and platforms to share their concerns regarding the poor performance in English language. The syllabus and curriculum designers must meet the interests of the students so that the learning environment harnesses improved motivation among students. Besides that, the fact that students seem to be instrumentally motivated signals the need for the pedagogical designers and planners to focus on tailoring the syllabus accordingly. For example, the students who are instrumentally motivated are likely to get inspired in communicative and professional language learning material rather than age old literature-based learning material which focuses on the ways of thoughts and life of target language community. This is the present reality of Bangladeshi undergraduates. The sooner the English language teaching pedagogy in Bangladesh gets transformed into an integrative orientation, and the better students can perform. Thus, necessary steps should be taken with regard of having strategies to capitalize on students' high level of motivation which could lead to improved English language performance.

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ELEMEN LATAR DALAM NOVEL THRILLER LEGASI TOMBIRUO

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on discourse in a thriller novel. In discourse analysis, language is studied not only from linguistics aspects but also related to context. This study aims to identify and discuss one of the context elements in discourse, i.e., the setting elements in thriller novels. Thriller novel comprises an element of investigation and arouses a prolonged thrill to the reader. Various elements influence the author in producing a thriller novel, including, the setting parts. But the setting elements as the main source in thriller novels have yet to be studied by researchers. Therefore, this study will use the method of Discourse Analysis by Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019). The methodology of this study is a content analysis and qualitative method. The study examined a printed novel written by Ramlee Awang Murshid. The Tombiruo Legacy novel was chosen as a data source since the novel represents the reality of society. The book is 530 pages and has been examined in terms of choices of words and sentences to identify the setting markers in the novel. The study's findings show that the use of language in Tombiruo's Legacy novel successfully identifies the background in the story. This study serves as a guide and reference for authors to produce more quality thriller novels in the future.

Keywords : *Discourse analysis, context analysis, setting analysis, thriller novels.*

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini ialah kajian tentang wacana dalam novel thriller. Dalam analisis wacana, bahasa dianalisis bukan hanya dari aspek kebahasaan tetapi juga mengaitkannya dengan konteks. Objektif kajian ini ialah untuk mengenal pasti dan membincangkan salah satu elemen konteks dalam wacana, iaitu elemen latar yang terdapat dalam novel thriller. Novel thriller merupakan novel yang mengandungi unsur penyiasatan, dan menimbulkan debaran yang berpanjangan kepada pembaca. Terdapat pelbagai unsur yang mempengaruhi pengarang dalam melahirkan karya thriller antaranya termasuklah elemen latar. Namun elemen latar sebagai sumber utama dalam novel thriller masih belum dikaji oleh penyelidik. Untuk itu kajian ini akan menggunakan kaedah Analisis Wacana oleh Normaliza Abdul Rahim (2019). Reka bentuk kajian ini ialah kaedah kualitatif manakala instrumen kajian ialah novel bercetak yang bertajuk Legasi Tombiruo yang ditulis oleh Ramlee Awang Murshid. Novel ini dipilih sebagai sumber data kerana novel merupakan gambaran realiti sesebuah masyarakat di mana terkandung latar masyarakat di dalamnya. Novel ini setebal 530 halaman dan telah dianalisis dari aspek penggunaan kata dan ayat untuk mengenal pasti penanda latar dalam novel tersebut. Analisis kandungan kualitatif dianalisis menggunakan analisis latar dengan pengekodan dan pengkategorian. Dapatkan kajian menunjukkan penggunaan bahasa dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo berjaya merealitikan latar di dalam novel tersebut. Kajian ini menjadi panduan dan rujukan kepada pengkarya untuk menghasilkan lebih banyak novel thriller yang berkualiti pada masa hadapan.

Kata Kunci: *Analisis wacana, analisis konteks, analisis latar, novel thriller*

PENGENALAN

Novel adalah teks yang mengandungi unsur penceritaan. Manakala cerita dalam novel dibangunkan oleh konteks. Tanpa adanya konteks akan menjadikan sesebuah wacana itu hambar kerana konteks wacana berperanan menghidupkan wacana tersebut. Setiap bacaan novel dibangun oleh konteks. Konteks digunakan untuk memahami suatu cerita, kerana konteks menentukan makna ujaran sehingga dapat menafsirkan situasi atau lingkup bahasa pada wacana (Adela Ismi & Sri Rahayu, 2021). Karya thriller sebagai sebuah novel sudah pasti terikat dengan pelbagai elemen konteks. Salah satu daripadanya ialah elemen latar. Artikel ini berusaha untuk menjelaskan dapatan analisis latar sebuah novel thriller.

Novel thriller ialah sebuah fiksyen berunsur thriller yang wujud dalam pelbagai jenis novel jenayah dan penyiasatan. Para sarjana mempunyai pandangan yang pelbagai dalam mentakrifkan karya thriller. Merujuk kepada Frey (2020, p.5), novel berunsur thriller adalah fiksyen yang mengandungi unsur sukar, kebijakan, tetapi pada dasarnya melibatkan situasi di mana pahlawan berhadapan penjahat yang bertekad untuk memusnahkan mereka, negara mereka, atau kestabilan dunia bebas. Ia adalah sebuah karya yang penuh dengan emosi cemas dan tegang.

Di Malaysia antaranya novel terawal berunsur thriller berjudul Cincin Rahsia karya Hashim Amir Hamzah (1951) yang dianggap sebagai perintis genre seumpama ini di Malaysia. Novel ini berkisar mengenai dunia detektif yang diadun dengan unsur saspens dan ketegangan yang cukup mendebar dan dinobatkan sebagai pemenang siri peraduan pengarang 1951. Sehingga kini, antara pengarang novel berunsur thriller yang mendapat sambutan ialah Ramlee Awang Murshid yang menghasilkan beberapa buah novel seumpamanya. Antaranya novel thriller beliau ialah Mandatori (2000), ADAM (2002), Rahsia Perindu (2005) dan Fiksyen (2001). Karya beliau yang berjudul Tombiruo adalah antara karya yang mendapat sambutan hangat malah telah diterbitkan sebagai sebuah filem (Chua, 2017).

Thriller yang berjaya bergantung kepada elemen-elemen tertentu yang boleh menimbulkan ketegangan, cemas dan ketakutan. Menurut Mohamed Nazreen Shahul Hamid (2015), antara elemen penting dalam karya berunsur thriller ialah tema, watak, aksi dan latar yang harus bersifat realistik. Oleh itu kajian ini akan mendeksripsikan latar dalam novel thriller berpandukan penggunaan bahasa di dalamnya sebagai satu elemen yang menjadikan novel tersebut sebagai sebuah karya yang bergenre thriller.

KAJIAN TENTANG LATAR

Kajian oleh Adela Ismi & Sri Rahayu (2021) menegaskan peranan konteks dalam membangunkan sebuah cerita. Kepentingan konteks digambarkan sebagai sebuah cerita tanpa cerita jika tiada konteks di dalamnya kerana elemen tersebut membantu pemahaman sesebuah cerita. Terdapat beberapa elemen konteks yang membantu pemahaman sesebuah cerita menurut mereka antaranya ialah latar, peristiwa dan amanat. Kajian mereka selari dengan kajian oleh Masitoh (2020), dan Silmi Alfarits *et al.*, (2021) yang mengatakan bahawa analisis wacana kritis mempertimbangkan konteks dari wacana yang mana elemen konteks tersebut boleh sahaja berupa peristiwa, keadaan, latar, dan situasi wacana. Kajian-kajian tersebut juga selari dengan kajian oleh Nor Hasmida Hilmie *et al.*, (2019) yang juga menyentuh peranan elemen latar dalam novel dan drama Nur. Kajian mereka melihat kepada perbandingan elemen plot yang terdapat di dalam novel dan drama berjudul Nur. Dalam kajian tersebut unsur latar dikatakan sebagai elemen penting dalam konteks sesebuah wacana.

Kedua-dua kajian tersebut juga selari dengan kajian yang dibuat Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) bahawa analisis wacana boleh berfokus kepada tiga elemen wacana iaitu kandungan, konteks dan andaian yang mana analisis konteks melibatkan aspek tatabahasa, latar dan emosi.

Dapatkan kajian Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) menunjukkan terdapat persamaan dan kelainan elemen latar bagi setiap cerita sosial yang dikaji. Walau bagaimanapun kebanyakan data menunjukkan elemen latar yang terdapat dalam sampel yang dikaji berlatarbelakangkan rumah ibu dan bapa. Justeru kajian tersebut merumuskan elemen latar berkait rapat dengan tujuan penghasilan sesebuah karya yang mana dalam konteks kajian mereka ialah sebagai alat untuk menunjukkan kekuatan ikatan kekeluargaan terhadap kanak-kanak.

Sementara itu elemen latar juga disentuh dalam kajian oleh Mohd Khairul Adenan *et al.*, (2018) yang menganalisis bahasa dalam novel Sastera Indie. Tumpuan mereka lebih kepada unsur stilistik bahasa dalam novel tersebut. Salah satu elemen kajian mereka ialah berkenaan pemakaian bahasa dalam karya sastera Indie yang dikatakan penting kerana penggunaannya dapat memberi fungsi dalam novel antaranya merealitikan latar-latar. Kajian mereka mendapati bahasa yang digunakan di dalam novel tersebut dapat memberi gambaran latar tempat dan latar masyarakat. Elemen latar tempat menurut mereka ditandai dengan penggunaan kata ganti nama yang menggunakan dialek daerah. Manakala latar masyarakat di dalam novel tersebut pula dikenal pasti melalui unsur bahasa slanga yang digunakan di dalam dialog-dialog yang menggambarkan masyarakat dalam novel tersebut ialah remaja dan pelajar universiti.

Sara Beden & Indirawati Zahid (2017) menjalankan kajian yang melihat konteks peristiwa bahasa dalam novel bertajuk Melunas Rindu. Kajian mereka menggunakan analisis teks dan kaedah kualitatif. Dalam kajian mereka, faktor latar adalah komponen yang dapat membantu pengklasifikasi peristiwa bahasa. Kajian mereka yang berfokus kepada aspek konteks ini mendapati kewujudan konteks tidak memberi impak yang menyeluruh terhadap kelengkapan maklumat dalam peristiwa bahasa yang dianalisis. Persoalan latar yang disentuh di dalam kajian mereka amat terhad. Hal ini bertepatan dengan objektif kajian mereka yang bermatlamat untuk menganalisis penggunaan pola kesopanan berbahasa dalam sesuatu peristiwa bahasa.

Berdasarkan kajian-kajian yang telah dibincangkan, dapat dirumuskan bahawa kajian elemen latar yang telah dilakukan pengkaji-pengkaji sebelum ini masih terbatas dan tidak berfokus. Hal ini demikian kerana kajian-kajian yang ada berupa kajian elemen latar yang ada tidak hadir secara berfokus tetapi sebagai pelengkap kepada elemen konteks dalam wacana seperti elemen amanat, elemen watak dan sebagainya. Sebaliknya jika dikaitkan dengan kajian yang dilakukan oleh Mohamed Nazreen Shahul Hamid (2015) pula, aspek latar berupa komponen penting dalam menentukan ciri-ciri thriller bagi sesebuah novel thriller. Oleh itu kajian ini berusaha untuk membincangkan aspek latar sebagai satu elemen khusus dengan menjadikan novel bergenre thriller sebagai sampel kajian.

OJEKTIF KAJIAN

Mengenal pasti dan membincangkan elemen latar yang terdapat dalam novel Tombiruo.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini merupakan sebuah kajian yang berbentuk kualitatif. Kajian kualitatif ialah kaedah penyelidikan yang bertujuan untuk memberikan atau menerangkan keadaan atau fenomena yang berlaku dengan menggunakan prosedur saintifik untuk jawab permasalahan secara tepat (Firmansyah, 2018). Manakala kaedah kajian pula berupa kaedah kepustakaan serta analisis dokumen yang berupa teks novel berjudul Legasi Tombiruo. Bagi menyempurnakan kajian ini

pengkaji telah membaca keseluruhan novel ini dan membuat pemerhatian dari sudut latar. Latar-latar yang terdapat di dalam novel ini ditandai dan dikelompokkan mengikut kumpulan latar tertentu dalam bentuk jadual.

Novel Legasi Tombiruo merupakan sebuah novel thriller karya penulis terkenal iaitu Ramlee Awang Murshid. Beliau terkenal sebagai penulis novel thriller nombor satu di Malaysia Ramlee Awang Murshid diiktiraf sebagai novelis thriller nombor satu di Malaysia (Alyasa, 2019), Mohd Nazri Latif Azmi *et al.*, (2013). Beliau telah menghasilkan lebih daripada dua puluh novel thriller bahkan karya beliau juga pernah diadaptasi menjadi sebuah filem. Novel Legasi Tombiruo ditulis oleh Ramlee Awang Murshid mengisahkan Tombiruo yang bermaksud ‘hantu’ dalam masyarakat Kadazan Dusun. Novel ini adalah kesinambungan kepada sekuel novel sebelumnya iaitu Tombiruo Penunggu Rimba (2008), dan Semangat Hutan (2001) dan Tombiruo Terakhir (2004). Legasi Tombiruo ialah pelengkap kepada novel-novel tersebut. Walaupun berkesinambungan, elemen latar di dalam novel ini memperlihatkan perbezaan kerana latar tempat dan peristiwa secara keseluruhannya berlaku di lokasi yang berbeza sama sekali. Pendekatan kajian ini hanya berfokus kepada elemen latar yang merupakan sub elemen kepada elemen konteks dalam wacana yang dikenal pasti melalui keterangan-keterangan yang terdapat di dalam novel.

KEPUTUSAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

Kajian ini dianalisis menggunakan teori analisis Wacana Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) yang mengatakan elemen latar dapat dikenal pasti melalui keterangan yang terdapat di dalam teks. Elemen latar berupa sub elemen kepada konteks. Elemen latar di dalam wacana ini dapat dianalisis mengikut semua keterangan yang terbahagi kepada tiga, iaitu latar tempat, latar masa dan latar masyarakat. Latar tempat merupakan lokasi atau tempat berlakunya sesuatu perkara. Latar masa pula boleh dianalisis dengan memberi hurai tentang masa berlakunya perkara tersebut latar masyarakat pula berkaitan dengan individu atau kumpulan masyarakat yang terlibat dalam perkara yang diceritakan. Wacana dan konteks berada dalam hubungan yang erat di mana wacana menghuraikan konteksnya dan konteksnya membantu menafsirkan makna ucapan dalam wacana. Melalui keterangan yang terdapat di dalam novel tersebut peristiwa-peristiwa dalam novel ini mengandungi latar negeri Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Kuala Lumpur, Melaka dan Sabah. Latar utama berkisar di negeri Selangor dan di Kuala Lumpur. Latar-latar negeri yang digambarkan merupakan nama-nama negeri yang realistik. Lokasi Kuala Lumpur adalah latar utama peristiwa di dalam novel ini. Kecuali ‘Bandar Seri Damansara’, ‘restoran di Bangunan Daya Bumi’, ‘berhampiran Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra’ dan ‘Little Penang Mid Valley’, lokasi-lokasi di Kuala Lumpur kebanyakannya bersifat misteri, dan tidak dinyatakan secara jelas dan kadang kala dirujuk sebagai kata nama umum seperti ‘Ibu Kota’ ‘Ibu Negara’, ‘Bandar raya’, ‘Kota Raya’ dan Kota metropolitan dan Bandar Metropolitan. Contohnya adalah seperti berikut:

Jadual 1: Contoh elemen latar tempat yang menggunakan kata nama yang bersifat umum

Halaman	Contoh
7	Sarah mengambil keputusan merayau di sekitar ibu kota dengan menunggang sebuah <i>superbike</i> hitam miliknya. Dia pun merayau mengitari kota metropolitan dalam renyai tanpa hala tuju
237	Ternyata bandar metropolitan ini bukan sebuah keramahan
257	Hiruk pikuk kota raya semakin meruncing pada masa ini.
42	Tangan lelaki itu dipulas sampai terseliuh. Jeritan bergema nyaring namun tenggelam dalam suara ibu kota yang sebenarnya telah pun sepi

Penggunaan kata nama tempat yang bersifat bersifat umum ini bertujuan untuk menjadikan maklumat di dalamnya kabur dan mengajak pembaca berfikir dan buat andaian berkenaan tempat sebenar yang dimaksudkan di dalam karya tersebut. Hal ini secara tidak langsung menguatkan ciri sesebuah karya thriller sebagaimana yang dijelaskan oleh Fedorov (2011) bahawa kebiasaanya novel thriller berlatar belakangkan tempat terpencil dan diluar dari kebiasaan kehidupan seharian.

Manakala lokasi negeri di Selangor pula dapat disebut dengan jelas melalui keterangan di dalam novel ini. Antara kawasan-kawasan yang dapat dikenal pasti ialah Shah Alam, Kuala Selangor, Dengkil, Banting. Lokasi-lokasi di negeri Selangor kerap muncul dikaitkan dengan lokasi tempat tinggal watak utama dalam novel ini iaitu Ejim dan Sarah. Ejim tinggal di Dengkil, sebuah petempatan di pinggir Selangor. Lokasi kediamannya ini bertepatan dengan ciri-ciri watak Ejim yang mencintai alam semula jadi. Manakala Sarah digambarkan tinggal di sebuah bandar di Shah Alam yang mana lokasi kediamannya berhampiran dengan lokasi pejabatnya Sinar Harian.

Terdapat juga keterangan-keterangan yang menunjukkan latar Hutan Keningau Sabah. Latar ini kerap juga muncul di dalam novel ini sebagai unsur imbas kembali. Hal ini adalah kerana ‘Tombiruo’ adalah karektor ‘hantu’ dalam bahasa Kadazan Dusun. Justeru mengaitkan Hutan Keningau Sabah dalam novel ini di sebalik bertujuan menggali pengetahuan latar pembaca kepada siri sebelumnya, juga bertujuan untuk menjelaskan maksud Tombiruo kepada masyarakat baru yang tinggal di hutan batu. Sementara keterangan yang menunjukkan latar negeri Negeri Sembilan, Melaka dan Kuala Selangor hanyalah latar tempat yang mengandungi peristiwa-peristiwa sepintas lalu yang berperanan sebagai latar kepada tempat tinggal ibu bapa Diana dan Sarah.

Selain latar negeri, keterangan-keterangan di dalam novel ini juga berjaya menjelaskan latar kediaman. Terdapat peristiwa-peristiwa dalam novel ini yang berlatarkan kediaman watak-watak mengikut jenis-jenis tertentu. Hanya dua jenis kediaman yang dipaparkan di dalam novel ini, iaitu jenis kediaman apartmen dan kondominium yang didiami oleh watak-watak yang masih bujang, iaitu Sarah, Diana dan Tony. Sementara peristiwa yang berlatarkan kediaman jenis banglo pula dihuni oleh watak-watak yang sudah berkahwin seperti kediaman Ibu bapa Diana, dan yang didiami oleh Dato’ Jumal.

Selain itu melalui keterangan-keterangan juga dapat dikenal pasti latar tempat pejabat yang menggambarkan aktiviti pekerjaan watak-watak di dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo. Antaranya ialah latar pejabat Sinar Harian di Kompleks Karangkraf di Shah Alam, Selangor, latar pejabat Epik dan latar pejabat Multi. Hal ini dapat dijelaskan melalui ayat-ayat dituturkan oleh watak-watak seperti berikut.

Jadual 2: Keterangan mengandungi latar pejabat

Halaman	Contoh
23	Visual dalam lokasi kejadian
24	Editor akan ambil <i>story</i> kau tu tanpa gambar atau visual dalam lokasi kejadian
25	Kalau dapat ambil gambar, pasti gempak tu

Berdasarkan ayat-ayat yang dituturkan di atas, agak sukar memahami perbualan tersebut sekiranya tidak dikaitkan dengan latar tempat terjadinya ujaran tersebut, iaitu sebuah pejabat akhbar. Ciri tekstual yang terdapat di dalam situasi perbualan tersebut seperti perkataan ‘visual’, ‘story’, “lokasi kejadian” menjadi lebih jelas sekiranya konteks latar telah difahami pembaca terlebih dahulu. Perkataan ‘visual’ misalnya berupa perkataan teknikal yang mana pada kebiasaannya perkataan teknikal ini hanya digunakan dalam bidang-bidang tertentu sahaja. Dalam novel ini jelaslah ia mempunyai kaitan dengan bidang kewartawanan di mana laporan yang ditulis oleh seseorang wartawan akan lebih jelas, menarik dan meyakinkan sekiranya disertai dengan visual di tempat yang dilaporkan.

Begitu juga dengan pemahaman terhadap ujaran-ujaran berikut:

Jadual 3: Keterangan mengandungi latar pejabat ahli perniagaan

Halaman	Contoh
46	Penguasaan syarikat Epik ke atas syarikat Multi, merampas kuasa mutlak saya
47	Okey, kalau macam tu, jual saham syarikat Multi semula pada saya dengan harga rendah. Cik Diana dah siapkan perjanjian jual beli untuk tujuan tu
47	Saya takkan jual walaupun Encik Durabi menawarkan harga dua kali ganda. Harga rendah, saya tak pandang langsung.
151	Terus terang saya tak berkemampuan urus tadbirkan syarikat tu.

Walaupun ujaran-ujaran dalam ayat di atas tidak menyentuh tentang lokasi pertuturan tersebut, namun kandungan tekstual di dalam ujaran yang dipaparkan dapat menggambarkan latar peristiwa ujaran tersebut, iaitu di pejabat sebuah syarikat yang menguruskan perniagaan besar. Perkataan ‘saham’, ‘jual beli’ dan ‘syarikat’ jelas menunjukkan adanya peristiwa bahasa penting yang terkandung di dalam ayat-ayat yang dituturkan iaitu mesyuarat. Justeru peristiwa mesyuarat ini berdasarkan konteks dapat difahami bahawa ianya berlangsung di dalam sebuah bilik mesyuarat di dalam pejabat ahli perniagaan.

Sebagai sebuah novel berunsur thriller, terdapat latar tempat yang berunsur misteri di dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo. Latar tempat berunsur misteri yang dipaparkan kebiasaanya merupakan lokasi di mana jenayah berlaku. Lokasi ini tidak digambarkan secara jelas sebaliknya hanya dikenal pasti melalui kata nama am yang digunakan misalnya ‘rumah lama’, ‘banglo usang’ dan ‘bangunan tinggal’. Hal ini dapat dijelaskan lagi melalui contoh-contoh di bawah.

Jadual 4: Keterangan mengandungi latar tempat misteri

Halaman	Contoh
66	Piantur memarkir kereta berwarna hitam di sebuah lorong yang agak terpencil daripada pandangan sesiapa jua.
84	Dia cemas memerhatikan suaminya menyusuri lorong sunyi itu. Amaruddin seperti mencari-cari sesuatu. Pandangannya liar. Sekejap ke arah deretan pintu-pintu di bangunan itu
141	Pencarianya tidak lama apabila menemui sebuah banglo lama di pinggir ibu kota. Tombiruo pun memperlahangkan pemecutannya. Mengintai pandangan ke arah berkenaan.
85	Amaruddin sebenarnya sudah menapak naik ke atas. Sebuah tempat yang kusam lagi kelam. Berbau hapak. Sudah bercampur dengan bau darah yang sudah kering. Bau yang sudah sebatи dalam persekitaran tempat ini.

Contoh 1 menunjukkan latar peristiwa yang berlaku di Kuala Lumpur. Walau bagaimanapun keterangan lanjut lokasi tidak dinyatakan sebaliknya gambaran latar lokasi sekadar kata nama am serta dibantu oleh kata adjektif seperti “Lorong terpencil”, “Lorong sunyi” dan ‘tempat kusam’. Begitu juga dengan contoh ketiga di mana peristiwa berlatarkan sebuah “banglo lama” tanpa keterangan yang jelas di mana lokasi tersebut berlaku. Hal ini bertujuan untuk mewujudkan elemen menyeramkan yang mana secara tidak langsung memberikan kesan cemas kepada pembaca. Sebagaimana yang diungkapkan oleh Mohamed Nazreen Shahul Hamid (2015) bahawa fiksyen Tombiruo adalah fiksyen thriller yang berbentuk thriller seram.

Melalui keterangan-keterangan di dalam novel, terdapat juga lokasi latar peristiwa di tempat awam seperti hospital, mahkamah dan balai polis. Latar ibu pejabat polis digambarkan dengan jelas melalui peristiwa yang berlaku di bahagian Siasatan Jenayah Bukit Aman. Latar peristiwa di hospital digambarkan berlaku di Hospital Kuala Lumpur. Manakala latar mahkamah tidak dinyatakan dengan jelas. Hal ini ditinggalkan kepada pembaca untuk berfikir dan membuat andaian lokasi mahkamah yang dimaksudkan. Peristiwa-peristiwa yang berlatarkan tempat awam ini bagaimanapun terhad kepada satu hingga dua peristiwa sahaja dalam novel.

Jadual 5: Keterangan yang mengandungi latar tempat awam

Halaman	Contoh
369	Diana pun datang ke Bukit Aman. Ketika sampai di bilik siasatan, dia terkejut apabila mendapati seorang lelaki Punjabi berada bersama Tony.
337	Tony yang terbaring tidak sedarkan diri di katil. Tangan kiri lelaki itu digari. Seorang pegawai polis duduk di hadapan dan bermain telefon pintar. Seorang lagi berjaga di luar wad. Mereka bergilir melakukan tugas pengawasan.
72	Hujah pematah ke atas pendakwa raya telah membuatkan pihak terbabit dituduh hanya mengada-ngadakan cerita dan terdesak untuk menyelesaikan kes agar tidak tewas di mahkamah.

Sebagai sebuah novel bertemakan semangat hutan latar peristiwa yang kerap hadir dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo ini ialah suasana di dalam hutan. Terdapat tiga latar peristiwa di dalam hutan iaitu peristiwa berlatarkan hutan di Dengkil, peristiwa berlatarkan Hutan Keningau di Sabah dan peristiwa berlatarkan hutan di Banting Selangor. Antara ketiga-tiga latar hutan ini peristiwa berlatarkan Hutan Keningau di Sabah kerap hadir berbanding peristiwa di Hutan Dengkil dan Banting. Hal ini adalah kerana unsur imbas kembali yang kerap digunakan di dalam novel ini yang bertujuan untuk membawa pengetahuan latar pembaca kepada siri sebelumnya. Manakala peristiwa di hutan di Dengkil berupa gambaran peristiwa masa kini yang cuba menjelaskan lagi identiti watak utama di dalam novel tersebut. Sebaliknya peristiwa berlatarkan hutan di Banting hanya merupakan peristiwa sampingan di dalam novel ini.

Latar Masa

Latar masa berkaitan dengan masa terjadinya peristiwa-peristiwa yang diceritakan dalam sesebuah karya. Pemahaman latar masa akan memudahkan pemahaman terhadap urutan peristiwa sekali gus membantu memahami wacana tersebut. Latar masa boleh sahaja mengandungi perkara yang telah berlalu, masa kini dan masa akan datang. Gambaran latar waktu novel Legasi Tombiruo dapat difahami melalui keterangan yang terdapat di dalam novel tersebut. Sebagaimana contoh berikut:

Jadual 6: Keterangan mengandungi elemen latar masa

Halaman	Contoh
39	Sekilas dia menoleh jam dinding. Pukul 4.30 pagi. Rasa mengantuk mula menggayuti kelopak matanya semula.
59	PUKUL 6.30 petang, Tony masih berada di pejabat. Melakukan kerja-kerja penelitian syarikat.
128	Jam sekarang menunjukkan lagi lima minit ke pukul 3.00 petang dan Tony masih belum kelihatan lagi.
175	Sempat melihat jam tangannya. Menghampiri pukul 1.20 tengah hari.

Selain menggunakan kosa kata yang melambangkan masa, latar masa di dalam novel dapat difahami melalui medan makna kosa kata yang digunakan. Hal ini dapat digambarkan melalui contoh-contoh berikut.

Jadual 7: latar masa berpandukan medan makna kosa kata

Halaman	Contoh
154	Selepas Zohor barulah Amaruddin muncul. Sekadar memberikan segaris senyuman.
39	Usai mengerjakan solat tahajjud, dia pun melanjutkan ibadah dengan membaca al-Quran.
98	Sarah siap bersarapan. Lantas melangkah ke dewan utama. Terdapat beberapa orang wanita sedang berbual-bual di hadapan pintu.
61	Pawana bertukar warna. Menandakan matahari sudah hampir terbenam keseluruhannya.

Contoh satu tidak menyebut masa secara spesifik, namun dikaitkan dengan perkataan ‘Zohor’ secara tidak langsung memberi gambaran latar masa peristiwa tersebut berlangsung ialah pada waktu petang. Keterangan latar masa yang dapat ditemui di dalam novel ini merangkumi waktu solah Subuh, Zohor, Asar, dan Isyak. Selain menggunakan waktu solat lima waktu sebagai peranti masa dalam novel ini, peranti solat lima waktu ini juga mempunyai peranan dari segi konteks yang membantu pembaca memahami kontek masyarakat yang ada di dalam novel ini. Hal ini akan dibincangkan lebih lanjut di dalam latar latar masyarakat nanti. Begitu juga dengan contoh kedua yang dipetik dari halaman tiga puluh sembilan. ‘Solat Tahajjud’ yang diungkapkan di dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo ini jelas mempunyai dua tujuan iaitu untuk menjelaskan masa peristiwa yang berlaku serta latar masyarakat yang dapat dibayangkan melalui tindakan watak melakukan solat tersebut.

Contoh ketiga juga merupakan petikan yang menggambarkan latar masa peristiwa yang berlaku di dalam novel ini. Meskipun penulis tidak menyatakan latar masa tersebut secara langsung iaitu pada waktu pagi, namun kosa kata ‘sarapan’ yang digunakan sudah cukup untuk menggambarkan latar waktu peristiwa tersebut. Sementara dalam contoh keempat, latar masa digambarkan melalui kebiasaan dalam fenomena alam semula jadi. Ungkapan ‘Pawana bertukar warna’ yang digunakan penulis adalah gambaran masa yang mencerminkan bahawa peristiwa yang berlaku pada masa tersebut ialah pada waktu senja.

Latar masa yang terdapat di dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo ini secara keseluruhannya berkisar pada waktu lewat malam yang digambarkan sebagai suatu situasi yang sunyi. Hal ini mungkin juga dapat dikaitkan dengan unsur utama di dalam novel ini yang bertujuan untuk mendatangkan kesan emosi kepada pembaca. Justeru gambaran peristiwa dalam suasana malam yang sunyi dan gelap boleh mendebaran emosi pembaca. Hal ini juga dapat dikaitkan dengan sifat novel ini yang tergolong dalam genre penyiasatan dan jenayah yang mana secara semula jadinya dapat difahami jenayah secara kebiasaannya tidak dilakukan secara terang-terangan. Pun begitu, latar masa siang tetap juga ditemui di dalam novel ini. Meskipun kadang kala latar masa berlakunya peristiwa tersebut tidak diungkapkan secara langsung, namun apabila dikaitkan dengan konteks peristiwa, latar tersebut dapat difahami. Misalnya melalui contoh berikut.

Jadual 8: Latar masa siang hari berpandukan konteks peristiwa

Halaman	Contoh
49	Ketika itu dia baru keluar dari kamar mahkamah. Tidak membela sesiapa tapi sekadar mengikuti satu kes melibatkan jenayah rogol.
79	"Tu... ada pondok kat padang. Mari kita makan tengah hari di sana," cadang Amaruddin.

Elemen konteks dalam contoh pertama memberikan pembaca pemahaman bahawa latar peristiwa tersebut berlaku pada ketika siang hari dan pada waktu pejabat. Hal ini kerana urusan yang melibatkan jabatan awam negara secara lazimnya ditetapkan pada waktu pejabat. Sementara dalam contoh kedua pula ayat ‘mari kita makan tengahari’ sudah jelas menggambarkan latar waktu peristiwa tersebut berlaku di siang hari.

Latar masyarakat

Latar masyarakat ialah gambaran kehidupan masyarakat sama ada agama, kepercayaan dan pekerjaan masyarakat yang terdapat dalam karya. Latar agama di dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo berkisar tentang gambaran masyarakat majmuk di Malaysia. Hal ini dapat dimengerti melalui contoh-contoh berikut.

Jadual 9: latar masyarakat majmuk

Halaman	Contoh
98	Simpan cuti awak tu untuk Tahun Baru Cina,” usik ketua pengarang itu lagi.
294	Ramai kanak-kanak bermain di situ. Kebanyakannya bangsa Cina. Dua tiga orang sahaja kanak-kanak bangsa India
6	Anak kacukan berwajah campuran Kadazan-Dusun dan Melayu itu pun semakin hari sudah bertambah cantik dan anggun.
371	“Helo, saya Sarjit Singh,” jelas lelaki Punjabi itu yang mahir berbahasa Melayu.

Latar masyarakat di dalam novel ini juga dapat dikenal pasti melalui watak-watak di dalamnya. Watak Ejim merupakan seorang lelaki berbangsa Kadazan Dusun yang telah memeluk Islam dan berkawin dengan wanita Melayu. Watak berbangsa Cina di dalam novel ini antaranya Linda (Mui Lee) , Sarah Tang Yen Yen seorang wanita muda berketurunan Cina, Janice Tang, Dr Wen Cu dan Tony. Watak-watak berbangsa Melayu pula antaranya Dr. Haslia, Wan Suraya, Siti Nurhaliz, Dato’ Jumal dan Durabi.

Melalui keterangan yang terdapat di dalam novel ini pula diketahui latar kepercayaan dan agama masyarakat di dalam novel ini lebih tertumpu kepada masyarakat yang beragama Islam. Gambaran masyarakat Islam ini dapat dikenal pasti melalui keterangan-keterangan yang menunjukkan perlakuan watak dalam mengerjakan ibadat sebagai seorang muslim. Terdapat banyak peristiwa yang menunjukkan masyarakat Melayu di dalam novel ini berpegang teguh kepada persoalan yang berkaitan dengan ibadah Islam. Sebagai contoh:

Jadual 10: Latar masyarakat bersandarkan pegangan kepercayaan agama

Halaman	Contoh
421	Mantan Tombiruo itu bersolat Isyak di bahagian bumbung sebuah bangunan di tengah hiruk-pikuk keriuhan ibu kota malam itu
113	Malam nanti, datang surau tau. Ada majlis bacaan Yasin. Ada ustaz bagi ceramah.
429	Pulang dari surau, Amaruddin memilih untuk duduk-duduk di beranda
39	Usai mengerjakan solat tahajjud, dia pun melanjutkan ibadah dengan membaca al-Quran.

Walau bagaimanapun, keterangan berkaitan latar agama masyarakat bukan Melayu pula tidak dinyatakan di dalam novel ini. Sementara itu latar masyarakat juga menggambarkan masyarakat

yang mempercayai kewujudan ‘hantu’ di sekeliling mereka. Sementelah pula ‘Tombiruo’ itu sendiri bermaksud ‘hantu’ dalam masyarakat Kadazan Dusun. Gambaran latar kepercayaan masyarakat ini dapat dibuktikan melalui contoh-contoh di bawah.

Jadual 11: Jadual latar kepercayaan tahuyl dalam masyarakat

Halaman	Contoh
60	“Tempat ni ada... hantu,”
166	“Tombiruo... hantu. Rogon... jugak hantu.
248	“ <i>Gui</i> , orang Cina memanggilnya hantu,” balas Diana.
327	Tony kerap berhalusinasi melihat <i>Gui</i> , hantu.

Selain itu, berdasarkan keterangan-keterangan yang terdapat di dalam novel ini, latar masyarakat yang ditonjolkan ialah masyarakat kelas pertengahan. Menurut Norazit Selat (1978) masyarakat kelas pertengahan secara kebiasaannya ditandai dengan pemilikan mereka terhadap elemen kebendaan seperti memiliki rumah dan kereta besar, mempunyai orang gaji, seringkali bercuti di tempat-tempat peranginan, menghargai karya-karya barat dan memakai pakaian barat (kot dan tali leher) (Nordin Selat 1978). Ciri-ciri ini juga ditunjukkan melalui kelas sosial watak-watak di dalam novel ini antaranya:

Jadual 12: latar status sosial masyarakat

Watak	keterangan
Sarah	Sarah memberhentikan <i>superbike</i> hitamnya berhampiran sebatang pokok besar yang rendang daunnya.
Tony	Tony sudah sampai ke apartmen mewahnya
Diana	Diana pula menginap di sebuah kondominium berstatus mewah miliknya dan bukan disewa.
Dato Jumal	Tony dirungi sampai ke van mewah. Pintu terbuka secara automatik. Dia terkejut apabila melihat Dato’ Jumal berada di dalam kenderaan itu.

Contoh-contoh di atas berupa elemen kebendaan yang dimiliki oleh watak-watak di dalam novel. Elemen kebendaan ini ditandai dengan penggunaan frasa adjektif yang bertujuan untuk melambangkan tahap pendapatan tinggi setiap watak dalam novel tersebut.

Gambaran latar kelas sosial masyarakat pertengahan ini juga ditandai dengan elemen pemilihan bahasa dalam pertuturan mereka. Golongan ini kerap menggunakan bahasa Inggeris dalam pertuturan mereka. Misalnya dalam contoh berikut

Jadual 13: latar masyarakat kelas social pertengahan

Halaman	Contoh
149	Tony terus meraung bagaikan orang tidak siuman. Masih terduduk di tempatnya. Menumpahkan seluruh rasa malu itu menerusi jeritannya. Sumpah seranah dihamburkan dalam bahasa Inggeris bercampur baur bahasa Melayu.
253	Orang ternama itu memilih untuk diam dengan membaca naskhah surat khabar tempatan berbahasa Inggeris.
324	“ <i>I'm your lawyer damn it,</i> ” marah Diana, menekan suaranya.

Contoh-contoh di atas menunjukkan peranan bahasa Inggeris yang digunakan di dalam novel ini. Penggunaannya yang diselang-selikan dengan bahasa Melayu melambangkan latar masyarakat kelas sosial menengah.

Selain ini latar masyarakat kelas sosial menengah ini juga ditandai dengan kerjaya-kerjaya watak di dalam novel ini. Golongan ini kecara umumnya digambarkan sebagai golongan yang mempunyai pendidikan tinggi serta menjawat jawatan profesional dalam pekerjaan mereka. ‘Diana’ merupakan seorang peguam senior yang memiliki pegangan saham dalam syarikat Multi, Sarah pula seorang wartawan kanan di syarikat akhbar Sinar Harian di Shah Alam. Tony merupakan ahli perniagaan berjaya, pemilik syarikat Epik. Begitu juga dengan Durabi dan Dato’ Jumal. Kerjaya watak-watak di dalam novel ini bukan sahaja meletakkan mereka setaraf dengan golongan profesional bahkan juga mencerminkan latar belakang taraf Pendidikan tinggi yang mereka miliki.

Dari sudut lain pula, novel yang bertemakan jenayah dan penyiasatan ini juga mempunyai latar masyarakat yang hidup dalam kepincangan nilai moral dan agama. Latar masyarakat ini ditandai dengan keterangan-keterangan yang menunjukkan penglibatan dalam pelbagai aktiviti jenayah. Hal ini dapat dijelaskan lagi melalui contoh-contoh berikut.

Jadual 14: Gambaran kepincangan dalam masyarakat

Halaman	Contoh
1	Seorang lelaki berpakaian serba hitam, mengenakan sehelai kot kulit melepas paras pinggang dan berhud kepala, berjalan tenang di kalangan muda-mudi yang terkinja seiring dengan rentak muzik yang bingit menggila
2	Tiga lelaki yang sedang mengira wang dan menyusun pek-pek mamat serbuk putih berang menerima kehadiran seorang tetamu pelik yang tidak dijemput. Mereka pun menerpa secara berkumpulan.
144	Belum pun sempat halkum Murad menggemarkan ayat terakhir, pedang Tombiruo telah menusuk ke bahagian perut Murad. Murad mengaum kesakitan lantas tertunduk melutut. Pedang dicabut kasar. Darah memancut-mancut. Masa inilah Tombiruo melakukan cantasan terakhir

Peristiwa-peristiwa yang dikeluarkan dari novel Legasi Tombiruo ini dapat membayangkan latar masyarakat di Kuala Lumpur yang dipenuhi dengan aktiviti jenayah. Bukan itu sahaja, latar masyarakat yang melakukan jenayah kolar putih juga turut digambarkan di dalam novel.

Jadual 15: Latar masyarakat mengamalkan aktiviti jenayah

Halaman	Contoh
138	“Saya rasuah orang depan.” Tony selamba sahaja menjawab soalan itu.
380	...dia muncul kemudian bertindak membala-balakan perbuatan Dato’ Jumal dan Durabi menggunakan taktik jajahan syarikat dengan menguasai saham mereka.
93	Lagipun lelaki di hadapannya sekarang bukan calang-calang orang. ‘Penajah’ syarikat orang lain. Dia sudah menyelidiki. Tony telah berjaya menguasai saham tertinggi di beberapa buah syarikat pelbagai perniagaan.

Dalam contoh berikut jelas difahami jenayah rasuah dan jenayah penipuan dalam pemilikan saham syarikat wujud dalam masyarakat di dalam novel ini. Unsur-unsur jenayah ini adalah ciri utama

karya jenayah dan penyiasatan kerana unsur-unsur tersebutlah yang akan mencetuskan situasi yang mendebarkan pembaca.

RUMUSAN

Sebagai rumusan penggunaan bahasa dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo berjaya merealitikan latar di dalam novel tersebut. Hal ini bertepatan dengan kajian yang dilakukan oleh Mohd Khairul Adenan, Florence Gilliam Kayad dan Muhammad Zaid Daud (2018) yang mengatakan bahawa penggunaan aspek diksi dapat memberi fungsi dalam novel untuk membentuk latar yang berunsurkan realiti. Terdapat tiga latar penting dalam novel Legasi Tombiruo iaitu latar masa, latar tempat dan latar masyarakat. Kajian ini bersetuju dengan kajian oleh Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) yang mengatakan bahawa elemen latar dalam sesebuah novel berkait dengan tujuan penghasilan sesebuah novel. Kebanyakan latar masa dalam novel ini kerap berlaku pada waktu malam. Hal ini bersesuaian dengan sifat novel thriller yang berunsurkan jenayah dan penyiasatan. Secara lazimnya aktiviti jenayah tidak dilakukan secara terang-terangan. Begitu juga latar waktu malam yang bercirikan kegelapan menimbulkan susasana cemas sekali gus bertepatan dengan tujuan penghasilan sesebuah novel thriller.

Gambaran latar tempat dan latar masyarakat di dalam novel ini juga bertepatan dengan tema utama novel di mana keterangan-keterangan yang menceritakan peristiwa jenayah serta latar masyarakat yang menyimpang dari norma manusia sebenar semuanya berlatarkan tempat di Kuala Lumpur. Hal ini bertepatan dengan pengetahuan umum mengenai status Kuala Lumpur sebagai salah satu lokasi jenayah tertinggi di Malaysia. Terdapat sedikit perbezaan dapatan dengan kajian oleh Mohd Khairul Adenan *et al.*, (2018) yang mana unsur latar yang diperoleh dalam kajian mereka hanya terbatas kepada dua latar sahaja iaitu latar tempat dan latar masyarakat. Hal ini disebabkan oleh fokus kajian mereka yang lebih menumpukan kepada aspek bahasa yang lain selain dari aspek latar. Justeru, kajian latar dalam Legasi Tombiruo yang dijalankan ini dapat memberi gambaran yang lebih luas berkenaan elemen latar dalam konteks wacana.

KESIMPULAN

Kajian ini memberi impak positif kepada pengarang novel dalam menghasilkan novel bergenre thriller yang berkualiti yang mana membuka kesedaran kepada mereka bahawa penggunaan bahasa yang bersesuaian dalam menggambarkan latar mampu membangkitkan unsur thriller yang lebih berkesan dalam novel. Seterusnya penerbit juga turut menerima tempias di mana novel yang berkualiti akan membantu meningkatkan permintaan terhadap novel sesebuah novel. Bukan itu sahaja novel tersebut juga berkemungkinan akan diterbitkan semula dalam bentuk drama ataupun filem yang mana secara tidak langsung akan membantu meningkatkan pendapatan penulis, penerbit buku dan penerbit drama. Hal ini terbukti melalui penghasilan filem Tombiruo yang diadaptasi menerusi novel Tombiruo karya Ramlee Awang Murshid. Unsur thriller yang digarap di dalam novel tersebut bukan sahaja menarik minat pembikin filem bahkan turut menarik minat penonton ke pawagam sehingga jualan tiket filem tersebut mencecah jutaan ringgit. Justeru kajian ilmiah sebegini sewajarnya diteruskan untuk menjadi panduan dan rujukan kepada pengkarya pada masa hadapan untuk menghasilkan lebih banyak novel thriller yang berkualiti.

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WACANA TEKSTUAL LAPORAN POLIS KES KEMALANGAN JALAN RAYA

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini memfokuskan kepada wacana tekstual dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya di negeri Selangor. Kajian ini dilakukan untuk mengenalpasti dan membincangkan wacana tekstual dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya di negeri Selangor. Reka bentuk kajian ini adalah kaedah kualitatif penerokaan yang mengaplikasikan instrument kajian iaitu analisis kandungan dokumen. Analisis kandungan dokumen digunakan dalam kajian ini disebabkan oleh laporan polis merupakan satu laporan yang bertulis dan analisis kandungan setiap teks perlu dilakukan bagi mengenalpasti wacana tekstual yang terkandung dalam laporan polis yang dikaji. Laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya dipilih sebagai sumber data kajian disebabkan oleh laporan polis merupakan satu dokumen rasmi yang mengandungi teks penulisan pengadu dalam membuat aduan. Sebanyak 20 salinan laporan polis yang berkaitan dengan kes kemalangan jalan raya di negeri Selangor pada tahun 2014 diperoleh dari Jabatan Siasatan dan Penguatkuasaan Trafik Bukit Aman (JSPT). Selain itu, pemilihan data ini juga disebabkan perkara yang terkandung laporan polis seperti isi laporan adalah merupakan penulisan pengadu sendiri tanpa ubah suai daripada pegawai polis yang menerima aduan tersebut, oleh itu analisis wacana tekstual sangat relevan untuk dilakukan. Laporan polis kemalangan jalan raya yang dikumpulkan kemudiannya dianalisis dengan menggunakan pendekatan analisis wacana kritis yang dicadangkan oleh Model Tiga Dimensi Fairclough (1995). Hasil kajian telah menunjukkan bahawa dimensi tekstual sangat mempengaruhi laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya sama ada daripada aspek kosa kata, leksikal mahupun kohesi. Dimensi wacana tekstual dapat menyampaikan maklumat dengan baik kepada pengguna dan menarik perhatian dengan kata yang terkandung di dalamnya. Oleh itu, wacana tekstual merupakan salah satu aspek yang sangat penting yang harus digunakan oleh masyarakat dalam penulisan laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya.

Kata Kunci: *Analisis Wacana Kritis, Wacana Tekstual, Laporan Polis.*

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the textual discourse in police reports of road accident cases in the state of Selangor. This study was conducted to full fill the objectives of the study, which are to identify and discuss the textual discourse in the police report of road accident cases in the state of Selangor. The design of this study is a qualitative method of exploration that applies the research instrument which is document content analysis. Document content analysis is used in this study due to the fact that the police report is a written report and content analysis of each text needs to be done to identify the textual discourse contained in the police report studied. The police report of the road accident case was chosen as the source of study data considering the police report is an official document that contains the text of the complainant's writing in making the complaint. A total of 20 copies of police reports related to road accident cases at state of Selangor in 2014 obtained from the Bukit Aman Traffic Investigation and Enforcement Department (JSPT). In addition, the selection of this data is also due to the content of the police report such as the content of the report is the complainant's own writing without modification from the police officer who received the complaint, therefore textual discourse analysis is very relevant to do. However, after collecting a copy of this police report, a selection will be made on the copy of the police report to be reviewed in line with the objectives of the study. The collected road accident police reports were then analyzed using the critical discourse analysis approach proposed by Fairclough's Three -Dimensional Model (1995). The results of the study have shown that the textual dimension greatly influences the police report of road accident cases either in terms of vocabulary, lexical or cohesion. The textual discourse dimension is able to convey information well to the user and attract attention with the

words contained in it. Therefore, textual discourse is one of the very important aspects that should be used by the society in writing police reports of road accident cases.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis, Textual Discourse, Police Report.*

PENGENALAN

Berdasarkan statistik pada tahun 2010 hingga 2019 yang diperolehi daripada laman sesawang rasmi Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia (KPM), kemalangan yang direkodkan di Malaysia menunjukkan peningkatan dalam tempoh masa sembilan tahun. Menurut laman sesawang KPM yang memetik sumber daripada Polis Diraja Malaysia mendapati bahawa bilangan kematian akibat kemalangan jalan raya di Malaysia telah mencatatkan jumlah tertinggi bagi tempoh sembilan tahun, iaitu daripada tahun 2010 hingga 2019. Selain itu, berdasarkan graf 1 dan 2 yang di petik daripada laman sesawang rasmi Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia (KPM) menunjukkan bahawa tahun 2016 telah mencatatkan bilangan kematian yang tertinggi, iaitu sebanyak 7,152 kematian manakala tahun 2018 pula mencatatkan kadar kematian paling sedikit, iaitu sebanyak 6,284 kematian (Graf 1). Walau bagaimanapun, pada tempoh tiga tahun, iaitu tahun 2016 hingga 2018 mencatatkan penurunan kadar kematian, iaitu sebanyak 12.1% (Graf 2).

Graf 1 : Jumlah Kemalangan Jalan Raya di Malaysia 2010 – 2019



Graf 2 : Jumlah Kemalangan Jalan Raya di Malaysia 2010 – 2019



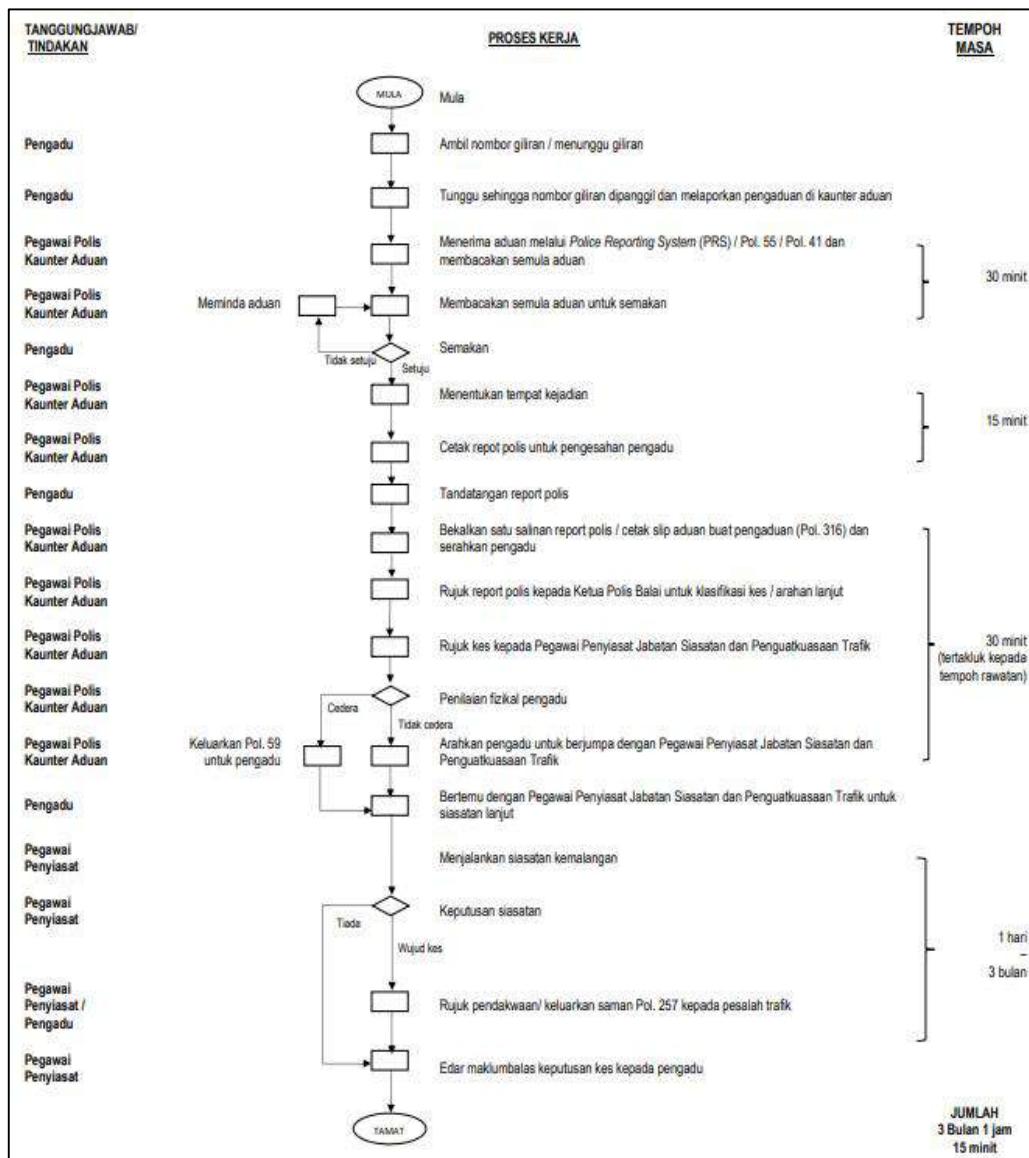
Terdapat pelbagai perkara yang boleh dikaitkan yang punca berlakunya kemalangan jalan raya antaranya pengguna jalan raya, persekitaran dan kenderaan. Menurut Norziha Che-Him. *et. al.* (2018), terdapat beberapa faktor penyebab kepada kemalangan jalan raya seperti faktor persekitaran, jalan raya, pengguna, kenderaan dan interaksi antara faktor tersebut. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa kemalangan yang berlaku dipengaruhi oleh jenis jalan dan membawa kepada peningkatan jumlah kemalangan di Malaysia serta negara-negara lain. Pada masa yang sama, kajian yang dilakukan oleh Norziha Che-Him. *et. al.* (2018) turut disokong oleh kajian yang dilakukan oleh Joewono Prasetyo. *et. al.* (2020) yang mendapati bahawa peningkatan kemalangan di kawasan Jalan Persekutuan FT050 (Jalan Batu Pahat - Kluang - Ayer Hitam) adalah disebabkan oleh keadaan persekitaran jalan dan faktor daripada manusia (pengguna). Oleh itu, dengan menaiktaraf jalan serta membuat pembahagi jalan didapati dapat mengurangkan jumlah kemalangan yang berlaku.

Kemalangan jalan raya bukanlah sesuatu perkara yang diingini namun sekiranya berlaku, terdapat pelbagai perkara yang perlu dilakukan oleh mereka yang terlibat terutamanya membuat laporan polis. Berpandukan Seksyen 107 Akta Pengangkutan Jalan (APJ) 1987, laporan polis merupakan perkara yang sangat penting bagi memulakan sesuatu penyiasatan tidak kira samaada berkaitan dengan jenayah ataupun kemalangan jalan raya. Sesuatu laporan polis berkaitan dengan kemalangan jalan raya merupakan satu proses di mana pihak polis akan menjalankan siasatan bagi mengetahui punca serta anggaran kerugian kemalangan tersebut. Selain itu, laporan polis juga merupakan satu dokumen yang boleh digunakan sebagai pembelaan dan pembuktian di mahkamah sekiranya individu yang terlibat dihadapkan ke mahkamah atas kesalahan jalan raya.

Pada masa yang sama, berdasarkan laporan kemalangan yang telah dilakukan oleh pengadu, pihak polis dapat menggunakan data dalam menyediaan Laporan Perangkaan Kemalangan Jalan Raya pada setiap tahun. Laporan kes kemalangan jalan raya dapat memberikan maklumat yang diperlukan oleh seorang pegawai polis seperti dalam menyediaan laporan perangkaan yang diperlukan bagi mengetahui mengenai status dan senario kemalangan jalan raya di negara ini. Bagi melaporkan sesuatu kes kemalangan, seseorang pengadu haruslah membuat laporan polis di balai polis berdekatan dengan memberikan seberapa lengkap maklumat bagi memudahkan pegawai penyiasat untuk melakukan siasatan. Terdapat beberapa penerangan yang melibatkan prosedur membuat laporan polis kes kemalangan seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam carta berikut.

Carta 1 : Carta Aliran Aliran Siasatan Kes Kemalangan Jalan Raya

Sumber : Laman Sesawang Rasmi MyGovernment



Menurut Talib Ria Jaafar, Mohd Faizar Mustafa, Sutiman Kemin dan Ramli Kasiran (2003), pada 1 Januari 1992 borang siasatan kemalangan polis POL27 (Pind 1/91) telah mula digunakan dalam memberi maklumat yang lebih lengkap dan terperinci mengenai sesuatu kemalangan. Apabila terjadinya sesuatu kemalangan maut, PDRM akan mendapatkan kerjasama dari pihak Puspakom dalam menjalankan siasatan serta pemeriksaan teknikal ke atas kenderaan yang terbabit dan Jabatan Kimia untuk mendapatkan bahan bukti berkaitan kemalangan tersebut. Bagi menyempurnakan sesuatu laporan penyiasatan serta membantu golongan pengadu dalam menyelesaikan kes kemalangan jalan raya yang dialami, pengadu haruslah membuat laporan polis

dengan baik iaitu menggunakan bahasa serta wacana yang betul agar seseorang pegawai penyiasat mudah memahami segala situasi dan maklumat yang diperlukan bagi membantu siasatan. Sekiranya sesuatu laporan yang dilakukan oleh pengadu tidak mempunyai aspek wacana yang baik, perkara ini akan menyukarkan seseorang pegawai polis dalam melakukan siasatan kerana terdapat perkara yang penting yang berlaku di tempat kejadian gagal disampaikan dengan sempurna oleh pengadu. Oleh itu, sesuatu laporan tidak dapat dijalankan dengan baik dan akan menyukarkan pengadu sekiranya ingin melakukan proses tuntutan insuran dan sebagainya. Justeru, analisis wacana tekstual sangat penting bagi memberikan gambaran serta panduan bagi membantu golongan pengadu dan pegawai polis dalam memantapkan lagi penulisan laporan polis yang menepati ciri-ciri yang diperlukan dalam sesuatu penyiasatan terutamanya melibatkan kemalangan jalan raya.

SOROTAN KAJIAN

Terdapat pelbagai kajian wacana yang telah dilaksanakan oleh golongan pengkaji terdahulu yang berkait dengan laporan dan menjadikan analisis wacana kritis sebagai teori bagi melaksanakan kajian seperti kajian Magusin (2017). Beliau mengatakan bahawa perlu ada keprihatinan berkaitan dengan kadar kematian pejalan kaki dan penunggang basikal yang dilihat semakin berterusan dan kebanyakkan pejalan kaki dan penunggang basikal ini merupakan mangsa keadaan namun sering kali dipersalahkan sekiranya berlaku kemalangan ataupun kematian mereka. Menerusi kajian ini, didapati bahawa media selalu melaporkan perkara yang melibatkan kemalangan pejalan kaki sebagai sesuatu kejadian yang terpencil, bukan satu isu yang besar ataupun merupakan masalah keselamatan serta kerana laporan media di tempat kejadian merupakan satu wacana yang dominan yang disertakan fakta. Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat juga laporan yang lebih positif melaporkan berkaitan dengan pejalan kaki dalam sesuatu kemalangan dengan menggunakan wacana untuk mengubah persepsi masyarakat seperti kemalangan berpunca daripada pemandu mabuk atau sebagainya.

Seterusnya kajian yang dilakukan itu tertumpu kepada pelbagai ciri dan sifat berkaitan dengan struktur sesebuah wacana yang dihasilkan secara lebih mendalam dan kebanyakannya penghasilan wacana ini menekankan berkaitan dengan aspek tekstual. Kajian yang dilakukan ini juga sama seperti kajian yang dilakukan oleh pengkaji terdahulu, iaitu memberikan penekanan terhadap struktur tekstual yakni dengan melihat kepada aspek kosa kata, leksikal mahupun kohesi seperti kajian Izzati Rozman (2017) yang membincangkan mengenai pemilihan kosa kata dalam artikel serta faktor sosial mempengaruhi pemilihan bahasa dan mempunyai implikasi dalam sesebuah masyarakat. Dapatan yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahawa terdapat perbezaan pendekatan dari segi pemilihan kosa kata oleh pengarang dalam mengolah peristiwa insiden pergaduhan. Pada masa yang sama, terdapat kajian yang dilakukan oleh Khikmah Susanti, Puji Anto dan Atiek Nur Hidayati (2017) dalam kajian mereka tentang teks iklan yang memberi tumpuan kepada aspek analisis teks (*teks*), analisis amalan wacana (*discourse practice*) dan analisis amalan sosiobudaya (*sociocultural practice*) dan mendapati bahawa pemilihan teks yang dilakukan banyak menggunakan identiti tertentu seperti identiti moden dan India untuk menggambarkan makanan India.

Kajian Nur Indah Sholikhati dan Hari Bakti Mardikantoro (2017) menyatakan bahawa kedua-dua aspek perbendaharaan kata mempunyai tujuan untuk mengesahkan dan mengaburkan makna sebenarnya. Pada masa yang sama, analisis teks juga merangkumi aspek tatabahasa dengan menggunakan transitiviti, ayat positif negatif, dan modaliti, dan menggunakan struktur teks menurut piramid terbalik dengan corak pembinaan teks berita. Pada masa yang sama, penyampaian berita, media juga cenderung dalam meyakinkan masyarakat untuk mempercayai berita yang disampaikannya. Bagi pembinaan wacana mengenai rasuah sedemikian dipengaruhi oleh aspek situasi, institusi dan sosial. Dengan memanfaatkan aspek-aspek ini, media berusaha untuk merepresentasikan ideologi mereka kepada masyarakat. Kajian tersebut telah disokong oleh

Ardikantoro, Hari Bakti, Santoso, & Wahyudi Joko (2017) yang mengatakan bahawa dimensi teks dari aspek struktur makro, superstruktur, dan mikro struktur teks berita dilihat lebih cenderung berpihak kepada gerakan untuk menolak dan mengutuk kes-kes rasuah. Kajian yang dilakukan mendapati bahawa menerusi kes rasuah yang berlaku, pihak wartawan akan sentiasa berpihak kepada penguatkuasa berbanding dengan pesalah yang melakukan kesalahan. Sebagai contoh penggunaan ayat oleh media yang memberikan gambaran penolakan unsur rasuah adalah seperti berikut;

“Bukan hanya masalah kepandaian, bukan hanya masalah kepintaran, tetapi adalah masalah karakter, masalah integritas, masalah kejujuran, masalah akhlak. Yang kita butuhkan adalah yang berakhlaqulqarimah. Banyak yang pinter-pinter tapi senengnya pungli. Senengnya mungli, bukan pungli, seneng mungli. Ini yang ... ini yang menjadi penyakit bangsa kita,” kata-kata Presiden Joko Widodo. (*Terapkan Pungli, Oknum Dishub Tertangkap*, NET, 22 Oktober 2016)

Seterusnya kajian yang dilakukan oleh Ninit Alfianika (2016) yang menyatakan bahawa penulisan berita jenayah yang bertemakan pencurian tetap akan menyembunyikan identiti pelaku dalam tajuk utama berita berkenaan namun penulis tidak akan mengetepikan individu yang menjadi mangsa kepada jenayah tersebut. Namun, menerusi kajian analisis wacana berita atas talian yang dilakukan oleh Ary Hunanda Kuswandari, St. Y. Slamet & Budhi Setiawan (2017) berpendapat bahawa dalam mengukuhkan tema berita dalam sesuatu isu bagi menerangkan maklumat dan peristiwa, bentuk pengulangan, penggunaan gambar, foto, grafik, dan data sokongan, seperti hasil penyelidikan lapangan yang berkaitan haruslah diberikan penekanan. Terdapat perbezaan yang ditunjukkan oleh kajian Hendrikus A. A. de Rosari (2020), iaitu memberi penerangan berkaitan dengan perkembangan struktur makro, struktur atas dan struktur mikro dalam teks *Stand Up Comedy Musim 4* yang ditayangkan di Kompas Tv yang mengandungi unsur komedi, kritikan dan sindiran dalam isi wacana. Menerusi kajian tersebut, pengkaji mendapati bahawa pemilihan topik/tema dalam setiap wacana *Stand Up Comedy Season 4* di Kompas Tv adalah berbeza namun tujuan penggunaannya tetap sama, iaitu mengutarakan kritik, pernyataan, pandangan, dan sekaligus memberikan penyelesaian untuk kemajuan masyarakat. Hal ini bertepatan dengan daptatan kajian, iaitu dapat melahirkan wacana-wacana baru yang kritis dengan memfokuskan unsur bahasa pada sesuatu wacana lisan ataupun tulisan.

Menerusi kajian Siti Aminataz Zuhriyah (2019) menyatakan bahawa dalam memberikan maklumat kepada masyarakat, penggunaan kohesi leksikal pengulangan sering digunakan kerana akan memudahkan pembaca dalam mentafsirkan peristiwa selain lebih mudah untuk difahami. Kajian yang dilakukan oleh Siti Aminataz Zuhriyah (2019) turut disokong oleh kajian Fadila Sukma Wijaya (2020), iaitu menyatakan bahawa kohesi leksikal pengulangan banyak digunakan dalam khbar. Penggunaan kohesi leksikal pengulangan ini bertujuan untuk pengesahan serta dapat meyakinkan golongan pembaca selain digunakan sebagai pengganti objek atau subjek yang dimaksudkan. Selain itu, kajian Ririn Hardianthy Tonang (2020) dalam kajian berkaitan kohesi leksikal dalam akhbar turut menyatakan bahawa kohesi leksikal pengulangan banyak digunakan dalam akhbar disebabkan oleh kohesi leksikal bentuk pengulangan berfungsi untuk menekankan dan mengesahkan unit bahasa menjadi elemen utama dalam wacana.

Kajian yang telah dilakukan oleh pengkaji terdahulu kebanyakan hanya memfokuskan kepada satu-satu elemen dalam wacana sahaja seperti kajian berkaitan tema, kajian berkaitan dengan konjungsi dan sebagainya tetapi kajian yang dilakukan tersebut tidak dilakukan secara menyeluruh seperti kajian yang dilakukan ini. Antara kajian tersebut, ialah kajian yang dilakukan oleh Ummi Nur Asyiqeen Zulkefly dan Kesumawati A. Bakar (2017) mengatakan bahawa memboleh ubah bagi kajian ini adalah tema atau rangka wacana berita dan pengaruh kuasa. Kajian

ini mendapati bahawa rangka berita paling utama digunakan adalah “kesan perubahan iklim” dan diikuti oleh “punca-punca perubahan iklim” manakala rangka berita paling kurang digunakan adalah “galakan mengambil tindakan” dan “langkah penyelesaian”. Seterusnya kajian Amin Aminudin (2020) iaitu hanya melihat kepada topik utama yang diketengahkan dalam laporan majalah berkaitan dengan aktiviti rasuah yang telah dilakukan oleh Setya Novanto sahaja. Oleh itu, kajian yang dilakukan ini lebih memfokuskan kepada kajian analisis wacana tekstual yang merangkumi aspek kosa kata, leksikal mahupun kohesi dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya. Kajian ini hanya memberikan tumpuan terhadap laporan kemalangan jalan raya di negeri Selangor sahaja berdasarkan objektif kajian adalah untuk mengenal pasti dan membincangkan wacana tekstual dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya.

OBJEKTIF KAJIAN

Mengenal pasti dan membincangkan wacana tekstual dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya.

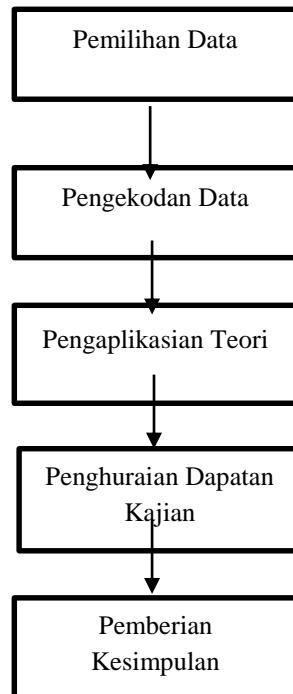
METODOLOGI

Kajian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan kaedah kualitatif dengan mengkaji data kajian berkaitan dokumen yang telah dipilih. Data kajian yang akan di analisis dalam kajian ini adalah laporan kemalangan jalan raya kereta dengan motosikal di negeri Selangor pada tahun 2014 yang diperolehi daripada Jabatan Siasatan dan Penguatuasaan Trafik (JSPT) Bukit Aman. Selain itu, pengkaji menggunakan teknik persampelan secara rawak berstrata iaitu dalam pemilihan terhadap laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya. Justeru, kajian ini menggunakan sebanyak dua puluh laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya, iaitu kemalangan melibatkan kereta dengan motosikal yang dipilih secara rawak daripada negeri Selangor. Laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya dipilih sebagai sumber data kajian disebabkan oleh laporan polis merupakan satu dokumen rasmi yang mengandungi teks penulisan pengadu dalam membuat aduan. Selain itu, pemilihan data ini juga disebabkan perkara yang terkandung laporan polis seperti isi laporan adalah merupakan penulisan pengadu sendiri tanpa ubah suai daripada pegawai polis yang menerima aduan tersebut, oleh itu analisis wacana tekstual sangat relevan untuk dilakukan.

Laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya dipilih sebagai sumber data kajian disebabkan oleh laporan polis merupakan satu dokumen rasmi yang mengandungi teks penulisan dalam membuat aduan. Selain itu, pemilihan data ini juga disebabkan oleh isi terkandung yang terdapat dalam laporan polis tersebut merupakan penulisan daripada pengadu sendiri tanpa ubah suai daripada pegawai polis yang menerima aduan tersebut. Berdasarkan aspek berkenaan, analisis wacana tekstual ini sangat relevan untuk dilakukan. Bagi mencapai objektif kajian iaitu mengenal pasti wacana tekstual dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya, kajian ini telah menggunakan pendekatan teorian alisis wacana kritis yang telah diperkenalkan oleh Fairclough (1995). Melalui teorii ni, terdapat tiga dimensi penting yang telah diketengahkan iaitu analisis tekstual, analisis amalan wacana dan analisis praktis sosial. Walaubagaimanapun, kajian yang dilakukan ini hanya tertumpu kepada kajian analisis tekstual sahaja. Dimensi jenis analisis tekstual ini mengandungi aspek kosa kata yang merangkumi tema kepada sesuatu penulisan terutamanya dalam penulisan laporan polis kes kemalangan yang dikaji. Selainitu, aspek leksikal turut menjadi tumpuan bagi melihat keberkesanan dalam pengaduan kes kemalangan jalan raya dengan memindahkan maklumat kepada pegawai polis dalam bentuk laporan dengan tepat dan berkesan. Aspek terakhir yang menjadi panduan kepada kajian ini adalah aspek kohesi. Aspek ini adalah bertujuan untuk melihat penggunaan klausa hingga ayat dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan ini. Terdapat beberapa unsur yang diteliti, iaitu leksikal pengulangan dan leksikal konjungsi yang terdapat dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalanraya.

Bagi menyempurnakan kajian ini, terdapat beberapa proses analisis yang merangkumi (i) pemilihan data, (ii) pengekodan data, (iii) pengaplikasian teori, (iv) penghuraian dapatan kajian dan (v) pemberian kesimpulan.

Carta 2 : Proses Analisis Kajian



Pada peringkat pertama, proses pemilihan data merupakan aspek penting yang menggunakan kaedah melayap dan mengimbas. Kedua-dua kaedah ini merupakan langkah pertama yang harus dilakukan dalam mengenalpasti data yang mempunyai wacana tekstual yang akan di analisis pada langkah seterusnya. Peringkat seterusnya merupakan peringkat pengekodan data. Menerusi peringkat ini, setiap data yang telah dipilihkan dikodkan pada setiap perenggan dengan menggunakan tanda yang seperti sistem nombor rujukan yang mengandungi maklumat bahagian, perenggan dan ayat. Seterusnya merupakan peringkat ketiga, iaitu mengaplikasikan teori analisis wacana kritis yang telah diperkenalkan oleh Fairclough (1995) yang memfokuskan kepada analisis tekstual. Peringkat keempat pula melibatkan penulisan dapatan yang diperolehi berdasarkan objektif yang telah ditetapkan pada awal kajian, iaitu mengenalpasti dan membincangkan wacana tekstual dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya. Peringkat terakhir merupakan penghasilan rumusan dan kesimpulan kepada kajian yang telah dilakukan yang melibatkan analisis kepada data kajian dengan menyatakan secara jelas dapat kajian serta sumbangannya terhadap bidang yang sama.

KEPUTUSAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

Menerusi laporan polis, terdapat beberapa elemen yang dapat dianalisis menerusi Teori Analisis Wacana Kritis (Fairclough, 1995), antaranya termasuklah elemen analisis wacana tekstual, analisis wacana praktis dan analisis praktis sosial. Namun, menerusi kajian yang dilakukan ini kajian hanya memberi penekanan kepada analisis tekstual sebagai fokus kajian.

AnalisisTekstual

Tatabahasa (Tema)

Salah satu aspek yang penting dalam analisis wacana kritis adalah analisis tatabahasa. Menerusi aspek ini, perkara yang ditekankan adalah berkaitan dengan klausa yang terdapat dalam sesuatu wacana tersebut. Dalam menganalisis klausa ini, elemen tema turut digunakan yang bertujuan untuk melihat struktur tematik teks. Menerusi analisis ini, perkara yang akan dianalisis adalah tema yang sering hadir serta bagaimana kemunculannya terjadi. Dalam sesuatu kejadian kemalangan, pengadu akan membuat aduan berkaitan dengan kemalangan tersebut di balai polis yang terdekat. Menerusi aduan tersebut, pengadu akan menceritakan prihal kejadian kemalangan tersebut dalam laporan polis yang dibuat secara terperinci. Menerusi laporan polis yang telah dikaji, terkesan hanya satu elemen tema yang telah digunakan oleh golongan pengadu, iaitu tema penceritaan. Contoh elemen tema adalah seperti berikut:

Jadual 1: Contoh ayat yang mengandungi elemen tema

Laporan	Contoh Ayat Mengandungi Tema
A1	“(a)....APABILA SAYA SAMPAI DI KM 9 JALAN KUANTAN-KEMAMAN TIBA-TIBA TANPA SAYA SEDARI M/SIKAL YHG SAYA TUNGGANG TELAH TERLANGGAR PADA SEBUAH M/KAR NO KAJ XXX YANG DI LETAKAN DI BAHU JALAN TANPA SEBARANG PAPAN TANDA AMARAN. (b) AKIBATINI M/SIKAL ROSAK HANDLE ROSAK, COVER SERTA DEPAN ROSAK, LAMPU DEPAN ROSAK, FORK DEPAN ROSAK. LAIN-LAIN KEROSAKAN SERTA NILAI KERUGIAN TIDAK PASTI. (c) SAYA CEDERA LUTUT KIRI LUCA DI JAHIT (3 JAHITAN), TANGAN KIRI LUCA, SAKIT-SAKIT PINGGANG. (d) DI RAWAT DI HTAA, KUANTAN.
A3	“(a) PADA 01/05/2014 JAM LEBIH KUANG 08: 30 MALAM, SAYA MEMANDU MOTOKAR PDQ XXXX DARI SG PETANI MENGHALA KE ALOR SETAR.(b) PADA KETIKA ITU, APABILA SAYA SAMPAI DI KM 45.8 JALAN ALOR SETAR-BUTTERWORTH (BEDONG), SAYA BERHENTI DAN MELETAK M/KAR SAYA DIBAWAH BAHU JALAN KERANA HENDAK MAKAN DI SEBUAH GERAI DI SITU. (c) KETIKA SAYA SEDANG BERADA DI GERAI, TIBATIBA PADA MASA YANG SAMA, SAYA DENGAR BUNYI KUAT DARI ARAH KENDERAAN SAYA, SAYA PERGI MELIHAT DAN MENDAPATI SEBUAH MOTOSIKAR NOMBOR PJQ XXXX TELAH MELANGGAR KENDERAAN SAYA.”

A4	“(b) JAM LEBIH 1.15 TENGAHARI APABILA SAMPAI DI KM 29.1 JALAN IPOH KUALA KANGSAR TIBA-TIBA SEBUAH M/KAR NO PENDAFTARAN AEL XXXX YANG PARKING DITEPI JALAN MEMBUKA PINTU SECARA TIBA TIBA. (c) SAYA TIDAK SEMPAT MENGELOAK DAN TERUS TERLANGGAR PINTU M/KAR TERSEBUT. (d) SAYA MENGALAMI KECEDERAAN LUKA DIBAHAGIAN TANGAN KIRI DAN KANAN, LUKA DIBAHAGIAN KAKI KIRI DAN KANAN. (e) M/SIKAL SAYA TIDAK MENGALAMI SEBARANG KEROSAKAN. (f) SEKIAN LAPORAN SAYA”.
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Jadual 1 di atas menunjukkan penulisan laporan yang merujuk kepada tema penceritaan berlakunya kemalangan yang telah dialami oleh pengadu. Pada ketiga-tiga ayat berikut dapat dilihat penceritaan yang dilakukan oleh pengadu tentang bagaimana kemalangan terjadi. Ayat dalam laporan A1 iaitu “..APABILA SAYA SAMPAI DI KM 9 JALAN KUANTAN-KEMAMAN TIBA-TIBA TANPA SAYA SEDARI M/SIKAL YHG SAYA TUNGGANG TELAH TERLANGGAR PADA SEBUAH M/KAR NO KAJ XXX YANG DI LETAKAN DI BAHU JALAN TANPA SEBARANG PAPAN TANDA AMARAN” menunjukkan bahawa terdapat kenderaan yang diletakkan di bahu jalan tanpa meletakkan sebarang tanda amaran menjadi punca kemalangan yang dialamai pengadu. Pada masa yang sama, terdapat juga penceritaan yang dilakukan oleh pengadu berkaitan dengan kecederaan yang dialamainya seperti dalam ayat pada laporan A4 iaitu “SAYA MENGALAMI KECEDERAAN LUKA DIBAHAGIAN TANGAN KIRI DAN KANAN, LUKA DIBAHAGIAN KAKI KIRI DAN KANAN”. Dalam konteks ini, perbuatan pengadu dapat dilihat bertujuan untuk melaporkan kecederaan yang dialamai selain dapat digunakan bagi tujuan mendapatkan tuntutan insuran daripada syarikat insuran.

Leksikal (Metafora)

Metafora merupakan salah satu daripada aspek linguistik yang tergolong dalam terminologi semantik. Metafora ini merupakan satu lakuan bahasa yang digunakan secara kiasan sebagai contohnya dalam sesuatu situasi menunjukkan bahawa dengan mengatakan A adalah B tetapi dari perspektif semantik, A bermaksud C.

Berlainan pula dalam sesuatu laporan polis kes kemalangan, elemen metafora sering digunakan bagi merujuk sesuatu untuk menyatakan atau memahami sesuatu makna yang lain. Terdapat contoh laporan yang menggunakan elemen metafora seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam ayat berikut:

Jadual 2: Contoh ayat yang mengandungi elemen Metafora

Laporan	Contoh Ayat Mengandungi Metafora
A1	“(a)...APABILA SAYA SAMPAI DI KM 9 JALAN KUANTAN-KEMAMAN TIBA-TIBA TANPA SAYA SEDARI M/SIKAL YHG SAYA TUNGGANG TELAH TERLANGGAR PADA SEBUAH M/KAR NO KAJ XXX YANG DI LETAKAN DI BAHU JALAN TANPA SEBARANG PAPAN TANDA AMARAN”.
A8	“(b) PADA KETIKA ITU, APABILA SAYA SAMPAI DI KM 18 JALAN PANTAI REMIS-TAIPINH, KENDERAAN MOTOKAR NO WCHXXXX YANG BERADA DI HADAPAN SAYA DIARAH YANG SAMA TELAH MEMBUAT PUSINGAN U DENGAN MENGEJUT. (c) OLEH KERANA JARAK YANG

DEKAT SAYA TELANGGAR MOTOKAR TERSEBUT MENYEBABKAN SAYA JATUH BERSAMA MOTOSIKAL. (d) SAYA TIDAK SEDAR. APABILA SAYA SEDAR SAYA BERADA DIWAD 18 HOSPITAL TAIPING. (e) SAYA KELUAR DARIPDA HOSPITAL TAIPING PADA 15/9/2014”

A11	<i>“(b) PADA KETIKA ITU, APABILA SAYA SAMPAI DI KM 44 MUAR SEGAMAT, SEMASA MEMANDU TIBA-TIBA SEBUAH M/JIP NOMBOR PENDAFTARAN MAS XXXX DARI ARAH HADAPAN TIBA-TIBA MEMOTONG DAN MEMASUKI LALUAN SAYA DAN SAYA CUBA MENGELAK LALU TERLANGGAR SEBELAH KANAN M/JIP TERSEBUT.”</i>
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Jadual 2 diatas menunjukkan mengenai elemen metafora yang terdapat dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya yang berlaku antara kereta dengan motosikal. Menerusi laporan polis yang telah dilakukan oleh pengadu, terdapat beberapa contoh metafora yang telah dikenalpasti seperti dalam ayat pada laporan A1, iaitu “...APABILA SAYA SAMPAI DI KM 9 JALAN KUANTAN-KEMAMAN TIBA-TIBA TANPA SAYA SEDARI M/SIKAL YHG SAYA TUNGGANG TELAH TERLANGGAR PADA SEBUAH M/KAR NO KAJ XXX YANG DI LETAKAN DI BAHU JALAN TANPA SEBARANG PAPAN TANDA AMARAN”. Ayat tersebut merujuk kepada kesalahan yang telah dilakukan oleh kenderaan yang diletakkan di bahu jalan tanpa sebarang tanda yang menyebabkan penunggang motosikal telah mengalami kemalangan. Ayat tersebut mengandungi metafora yang menunjukkan kecuaian yang telah dilakukan oleh pemilik kenderaan tersebut. Selain itu, terdapat beberapa perkataan yang digunakan sebagai metafora bagi menunjukkan dan meletakkan kesalahan keatas orang lain seperti perkataan “TERLANGGAR” dalam laporan A1 menunjukkan bahawa penunggang tersebut secara tidak sengaja melanggar kereta yang diletakkan di bahu jalan tanpa apa-apa tanda.

Kohesi

Kohesi merupakan satu tautan ayat dalam menghubungkan perenggan dengan perenggan yang lain. Setiap perkara yang telah ditulis hendaklah berhubung kait antara satu sama lain. Oleh sebab itu, tanpa ayat yang kohesi pembaca akan berasa mereka membaca sesuatu ayat yang panjang yang tidak mempunyai idea antara satu sama lain. Justeru, melalui wujudnya kohesi maka teks dan wacana akan berhubung antara satu sama lain bagi membentuk makna yang lebih jelas dan akan memudahkan para pembaca memahaminya.

Leksikal Pengulangan

Kohesi leksikal mengandungi dua bahagian iaitu kohesi leksikal kolokasi dan leksikal pengulangan. Sesuatu penulisan yang baik mengandungi kohesi leksikal kolokasi yang banyak sementara penulisan yang lemah mengandungi kohesi leksikal pengulangan. Menerusi laporan polis yang dikaji, hanya terdapat kohesi leksikal pengulangan berbanding dengan kohesi leksikal kolokasi. Hal ini disebabkan oleh penulisan laporan polis merupakan sesuatu penulisan yang ditulis oleh golongan pengadu yang terdiri daripada pelbagai latar belakang pendidikan. Terdapat beberapa leksikal pengulangan, iaitu Pengulangan Sama Tepat; Pengulangan Sinonim; Pengulangan Superordinat; dan Pengulangan Kelas Kata Umum. Oleh itu, menerusi laporan polis yang dikaji, terdapat beberapa kohesi leksikal pengulangan yang telah dikesan seperti:

Pengulangan Sama Tepat

Kohesi antara ayat dapat dipertahankan melalui kohesi leksikal pengulangan sama tepat ini. Menerusi pengulangan jenis ini, hubungan dapat dibentuk melalui penggunaan perkataan atau frasa yang merupakan kata dasar yang terkandung dalam sesuatu teks sebelumnya. Terdapat contoh laporan yang mengandungi pengulangan sama tepat seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam ayat berikut:

Jadual 3: Contoh Pengulangan Sama Tepat

Laporan	Pengulangan Sama Tepat
A2	"(c) SAYA TIDAK CEDERA, KEROSAKAN M/KAR SAYA PINTU HADAPAN SEBELAH KANAN KEMEK DAN CALAR. (d) LAIN-LAIN KEROSAKAN M/KAR SAYA BELUM PASTI".
A3	"(b) SAYA BERHENTI DAN MELETAK M/KAR SAYA DIBAWAH BAHU JALAN KERANA HENDAK MAKAN DI SEBUAH GERAI DI SITU. (c) KETIKA SAYA SEDANG BERADA DI GERAI, TIBA TIBA PADA MASA YANG SAMA...."
A4	"(b) TIBA-TIBA SEBUAH M/KAR NO PENDAFTARAN AEL XXXX YANG PARKING DITEPI JALAN MEMBUKA PINTU SECARA TIBA TIBA. (c) SAYA TIDAK SEMPAT MENGELAK DAN TERUS TERLANGGAR PINTU M/KAR TERSEBUT".

Jadual 3 di atas menunjukkan pengulangan sama tepat yang telah digunakan oleh pengadu dalam membuat aduan bagi kes kemalangan jalan raya yang dialami. Pengulangan sama tepat ini digunakan oleh pengadu bagi memberi penekanan terhadap sesuatu perkataan yang telah dinyatakan pada perenggan sebelumnya. Contoh laporan, dalam ayat pertama pengadu telah menerangkan berkaitan dengan kerosakan m/kar yang dihadapinya manakala ayat seterusnya pengadu mengulangi penggunaan perkataan kerosakan m/kar menerangkan kerosakan lain yang dihadapinya.

Pengulangan Sinonim

Pengulangan jenis ini merupakan pengulangan perkataan yang mempunyai makna yang sama atau hampir sama. Namun, menerusi laporan polis yang dikaji, tidak terkesan sebarang penggunaan pengulangan sinonim yang digunakan oleh pengadu dalam membuat aduan.

Pengulangan Superordinat

Pengulangan jenis superordinat dapat merujuk kepada kata atau istilah umum sesuatu perkataan. Walau bagaimanapun, pengulangan jenis ini mempunyai sub kelasnya terdiri dari segi hiponim. Contoh pengulangan superordinat adalah seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam ayat berikut:

Jadual 4: Contoh Pengulangan Superordinat

Laporan	Pengulangan Superordinat
A2	"(b) SAYA TELAH PASTIKAN TIADA KENDEREAAN MELALUI CERMIN SISI, APABILA SAYA MEMBUKA PINTU TIBA-TIBA DATANG DARI BELAKANG SEBUAH M/SIKAL

	<i>NO MBCXXX TELAH MELANGGAR PINTU YANG SAYA BUKA”</i>
A5	<i>“(c) KEROSAKAN PADA M/KAR SAYA BUMPER BELAKANG ROSAK. BAHGIAN TEPI SEBELAH KANAN CALAR. LAMPU SIGNAL BELAKANG SBELAH KANAN PECAH”.</i>
A16	<i>“(a)TIBA-TIBA SEBUAH MOTOKAR JENIS PRODUA KANCIL NO PENDAFTARAN BEK XXXX BERWARNA PUTIH YANG DI PANDU OLEH SEORANG LELAKI BANGSA MELAYU YANG SEDANG BERHENTI DIHADAPAN SEBUAH BAS TELAH KELUAR SECARA TIBA-TIBA.....”</i>

Jadual 4 di atas merupakan pengulangan jenis superordinat dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya, pengadu telah menggunakan beberapa perkataan yang mempunyai hiponimnya tersendiri seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam laporan 2 iaitu perkataan kenderaan yang mempunyai hiponimnya iaitu motosikal. Pengadu menggunakan perkataan kenderaan bagi merujuk kepada kereta, lori, motosikal dan sebagainya. Walau bagaimanapun, penggunaan perkataan motosikal digunakan kerana kenderaan jenis itu telah melanggar pintu keretanya. Oleh itu, penggunaan pengulangan jenis superordinat dapat dikesan penggunaannya dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya yang di kaji dengan mudah.

Leksikal Konjungsi

Kohesi Leksikal Konjungsi dapat dilihat dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya tersebut dengan kewujudan beberapa jenis konjungsi seperti a) Konjungsi koordinatif; b) Konjungsi subordinatif; c) Konjungsi korelatif; d) Konjungsi antara ayat; dan e) Konjungsi antara perenggan.

Konjungsi Koordinatif

Konjungsi ini merupakan konjungsi yang menghubungkan dua unsur sintaksis yang memiliki status yang sama, baik unsur itu klausa, frasa, kata. Perkataan yang menunjukkan konjungsi koordinatif ialah *dan, dengan, serta, atau, kemudian, lantas, terus, adapun, dan lagi, tetapi, malainkan, padahal, dan sedangkan*. Menerusi artikel ini terdapat beberapa konjungsi koordinatif yang dikesan seperti *atau, dan, dengan dan terus*. Terdapat contoh ayat yang mengandungi konjungsi jenis ini dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan adalah seperti:

Jadual 5: Contoh Konjungsi Koordinatif

Laporan	Konjungsi Koordinatif
A1	<i>“(b) AKIBATINI M/SIKAL ROSAK HANDLE ROSAK, COVER SERTA DEPAN ROSAK, LAMPU DEPAN ROSAK, FORK DEPAN ROSAK. LAIN-LAIN KEROSAKAN SERTA NILAI KERUGIAN TIDAK PASTI”.</i>
A3	<i>“(b) SAYA BERHENTI DAN MELETAK M/KAR SAYA DIBAWAH BAHU JALAN KERANA HENDAK MAKAN DI SEBUAH GERAI DISITU”.</i>

A4	“(c) SAYA TIDAK SEMPAT MENGELAK DAN TERUS TERLANGGAR PINTU M/KAR TERSEBUT”.
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Jadual 5 merupakan hasil daripada analisis yang telah dilakukan mendapat banyak penggunaan konjungsi koordinatif yang telah digunakan oleh pengadu dalam membuat aduan kes kemalangan jalan raya. Perkataan seperti “*dan*”, “*serta*” dan “*terus*” banyak digunakan berbanding dengan perkataan lain yang tersenarai dalam konjungensi ini. Penggunaan konjungsi ini menyebabkan maklumat yang ingin disampaikan mudah difahami serta dapat mengabungkan beberapa maklumat yang diperlukan.

Konjungsi Subordinatif

Terdapat beberapa jenis konjungsi subordinatif iaitu konjungsi subordinatif jenis penanda a) hubungan waktu (*sejak, semenjak, sewaktu, ketika, sementara, begitu, seraya, selagi, selama, sambil, demi, setelah, sesudah, sebelum, sehabis, hingga, sampai*), b) penanda hubungan sebab (*sebab, kerana itu, kerana, oleh kerana, oleh sebab*), c) pengandaian: (*andaikan, seandainya, umpamanya, sekiranya*), d) penanda hubungan syarat (*jika, kalau, jikalau, asal(kan), bila, manakala*), e) penanda hubungan tujuan: (*agar, supaya, biar*), f) penanda hubungan konsesif: (*biarpun, meski(pun), walau(pun), sekali(pun), sungguh(pun), kendati(pun)*), g) penanda hubungan pengandaian: (*seakan-akan, seolah-olah, seperti, sebagai, laksana, laksana, ibarat*), h) penanda hubungan hasil: (*sehingga, sampai (-sampai), maka(nya)* i) penanda hubungan cara: (*dengan, tanpa*), j) penanda hubungan komplementasi: (*bahawa*), k) penanda hubungan atribut: (*yang*), dan l) penanda hubungan perbandingan: (*sama...dengan, lebih...dari(pada)....*). Terdapat contoh ayat yang mengandungi konjungsi jenis subordinatif ini dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan adalah seperti:

Jadual 6: Contoh Konjungsi Subordinatif

Laporan	Jenis Subordinatif	Konjungsi	Contoh Ayat
A13	Penanda Hubungan waktu	(b)	“(b)SEMASA SAYA SEDANG MASUK KE SIMPANG SEBELAH KANAN SETELAH MEMBERI SIGNAL, TIBA-TIBA SEBUAH 4WD TOYOTA HILUX NO. SXXXX YANG DATANG...”
A14	Penanda Hubungan Sebab	(b)	“(b) SAYA HORN BEBERAPA KALI TETAPI DISEBABKAN TERLALU DEKAT SAYA BREK TERLANGGAR JUGA M/SIKAL TERSEBUT. PENUNGGANG M/SIKAL TERSEBUT MENGALAMI KECEDERAAN DISEBABKAN BELIAU TIDAK MEMAKAI TOPI KELEDAR....”
A10	Penanda Hubungan Syarat	(c)	“(c) DALAM KEMALANGAN TERSEBUT SAYA TIDAK

		<i>MENGALAMI APA-APA KECEDERAAN MANAKALA M/KAR SAYA MENGALAMI KEROSAKAN KEMEK PINTU HADAPAN SEBELAH KANAN...</i>
A9	Penanda Hubungan Pengandaian	“(e) <i>KERETA YANG SAYA PANDU MENGALAMI KERSOKAN SEPERTI STEERING ROD, BONET KEMIK, BODY KEMIK, RIM TAYAR ROSAK...</i> ”
A10	Penanda Hubungan Hasil	“(b) ... <i>JAM L/KURANG 11.30 PAGI SAMPAI DI KM 5 JALAN CHUKAI AIR PUTIH TIBA TIBA SEBUAH M/KAR NO: CBC XXXX JENIS KIA SEPHIA...</i> ”
A15	Penanda Hubungan Cara	“(c) <i>DISEBABKAN JARAK DI ANTARA KENDERAAN SAYA DENGAN KENDERAAN ITU SUDAH DEKAT SANGAT, SAYA TERUS MENEKAN BREK...</i> ”
A16	Penanda Hubungan Atribut	“(a) ... <i>TIBA-TIBA SEBUAH MOTOKAR JENIS PRODUKA KANCIL NO PENDAFTARAN BEK XXXX BERWARNA PUTIH YANG DI PANDU OLEH SEORANG LELAKI BANGSA MELAYU...</i> ”

Berdasarkan jadual 6 di atas menunjukkan laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya yang dikaji, hanya terdapat tujuh konjungsi subordinatif yang telah digunakan oleh golongan pengadu dalam membuat laporan polis berkaitan dengan kes kemalangan yang mereka alamai. Antara konjungsi subordinatif yang digunakan tersebut adalah seperti penanda hubungan waktu; penanda hubungan sebab; penanda hubungan syarat; penanda hubungan pengandaian; penanda hubungan hasil; penanda hubungan cara; dan penanda hubungan atribut. Penggunaan konjungsi subordinatif adalah disebabkan oleh pengabungan beberapa ayat bagi memastikan sesuatu laporan yang dibuat oleh pengadu dapat difahami serta mempunyai maklumat yang berguna kepada pegawai polis yang menerima laporan tersebut.

Konjungsi Antara Ayat

Konjungsi ini berfungsi bagi menghubungkan ayat dengan ayat yang lain dalam membentuk suatu ayat yang baru. Contoh Konjungsi Antara Ayat ialah *biarpun demikian, sekalipun demikian, walaupun demikian, meskipun demikian, sungguhpun demikian, kemudian, sesudah itu, setelah itu, selanjutnya, tambah pula, lagi pula, selain itu, sebaliknya, sesungguhnya, malah(an), bahkan, (akan) tetapi, namun, kecuali, dengan demikian, walau begitu, oleh kerana itu, oleh sebab itu*. Terdapat contoh ayat yang mengandungi konjungsi jenis antara ayat ini dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan adalah seperti:

Jadual 7: Contoh Konjungsi Antara Ayat

Laporan	Konjungsi Antara Ayat
A5	"(b) KEMUDIAN SAYA PERGI KE TEMPAT PARKING M/KAR SAYA DAN DAPATI SEBUAH M/SIKAL NO PJT XXXX TELAH MELANGGAR BAHAGIAN BELAKANG M/KAR SAYA..."
A15	"(c) ...SAYA TERUS MENEKAN BREK DAN CUBA MENGELAK TETAPI TERLANGGAR JUGA DIBAHAGIAN DEPAN KENDERAAN ITU."

Berdasarkan jadual 7 didapati hanya terdapat dua perkataan konjungsi antara ayat yang telah digunakan oleh pengadu, iaitu perkataan "*kemudian*" dan "*tetapi*". Kedua-dua perkataan ini digunakan untuk menyambungkan dua ayat menjadi satu ayat yang lebih dinamik bagi memberikan penjelasan yang lebih baik terhadap kemalangan yang telah dialami oleh pengadu.

Konjungsi Antara Perenggan.

Konjungsi ini berfungsi bagi menghubungkan perenggan dengan perenggan yang lain. Sebagai contohnya perkataan selain itu. Terdapat contoh ayat yang mengandungi konjungsi jenis antara perenggan ini dalaml aporan polis kes kemalangan adalah seperti:

Jadual 8: Contoh Konjungsi Antara Perenggan

Laporan	Konjungsi Antara Perenggan
A3	"(c) ...SAYA PERGI MELIHAT DAN MENDAPATI SEBUAH MOTOSIKAR NOMBOR PJQ XXXX TELAH MELANGGAR KENDERAAN SAYA. DALAM KEJADIANINI , KEROSAKAN MOTOKAR SAYA IALAH BUMPER BELAKANG SEBELAH KANAN TERKELUAR, LAMPU BELAKANG SEBELAH KANAN PECAH, EXZOS PAIP BENGKOK DAN BOOT BELAKANG TERANGKAT".
A6	"(b) ...TIBA-TIBA TERDENGAR DENTUMAN KUAT DARIPADA ARAH BELAKANG. SELEPAS ITU SAYA TURUN MELIHAT DAPATI SEBUAH M/SIKAL NOMBOR KAX XXX JENIS MODENAS KRISS, DATANG DARIPADA ARAH BELAKANG TELAH MELANGGAR BELAKANG M/KAR SAYA".
A7	"(b)...TIBA-TIBA ENJIN M/KAR SAYA MATI DAN SAYA BERHENTI DISEBELAH KIRI JALAN UNTUK MELIHAT ENJIN M/KAR SAYA. PADA MASA YANG SAMA SAYA TERDENGAR BUNYI DENTUMAN YANG JUAT DARI ARAH BELAKANG".

Jadual 8 mendapat terdapat beberapa penggunaan konjungsi antara perenggan yang telah digunakan oleh dalam membuat aduan berkaitan dengan kemalangan yang dialami mereka. Konjungsi ini merupakan penyambung antara dua perenggan bagi menampakkan tautan antara satu sama lain bagi meneruskan satu idea yang sama antara perenggan.

RUMUSAN

Secara keseluruhan, kajian ini telah mengenalpasti dan menghuraikan analisis tekstual dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya. Laporan polis sesuatu perkara yang sangat penting bagi memberikan gambaran awal kepada seorang pegawai polis bagi melakukan penyiasatan terhadap sesuatu kemalangan yang terjadi. Selain itu, berpandukan laporan polis juga, Jabatan Siasatan dan Penguatkuasaan Trafik (JSPT) Bukit Aman akan dapat melakukan menganalisis berkaitan dengan data kemalangan yang telah berlaku pada tahun semasa selain mencari punca berlakunya kemalangan tersebut.

Hasil daripada penelitian mendapat bahawa elemen yang terdapat dalam analisis tekstual yang dikemukakan oleh Fairclough (1995) telah digunakan oleh pengadu dalam membuat laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya yang dialami mereka iaitu tatabahasa (tema); leksikal (metafora); dan kohesi. Menerusi elemen tatabahasa (tema), pengadu hanya menggunakan tema penceritaan dalam laporan kes kemalangan yang mereka alami. Hal ini disebabkan oleh pengadu ingin memberitahu atau menjelaskan kepada pegawai polis situasi sebenar berlakunya kemalangan tersebut. Kebiasaannya golongan pengadu akan menceritakan kemalangan daripada sebelum, semasa dan selepas kemalangan berlaku. Oleh itu, tema penceritaan sahaja yang telah dikenalpasti serta dianalisis dalam kajian ini.

Berkaitan dengan elemen leksikal (metafora) pula, pengadu akan membuat cuba memberikan gambaran bahawa mereka berada dalam keadaan yang tidak bersalah dan akan cuba meletakkan kesalahan kepada orang lain. Sebagai contohnya ayat “...APABILA SAYA SAMPAI DI KM 9 JALAN KUANTAN-KEMAMAN TIBA-TIBA TANPA SAYA SEDARI M/SIKAL YHG SAYA TUNGGANG TELAH TERLANGGAR PADA SEBUAH M/KAR NO KAJ XXX YANG DI LETAKAN DI BAHU JALAN TANPA SEBARANG PAPAN TANDA AMARAN”. Menerusi ayat ini, jelas dilihat pengadu memberikan gambaran bahawa pemilik kenderaan lain yang terlibat dalam kemalangan tersebut bersalah kerana tidak meletakkan sebarang papan tanda amaran walaupun keadaan sebenar kemalangan masih lagi belum diketahui oleh seseorang pegawai polis yang menyiasat kes berkenaan.

Seterusnya adalah elemen kohesi yang dapat dibahagikan kepada dua bahagian iaitu kohesi leksikal pengulangan dan kohesi leksikal konjungsi. Kohesi leksikal pengulangan pula terbahagi kepada empat iaitu Pengulangan Sama Tepat; Pengulangan Sinonim; Pengulangan Superordinat; dan Pengulangan Kelas Kata Umum. Menerusi laporan polis kes kemalangan, didapati bahawa hanya tiga leksikal pengulangan yang digunakan oleh pengadu dalam membuat laporan polis, iaitu leksikal Pengulangan Sama Tepat; Pengulangan Sinonim; dan Pengulangan Superordinat.

Elemen yang terakhir yang adalah elemen Leksikal Konjungsi. Elemen ini merupakan bentuk atau unit linguistik yang mempunyai penghubung, pengganding atau penghubung antara perkataan untuk kata, frasa dengan frasa, klausa dengan klausa, ayat dengan ayat, dan sebagainya. Dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan yang di telah di analisis didapati bahawa hanya empat jenis konjungsi yang telah dikenalpasti, iaitu Konjungsi koordinatif; Konjungsi subordinatif; Konjungsi antara ayat; dan Konjungsi antara perenggan. Konjungsi ini berfungsi sebagai penghubung kepada unsur ayat, perenggan, sintaksis, dan sebagainya sama ada melalui klausa, frasa atau kata. Melalui laporan polis kes kemalangan yang di analisis, jenis konjungsi koordinatif telah digunakan oleh pengadu dalam membuat aduan. Antara perkataan yang sering digunakan oleh pengadu ialahs eperti “serta”; “dan”; dan “terus”. Selain itu, jenis konjungsi subordinatif pula daripada dua belas

unsur, hanya terdapat tujuh sahaja penggunaannya telah dikenalpasti dalam laporan polis yang di analisis. Unsur-unsur berikut ialah Penanda hubungan waktu; Penanda hubungan sebab; Penanda hubungan syarat; Penanda hubungan pengandaian; Penanda hubungan hasil; Penanda hubungan cara; dan Penanda hubungan atribut. Jenis yang seterusnya adalah konjungsi antara ayat. Menerusi konjungsi jenis ini, didapati bahawa penggunaan oleh pengadu amat jelas dalam laporan polis yang di analisis. Hal ini disebabkan oleh, pengadu cuba untuk menggabungkan beberapa ayat untuk dijadikan satu ayat yang jitu bagi memberikan gambaran awal kepada pihak polis berkaitan dengan kemalangan yang telah berlaku. Penggunaan beberapa kata hubung seperti “*tetapi*” dan “*kemudian*” telah digunakan dalam laporan tersebut. Oleh itu, penggunaan konjungsi jenis ini dilihat amatlah penting bagi menggabungkan ayat agar nampak lebih teratur dan bermakna. Seterusnya didapati bahawa pengadu juga menggunakan konjungsi jenis antara perenggan dalam membuat laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya yang mereka dialami. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan penggunaan beberapa perkataan seperti “*dalam kejadian ini*”; “*selepas itu*”; dan “*pada masa yang sama*”. Perkataan ini telah digunakan oleh pengadu dalam menyambung perenggan dengan perenggan yang lain bagi menyatukan rentetan cerita berlaku dalam kes kemalangan. Oleh itu, cerita dalam laporan yang dilakukan tersebut akan nampak lebih realistik serta memudahkan pegawai polis memahami situasi sebenar berlakunya kemalangan itu.

KESIMPULAN

Kajian yang telah dilakukan ini memfokuskan kepada kajian analisis wacana kritis dalam penelitian terhadap wacana tekstual yang terdapat dalam laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya yang dapat dimanfaatkan oleh golongan masyarakat serta jabatan PDRM. Pada masa yang sama, analisis yang dilaksanakan ini dapat melihat bagaimana sesuatu bahasa yang digunakan dapat diadaptasi dalam masyarakat terutamanya dalam membuat laporan polis berkaitan dengan kes kemalangan yang dialami. Kajian yang dilakukan ini menunjukkan bahawa wacana tekstual merupakan aspek yang penting yang harus diketengahkan bagi memberi panduan kepada golongan masyarakat dalam membuat sesuatu laporan polis. Aspek wacana tekstual iaitu tatabahasa (tema), leksikal (metafora) dan kohesi haruslah selari bagi mendapatkan sesuatu laporan polis yang mempunyai makna, lengkap dan mudah difahami oleh seorang pegawai polis dalam melakukan siasatan terhadap laporan yang diterima. Secara keseluruhan, kajian ini telah menambahkan lagi sumber rujukan dalam bidang wacana selain berjaya meneroka dengan lebih jauh berkaitan bidang kepolisan terutamanya dalam bidang penulisan laporan polis kes kemalangan jalan raya yang bersandarkan kepada teori analisis wacana kritis Fairclough (1995). Oleh itu, pembukaan dimensi baru dalam bidang wacana ini bukan sahaja mampu menambahkan dan meningkatkan peranan bidang ilmuan namun turut menyumbangkan ilmu yang bermanfaat dalam kehidupan masyarakat. Kajian yang telah dilakukan ini mempunyai implikasi yang sangat besar kepada bidang kepolisan dalam menambahkan lagi ilmu berkaitan dengan penulisan yang bermaklumat agar setiap laporan polis yang dilakukan dapat memudahkan lagi proses penyiasatan oleh seseorang pegawai penyiasat. Kajian yang dilakukan ini juga dapat digunakan oleh pengkaji lain yang akan mengkaji dalam bidang yang sama iaitu bidang wacana dalam penulisan rasmi yang lain seperti penulisan minit mesyuarat, penulisan laporan harian dan sebagainya.

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ANIMASI CERITA RAKYAT PEKAKA BERBERITA AKIM YANG CERDIK DAN CENGKIH

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertitik tolak daripada pengamatan terhadap kajian-kajian ilmiah sedia ada yang rata-rata menjelaskan bahawa kajian tentang cerita rakyat melalui animasi *Pekaka Berberita* terbitan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP). Sehingga kini, belum ada kajian yang menyeluruh terhadap cerita rakyat berbentuk animasi. Hal ini demikian kerana, dengan adanya wujud ruang ilmiah yang menuntut kepada satu pengkajian ilmiah khusus. Bertitik tolak daripada kenyataan di atas, kajian ini berhasrat untuk mengisi ruang tersebut dengan meneliti tentang cerita rakyat animasi terbitan DBP ini. Kajian ini menggariskan dua objektif utama, iaitu mengenal pasti dan membincangkan wacana skrip cerita rakyat elemen andaian. Sehubungan itu, kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kepustakaan dan kajian menganalisis data. Selanjutnya, kajian ini menerapkan dengan menggunakan teori wacana oleh Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) yang menekankan elemen ketiga iaitu elemen andaian dalam menganalisis cerita rakyat animasi *Akim Yang Cerdik dan Cengkih*. Selain daripada itu, data-data skrip animasi cerita rakyat tersebut didokumentasikan dalam bentuk bertulis bagi tujuan analisis. Hasil dapatan kajian ini berhasil menerapkan nilai-nilai cerita rakyat dalam kalangan masyarakat terutamanya murid sekolah rendah. Kesimpulannya, animasi cerita rakyat *Pekaka Berberita* dapat diterima masyarakat kini meskipun telah diadaptasikan dalam pelbagai bentuk animasi. Diharapkan kajian akan datang dapat memberi fokus terhadap cerita rakyat ini terutamanya dalam bentuk animasi.

Kata Kunci: *Animasi, Cerita Rakyat, Wacana, Pekaka Berberita, Wacana Animasi*

ABSTRACT

This study is based on observations of existing scientific studies that averagely explains the study of folklore through animation *Pekaka Berberita* published by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP). To date, there has been no comprehensive study of animated folklore. This is because, with the existence of a scientific space that demands a specific scientific study. Starting from the above statement, this study intends to fill the space by examining the animated folklore published by DBP. This study outlines two main objectives, namely to identify and discuss the discourse of folklore scripts element assumptions. Accordingly, this study uses the library method and the study analyzes the data. Furthermore, this study applies using the discourse theory analysis approach by Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) which emphasizes the third element which is the element of assumptions in analyzing the animated folk tales of *Akim Yang Cerdik dan Cengkih*. Apart from that, the folklore animated script data was documented in written form for analysis purposes. The results of this study successfully apply the values of folklore among the community, especially primary school students. In conclusion, the animation of *Pekaka Berberita* folklore can be accepted by the community today even though it has been adapted in various forms of animation. It is hoped that future studies can focus on these folk tales, especially in the form of animation.

Keyword: *Animation, Folklore, Discourse, Pekaka Berberita, Animation Discourse*

PENGENALAN

Animasi pertama di Malaysia bermula pada tahun 1956 menerusi penciptaan logo filem negara, iaitu logo seekor harimau. Tujuan ini dihasilkan adalah untuk tayangan filem percuma pertama di kampung-kampung bagi kempen kerajaan sempena pilihanraya. Lanjutan itu, animasi Malaysia terus berkembang sekitar tahun 1990-an. Pada tahun 1994 telah berkembang pesat, iklan majalah *Gila-Gila* yang menggunakan watak animasi daripada majalah-majalah telah dihasilkan dengan tujuan mempromosikan majalah *Gila-Gila*. Kebiasaannya animasi atau juga dikenali sebagai kartun begitu diminati oleh golongan kanak-kanak kerana perwatakan setiap watak kartun yang dicipta oleh *animator* cukup menghiburkan penonton dan menarik perhatian umum. Perkembangan animasi negara dilihat semakin berkembang dan seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi animasi ketika ini (Mohammed Shahemey Azmi, 2015). Filem animasi pendek yang pertama adalah *Hikayat Sang Kancil* dan ditayangkan pada tahun 1983. Filem animasi pendek seterusnya di antara tahun 1984 dan 1987 adalah *Sang kancil dan Monyet*, *Sang Kancil dan Buaya*, *Gagak Yang Bijak*, *Arnab Yang Sombong* dan *Singa Yang Haloba* (Mohammed Shahemey Azmi, 2015). Cerita rakyat Melayu ialah sebuah cerita yang berasal dari masyarakat dan berkembang dalam masyarakat pada masa lampau. Selain itu, cerita rakyat Melayu menjadi ciri unik setiap bangsa yang mempunyai suatu kebudayaan beraneka ragam, merangkumi kekayaan budaya dan sejarah. Pada umumnya, cerita-cerita rakyat Melayu yang diperoleh mengisahkan tentang sesuatu kebudayaan masyarakat bangsa itu sendiri. Kajian ini dijalankan adalah berdasarkan pemerhatian kajian terhadap peranan animasi cerita rakyat menerusi animasi cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita*. Di sebalik peranan tersebut, tersembunyi persoalan tentang skrip animasi wacana cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita* terhadap murid sekolah rendah. Kajian-kajian terhadap animasi cerita rakyat yang hanya terpengaruh dan dipengaruhi oleh animasi daripada luar negara (Muhamad Syahman Mahdi, Yusmilayati Yunos & Mohd Yuszaidy Yusoff, 2019). Keadaan ini berlaku akibat kurang pembikinan filem-filem tempatan dan penulisan skrip animasi menyebabkan kajian ini perlu dirincikan dengan menggunakan analisis wacana menerusi animasi cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita*. Hal ini juga menggambarkan seolah-olah negara kita ketandusan filem-filem animasi cerita rakyat dan kurang berkebolehan. Kajian terdahulu tentang perkara tersebut melibatkan kajian Normaliza Abd Rahim (2018) yang mengkaji tentang teks dan tulisan terhadap cerita rakyat, pantun, sajak, lirik dan lain-lain. Berikutnya daripada itu, kajian tentang animasi cerita rakyat di Malaysia perlu dilakukan. Dengan penyatuan masalah, kajian ini memperlihatkan skrip animasi cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita*. Oleh itu, kajian ini akan mengenal pasti dan membincangkan wacana skrip cerita rakyat serta menggunakan analisis wacana elemen andaian yang memperlihatkan pandangan terhadap cerita rakyat.

SOROTAN KAJIAN

Kajian oleh Hartini Mohd Ali & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2017) yang memfokuskan nilai yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu cerita rakyat yang dikaji. Dalam kajian ini, elemen bahasa menjadi perkara yang penting selain penulis berkarya dalam menghasilkan sebuah lagu. Pemilihan lagu “Bebaskan” melalui animasi filem *Frozen* yang telah mula ditayangkan pada 2013 telah diubah suai versi ke dalam bahasa Melayu. Keputusan kajian telah mendapat terdapat pengaruh lapisan masyarakat dalam lagu “Bebaskan” menerusi penggunaan kata kerja dalam lirik lagu cerita rakyat ini. Keputusan kajian Hartini Mohd Ali & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2017) seiring dengan kajian yang dijalankan oleh Siti Noor Riha Sulong & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2017) yang menggunakan lirik lagu cerita rakyat untuk mendapatkan nilai dalam kajian yang dijalankan. Lanjutan itu, pendedahan cerita rakyat membentuk ketamadunan masyarakat melalui nilai yang ditunjukkan dalam cerita tersebut.

Kajian yang dijalankan oleh Asmidah Alwi, Harryizman Harun & Azliza Othman (2019) mengenai cerita rakyat. Kajian yang dijalankan membincangkan mengenai melindungi cerita rakyat Malaysia melalui permainan pengembaraan yang di buat untuk remaja. Dalam kajian ini, cerita rakyat Bawang Putih dan Bawang Merah dipilih sebagai asas dalam pembikinan permainan pengembaraan dari garis panduan permainan dan dari penggunaan remaja. Elemen kedua digunakan untuk merancang dan mengembangkan permainan yang berasaskan cerita rakyat yang dijenamakan Orkid Emas dalam kajian ini. Hasil kajian diperoleh kedua-dua elemen permainan pengembaran dari garis panduan dan penggunaan, Orkid Emas berjaya dirancang dan dikembangkan menggunakan gabungan elemen. Oleh hal yang demikian, remaja khususnya memberi maklum balas yang positif mengenai reka bentuk dan pembangunan Orkid Emas dan aspek perlindungan cerita rakyat. Lantaran itu, keputusan kajian yang dilakukan oleh Asmidah Alwi, Harryizman Harun & Azliza Othman (2019) tidak dipersejuki oleh Noor Hasnoor Mohamad Nor, Eizah Mat Hussain & Ahmad Ramizu Abdullah (2019) kerana kajian yang dilakukan hanya berfokuskan kepada permainan video dalam menarik minat remaja. Namun begitu, kajian Asmidah Alwi, Harryizman Harun & Azliza Othman (2019) berfokus kepada permainan video dan kajian ini selari dengan kajian oleh Sutji Hartiningsih & Retno Asih Wulandari (2020) di mana lagu permainan kanak-kanak yang digunakan dalam bentuk karakter permainan kanak-kanak mengeratkan makna kebersamaan, tanggungjawab dan nilai-nilai sosial.

Seterusnya, kajian oleh Sutji Hartiningsih & Retno Asih Wulandari (2020) juga menyatakan bahawa nilai lagu permainan kanak-kanak yang digunakan dalam bentuk karakter permainan kanak-kanak mengeratkan makna kebersamaan, tanggungjawab dan niai-nilai sosial. Kajian oleh Sutji Hartiningsih & Retno Asih Wulandari (2020) mengfokuskan tentang lagu revitalisasi permainan kanak-kanak iaitu lagu permainan kanak-kanak dalam membentuk watak remaja. Keputusan kajian oleh Sutji Hartiningsih & Retno Asih Wulandari (2020) menunjukkan bahawa kebangunan dan kesejahteraan kembali lagu permainan kanak-kanak tradisional dengan sarat pendidikan moral dan sosial. Walau bagaimanapun, kajian oleh Sutji Hartiningsih & Retno Asih Wulandari (2020) mendapat keputusan kajian yang dijalankan hampir sama dengan kajian Noraien Mansor & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2017) yang menyatakan bahawa lirik lagu cerita rakyat ini memberi kebaikan terhadap lapisan masyarakat terutama golongan kanak-kanak, remaja dan orang dewasa dalam memahami cerita rakyat melalui lirik lagu. Hal ini jelas apabila golongan kanak-kanak ini faham akan nilai dan jalan cerita yang ingin disampaikan dalam lirik lagu tersebut.

Kajian tentang cerita rakyat oleh Xiaohui, Lay, Sabariah Md Rashid & Wue (2020) yang mengatakan bahawa sastera Cina moden yang paling banyak diterjemahkan memperlihatkan pelbagai cerita rakyat yang sepenuhnya tersemat dan terkandung dalam gambar yang disajikan dengan nama wataknya. Kajian oleh Xiaohui, Lay, Sabariah Md Rashid & Wue (2020) berfokus kepada novel Bian Cheng membandingkan gambar nama dalam versi Cina asli dan versi bahasa Inggeris yang diterjemahkan oleh Kinkley dalam usaha untuk mendedahkan bagaimana suara penterjemah dicerminkan dengan teknik terjemahan yang berbeza-beza. Hasil kajian oleh Xiaohui, Lay, Sabariah Md Rashid & Wue (2020) menunjukkan bahawa budaya sumber yang rumit harus diberi perhatian yang cukup dan tepat melalui artikulasi suara penterjemah yang tepat sehingga gambar yang setara dan serupa dapat disajikan dan disampaikan dengan berjaya terjemahan. Kajian oleh Xiaohui, Lay, Sabariah Md Rashid & Wue (2020) hampir setara dengan kajian oleh Hartini Mohd Ali & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2017) yang mengfokuskan nilai yang ada dalam lirik lagu cerita rakyat yang dikaji. Dalam kajian ini, eleman bahasa menjadi perkara yang penting selain penulis berkarya dalam mencipta sebuah lagu.

Kajian tentang cerita rakyat oleh Muhammad Safuan Ismail, Roslina Abu Bakar & Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi (2018) mempaparkan cerita jenaka Melayu yang menggunakan medium cerita rakyat ditafsirkan oleh masyarakat tidak menjiwa mereka kerana dianggap lapuk ditelan zaman. Kajian oleh Muhammad Safuan Ismail, Roslina Abu Bakar & Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi (2018) menumpukan kepada cerita rakyat Awang Lurus, Pak Pandir, Pak Kaduk

dan Si Luncai bagi menyanggah pandangan masyarakat mengenai sifat positif yang ada dalam cerita-cerita ini. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa cerita-cerita jenaka Melayu tidak memperlihatkan kelemahan masyarakat Melayu tradisional tetapi mempunyai keperibadian yang tinggi. Kajian oleh Muhammad Safuan Ismail, Roslina Abu Bakar & Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi (2018) selari dengan Asmidah Alwi, Harryizman Harun & Azliza Othman (2019) yang menggunakan cerita rakyat Bawang Putih dan Bawang Merah sebagai permainan video bagi penggunaan remaja. Selain itu, kajian oleh Siti Fatimah Mamat, Roslina Abu Bakar & Arbai'e Sujud (2019) mengatakan bahawa cerita binatang terutamanya cerita rakyat diseluruh dunia mempunyai watak yang sama iaitu ciri-ciri sebagai pemimpin. Kajian oleh Siti Fatimah Mamat, Roslina Abu Bakar & Arbai'e Sujud (2019) memfokuskan terhadap cerita rakyat Sang Kancil dan Memerang yang mempunyai keberhasilan adab yang ditonjolkan dalam peradaban masyarakat Melayu terutamanya kanak-kanak. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa cerita binatang terutamanya membawa watak seperti kelakuan manusia yang mempunyai budi pekerti dan jalan cerita yang dipertontonkan memberi pengajaran dan nilai tauladan kepada masyarakat. Kajian oleh Siti Fatimah Mamat, Roslina Abu Bakar & Arbai'e Sujud (2019) seiring dengan kajian oleh Normaliza Abd Rahim, Awang Azman Awang Pawi & Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi (2018) yang mengatakan bahawa nilai yang ada dalam cerita rakyat dapat memberi pengajaran dan inspirasi kepada generasi muda.

Selanjutnya, kajian oleh Roslina Abu Bakar (2020) mengatakan bahawa cerita rakyat Melayu dan penyampaiannya adalah salah satu warisan khas Melayu. Kajian oleh Roslina Abu Bakar (2020) juga memfokuskan keunikan bahasa yang digunakan dalam penyampaian cerita rakyat Melayu menggunakan puisi dan hiperbolik untuk mengimbangkan dan meningkatkan kesan dalam menceritakan kisah tersebut. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa sifat penceritaan itu dipersembahkan dalam bentuk animasi menerusi media tradisional dan teknologi. Kajian oleh Roslina Abu Bakar (2020) hampir sejarah dengan kajian oleh Faryna Mohd Khalis & Normah Mustaffa (2017) juga menyatakan bahawa selain jalan cerita, reka bentuk watak juga menjadi tulang belakang dalam animasi. Sehubungan dengan itu, kajian oleh Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi, Awang Azma Awang Pawi & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) menyatakan bahawa penemuan koleksi khas cerita kanak-kanak berbahasa Melayu di University of Leiden, Belanda menunjukkan masyarakat Melayu tradisional menjaga bahan bacaan yang sesuai bagi kegunaan kanak-kanak di sana. Kajian oleh Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi, Awang Azma Awang Pawi & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) juga berfokus kepada tiga cerita dalam kisah kanak-kanak 26 Mei Koleksi 1862 yang tidak mempunyai tajuk tertentu, hanya dikenali sebagai kisah 1, kisah 2 dan cerita kisah 3 dan 2 terkandung dalam koleksi cerita perumpamaan yang sukar dikenali oleh generasi muda. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa terdapat cerita rakyat yang mempunyai fungsi tertentu dalam memberi manfaat kepada kanak-kanak serta kurang terdedah kepada kisah-kisah warisan nenek moyang mereka. Kajian oleh Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi, Awang Azma Awang Pawi & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) seiring dengan kajian yang dijalankan oleh Normaliza Abd Rahim, Awang Azman Awang Pawi & Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi (2018) mengenai cerita rakyat Melayu di mana 16 nilai yang disarankan oleh Falsafah Pendidikan Negara telah digunakan dan kajian ini turut memilih sepuluh animasi cerita rakyat daripada Pekaka Bercerita. Justeru, kajian ini ingin mengenal pasti dan membincangkan wacana skrip animasi cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita*.

METODOLOGI

Bahagian ini akan menyentuh tentang keadah-kaedah yang diguna pakai bagi menjayakan kajian ini. Kajian ini merujuk dua siri animasi cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita* iaitu animasi cerita rakyat *Akim yang Cerdik* dan *Cengkih* yang ditulis oleh Normaliza Abd Rahim (2018). Siri animasi cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita* ini diterbitkan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka melalui pengstoran ‘Google Play’

Store' di telefon pintar. Siri animasi cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita* mempunyai 33 siri animasi cerita rakyat. Namun, kajian ini hanya memfokuskan kepada dua siri animasi cerita rakyat sahaja iaitu *Akim yang Cerdik* dan *Cengkih*. Penyelidik menggunakan teori analisis wacana oleh Normaliza Abd Rahim (2019) yang mengandungi tiga elemen iaitu kandungan, konteks dan andaian. Elemen andaian terbahagi kepada tiga aspek iaitu pendapat, perujukan dan persoalan. Aspek pendapat ialah mengenai pandangan sesuatu perkara yang diujarkan oleh seseorang. Dalam bahagian pendapat ini kebiasaanya boleh timbul idea baru, penyelesaian masalah dan sebagainya. Seterusnya, aspek perujukan lebih menerangkan berkenaan sesuatu perkara yang ingin diperkatakan. Oleh yang demikian, perujukan ini boleh jadi sama ada dirujuk benda yang berada disekeliling individu tersebut atau benda yang jauh dari pandangan yang membawa kepada perkara yang pernah individu lain mengalami peristiwa berkenaan. Manakala, aspek adalah persoalan melibatkan perbincangan yang penting seperti mesyuarat, perbincangan membuat keputusan dan sebagainya. Persoalan pula memerlukan jawapan daripada apa yang dipertanyakan. Oleh itu, persoalan ini ditanya atas sebab memerlukan perhatian pendengar terhadap apa yang sedang dibincangkan dan memerlukan persefahaman dalam topik yang dibincangkan.

Sinopsis Siri Animasi

Akim yang Cerdik

Pada zaman dahulu ada sebuah negeri bernama Andalas. Negeri Andalas sering dilanda banjir. Setiap kali banjir, raja negeri Andalas iaitu Raja Hasan akan menyuruh rakyatnya berpindah. Setiap kali banjir, semua tanaman dan harta benda akan musnah. Akibat kemusnahan ini, rakyat hidup dalam keadaan sedih. Dihujung negeri itu, tinggal seorang budak bernama Akim bersama-sama ibu dan gajahnya. Mereka hidup dengan bercucuk tanam. Pada setiap pagi, Akim akan memberi makan kepada sekumpulan Burung Jemput. Walaupun Negeri Andalas sering dilanda banjir, namun rumah Akim akan terselamat daripada banjir kerana dia dan gajahnya selalu membersihkan kawasan rumah. Dia akan membersihkan parit serta membuat benteng disekeliling kawasan itu. Pada suatu hari, Akim pergi menemui Raja Hasan. Akim menawarkan khidmatnya untuk membantu orang kampung dibawah pemerintahan Raja Hasan. Raja Hasan tidak mempunyai pilihan, lalu baginda pun bersetuju. Setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Raja Hasan, Akim berlari mendapatkan gajahnya. Akim mengarahkan gajahnya untuk pergi ke kawasan yang selalu dinaiki air. Burung-burung jemput juga tidak ketinggalan membantu. Gajahnya mendalamkan sungai dan membetulkan aliran air. Kemudian, mereka membersihkan sampah yang terkumpul dan mengangkat pohon-pohon yang telah tumbang ke tepi tebing. Setelah selesai, Akim bergerak ke tempat lain. Dengan bantuan burung-burung jemput, Akim dapat mengenal pasti kawasan yang harus dibersihkan. Apabila semuanya telah bersih, Akim dan gajahnya membuat haluan untuk rakyat berjalan. Selang beberapa hari kemudia, hujan turun dengan lebat. Rakyat sudah bersedia untuk berpindah. Alangkah terkejutnya apabila mereka mendapati negeri mereka tidak banjir. Mereka berasa gembira kerana harta benda tidak musnah. Raja Hasan bersyukur dan berpuas hati. Baginda mengucapkan terima kasih dan memberikan harta kepada Akim. Selang beberapa bulan kemudian, tiba musim bercucuk tanam. Akim memanggil sahabat-sahabatnya si burung jemput. Rakyat juga ada yang bercucuk tanam dan membersihkan tempat. Mereka bergotong-royong bersama-sama. Raja Hasan berpuas hati melihat tanaman yang subur, rakyat yang gembira dan cuaca yang baik. Selepas peristiwa itu, Raja Hasan amat sayangkan Akim. Raja Hasan juga menawarkan kepada Akim akan jawatan Perdana Menteri apabila Akim besar kelak.

Cengkih

Dahulu, ada sebuah kerajaan yang mengalami masalah mulut berbau. Raja mereka pun menghadapi penyakit yang sama dan menyebabkan raja mengarahkan kepada rakyatnya untuk memakai penutup

mulut menggunakan topeng jika hendak bercakap. Raja Ali cuba menyelesikan masalah ini, tetapi gagal. Suatu hari, ketika puteri sedang bermain-main di taman istana, datang seekor burung hinggap di dahan pokok tempat puteri bermain. Tiba-tiba, burung itu melihat puteri Jelita bermain dengan keadaan pelik sambil menutup mulut. Burung itu menarik perhatian Puteri Jelita. Puteri terus berhenti bermain dan pergi ke dahan pokok di mana burung itu hinggap. Burung itu memberi puteri cengih yang di ambil daripada pokok yang dihinggap. Puteri terus memakan cengkikh yang diberikan oleh burung itu dan terkejut kerana nafasnya sudah tidak berbau. Puteri segera memberitahu bapanya Raja Ali akan peristiwa itu. Lalu Raja Ali terus mengarahkan rakyatnya untuk memakan dan menanam pokok cengih di negerinya. Sejak daripada kejadian itu, rakyat sangat gembira kerana dapat bercakap antara satu sama lain tanpa perlu menutup mulut akibat penyakit yang mereka alami.

KEPUTUSAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

Animasi cerita rakyat berfungsi sebagai medium animasi hiburan bagi merangsang kreativiti dan daya fikir masyarakat. Jalan cerita yang menarik akan menghasilkan sesebuah karya sastera yang mempunyai matlamat tertentu terutama dalam kepada golongan kanak-kanak. Penyelidikan ini mengetengahkan animasi certa rakyat yang dipilih selari dengan pengalaman dilalui oleh masyarakat. Animasi cerita yang dipertontonkan mengandungi nilai-nilai yang boleh memberi manfaat bukan sahaja kanak-kanak tetapi semua lapisan masyarakat.. Hal ini dapat dilihat melalui cerita *Akim yang Cerdik* dan *Cengkikh* menerusi siri cerita rakyat *Pekaka Bercerita*.

Aspek Pendapat dalam Animasi Cerita Rakyat

Akim yang Cerdik

Jadual 1: Pendapat menerusi skrip animasi *Akim yang Cerdik*

S1	<i>"Walaupun Negeri Andalus sering dilanda banjir, rumah Akim akan terselamat daripada banjir kerana dia dan gajahnya selalu membersihkan kawasan rumah. Dia akan membersihkan parit serta membuat benteng disekeliling kawasan itu," Kata Burung Pekaka menerangkan situasi Negeri Andalus yang sering banjir.</i>
S2	<i>"Ampun tuanku. Hamba ingin menolong negeri ini. Tidak salah jika hamba mencuba daripada tidak membuat apa-apa," kata Akim kepada Raja Hasan terhadap masalah yang dihadapi oleh penduduk kampung.</i>

Jadual 1 di atas menunjukkan elemen andaian melalui aspek pendapat bagi S1 dan S2. Perbualan di atas menunjukkan perbualan yang berbeza situasi. Perbualan S1 memperlihatkan penerangan terhadap Burung Pekaka sebagai pencerita yang menjelaskan keadaan negeri Andalus yang sering dilanda banjir apabila hujan turun dengan lebat. Dalam itu juga, ada seorang rakyat yang bernama Akim tinggal dihujung kampung bersama-sama ibu dan gajahnya. Walaupun tinggal di Negeri Andalus yang sering berlaku banjir, rumah Akim akan terselamat daripada banjir itu. Misalnya, *"rumah Akim akan terselamat daripada banjir kerana dia dan gajahnya selalu membersihkan kawasan rumah. Dia akan membersihkan parit serta membuat benteng disekeliling kawasan itu"*, menunjukkan bahawa pendapat yang digambarkan oleh Burung Pekaka ialah Akim sering membersihkan kawasan rumah bersama-sama dengan gajahnya dengan membuat benteng disekeliling kawasan rumah. Hal ini demikian kerana, Akim tidak mahu rumahnya terjejas daripada dilanda banjir. Dalam pada itu, Akim dan ibunya mementingkan kebersihan dalam kawasan rumah mereka. Di samping itu juga, Akim berpendapat jika kawasan rumah bersih tanpa ada sebarang daun-daun kering tersumbat di parit berhampiran rumah mereka, banjir tidak akan berlaku. Jadi, Akim mengambil keputusan untuk menjaga kebersihan rumah bagi keselesaan keluarganya dalam

jangka masa yang panjang. Perbualan S2 di atas pula menunjukkan perbualan antara Akim dengan Raja Hasan. Perbualan mereka seakan serius untuk menyelesaikan masalah yang hendak dihadapi. Pendapat yang terkandung dalam perbualan di atas menunjukkan Akim mempunyai pendapat sendiri dalam membantu penduduk di kampung Negeri Andalas. Misalnya, “*Hamba ingin menolong negeri ini. Tidak salah jika hamba mencuba daripada tidak membuat apa-apa*”, menunjukkan bahawa Akim ikhlas ingin membantu Raja Hasan dalam menyelesaikan masalah yang ditanggung oleh Raja Hasan. Justeru, penyataan berbentuk pendapat di atas memperlihatkan bahawa Akim menawarkan khidmatnya dalam membantu orang kampung menyelesaikan masalah yang dihadapi. Sehubungan dengan itu, Akim juga tidak melakukan sebarang aktiviti dan dari situ timbulnya idea untuk menawarkan khidmatnya dalam membantu orang kampung kepada Raja Hasan. Dalam pada itu, Akim tidak mahu masanya terbuang begitu sahaja tanpa ada sebarang perkara yang tidak dilakukan walhal Akim tahu penduduk kampung yang lain sedang menghadapi masalah. Walau bagaimanapun, Raja Hasan setuju menggunakan khidmat Akim dalam membantu menyelesaikan masalah banjir yang mereka alami.

Cengkih

Jadual 2: Pendapat menerusi skrip animasi Cengkih

S3	“Wahai rakyat jelata sekalian, beta mahu kamu semua menanam pokok ini. Setelah pokoknya berbunga, kamu makanlah bunga-bunganya” kata Raja Ali kepada rakyatnya.
S4	“Saya tidak suka makan semut kerana ia membuatkan mulut saya berbau busuk. Kita mesti mengosok gigi selepas makan. Jika tidak mulut kita akan berbau” Burung Pekaka memberitahu kepada penonton.

Jadual 2 di atas menunjukkan elemen andaian melalui aspek pendapat bagi S3 dan S4. Perbualan di atas menunjukkan perbualan antara Raja Ali dengan rakyatnya. Perbualan S3 memperlihatkan Raja Ali sedang memberitahu perkara yang penting kepada rakyatnya. Dalam pada itu, rakyat dibawah pemerintahan Raja Ali menghadapi masalah di mana mereka mengalami masalah nafas berbau yang menyebabkan seluruh rakyatnya memakai penutup mulut bagi mengelakkan nafas mereka dihidu ketika bercakap. Misalnya, “*Wahai rakyat jelata sekalian, beta mahu kamu semua menanam pokok ini. Setelah pokoknya berbunga, kamu makanlah bunga-bunganya*”, menunjukkan bahawa pendapat Raja Ali tentang pokok yang diceritakan oleh Puteri Jelita yang boleh menghilangkan masalah nafas berbau mereka. Hal ini demikian kerana, pokok yang diperkatakan itu menghasilkan bunga yang boleh mengubati nafas berbau mereka. Bunga itu juga telah dinamakan sebagai bunga cengkih. Sehubungan dengan itu, Raja Ali mengarahkan rakyatnya untuk menanam pokok tersebut dan setelah pokok itu berbunga, Raja Ali meminta rakyatnya untuk memakan bunga tersebut. Walau bagaimanapun, Raja Ali berpendapat jika rakyatnya memakan bunga tersebut, nafas berbau mereka dapat diatasi. Perbualan S4 di atas pula menunjukkan perbualan antara Burung Pekaka dengan penonton animasi. Burung Pekaka sebagai pencerita animasi cerita ini. Pendapat yang terkandung dalam perbualan di atas memperlihatkan pekaka memberi pendapat untuk menjaga kebersihan gigi. Misalnya, “*Saya tidak suka makan semut kerana ia membuatkan mulut saya berbau busuk. Kita mesti mengosok gigi selepas makan. Jika tidak mulut kita akan berbau*”, menunjukkan bahawa pekaka peka terhadap kebersihan diri terutama kebersihan giginya. Dalam pada itu, pekaka juga menekankan agar mengosok gigi selepas makan. Hal ini demikian kerana, selepas makan, kebiasannya nafas akan berbau kerana pengambilan makanan yang dimakan. Oleh itu, kebersihan gigi juga penting selain menjaga kesihatan badan. Jika gigi bersih, badan juga akan sihat dari segala penyakit.

Aspek Perujukan dalam Animasi Cerita Rakyat

Akim yang Cerdik

Jadual 3: Perujukan menerusi skrip animasi Akim yang Cerdik

S5	<i>"Pada zaman dahulu ada sebuah negeri bernama Andalas. Negeri Andalas sering dilanda banjir," kata Burung Pekaka sebagai pembuka cerita mengenai Negeri Andalas.</i>
S1	<i>"Walaupun Negeri Andalas sering dilanda banjir, rumah Akim akan terselamat daripada banjir kerana dia dan gajahnya selalu membersihkan kawasan rumah. Dia akan membersihkan parit serta membuat benteng disekeliling kawasan itu," Kata Burung Pekaka menerangkan situasi Negeri Andalas yang sering banjir.</i>

Jadual 3 di atas menunjukkan elemen andaian melalui aspek perujukan bagi S5 dan S1. Perbualan S5 memperlihatkan penerangan terhadap Burung Pekaka sebagai pencerita yang menjelaskan keadaan negeri Andalas yang sering dilanda banjir apabila hujan turun dengan lebat. Misalnya, "*Pada zaman dahulu ada sebuah negeri bernama Andalas. Negeri Andalas sering dilanda banjir*", menunjukkan bahawa perujukan yang digambarkan oleh pekaka ialah negeri dibawah pemerintahan Raja Hasan. Dalam pada itu juga, pekaka merujuk sebuah negeri yang sering berlaku banjir. Negeri tersebut merupakan Negeri Andalas. Sehubungan dengan itu, Negeri Andalas juga merupakan negeri yang taat kepada pemerintahnya. Hal ini demikian kerana, rakyat Negeri Andalas mendengar titah raja supaya mereka berpindah ke tempat yang lebih selamat. Rakyat Negeri Andalas akur akan titah Raja Hasan tentang keselematan mereka. Perbualan S1 di atas pula menunjukkan perbualan antara Akim dengan Raja Hasan. Perujukan yang terkandung dalam perbualan di atas menunjukkan Akim sering membersihkan kawasan rumahnya. Misalnya, "*Walaupun Negeri Andalas sering dilanda banjir, rumah Akim akan terselamat daripada banjir kerana dia dan gajahnya selalu membersihkan kawasan rumah. Dia akan membersihkan parit serta membuat benteng disekeliling kawasan itu*," menunjukkan bahawa Akim ikhlas ingin membantu Raja Hasan dalam menyelesaikan masalah yang dihadapi oleh Raja Hasan. Justeru, penyataan berbentuk perujukan di atas memperlihatkan bahawa Akim sering membersihkan kawasan rumah bersama-sama gajah kesayangannya. Di samping itu, Akim akan membersihkan parit dengan membuang daun-daun kering di dalamnya supaya tidak tersumbat yang menyebabkan aliran air hujan tidak dapat mengalir. Tambahan pula, jika parit tersumbat, aliran air hujan akan terganggu dan menyebabkan kawasan rumahnya banjir. Oleh itu, Akim akan sentiasa membersihkan kawasan rumahnya agar tidak ditenggelami air.

Cengkih

Jadual 4: Perujukan menerusi skrip animasi Cengkih

S7	<i>"Murai hinggap di atas dahan berhampiran Puteri Jelita" kata Burung Pekaka menerangkan situasi jalan cerita.</i>
S8	<i>"Sambil mendengar, Raja Ali terhidu bau harum dari mulut Puteri Jelita, lalu Raja Ali melihat rupa bunga yang diceritakan Puteri Jelita" kata Burung Pekaka menerangkan situasi jalan cerita.</i>

Jadual 4 di atas menunjukkan elemen andaian melalui aspek perujukan bagi S7 dan S8. Perbualan S7 memperlihatkan Burung Pekaka sedang menceritakan kepada penonton situasi jalan cerita animasi. Perujukan yang ingin disampaikan dalam perbualan ini ialah merujuk kepada Murai yang

terbang hingga di dahan pokok. Misalnya, “*Murai hinggap di atas dahan berhampiran Puteri Jelita*”, menunjukkan bahawa Murai yang sedang berlegar-legar berhampiran taman istana sedang hinggap di sebuah dahan pokok. Dalam pada itu, Murai terlihat Puteri Jelita dan dayang-dayang sedang bermain. Tetapi, keadaan mereka bermain seakan pelik menyebabkan Murai hinggap di dahan lalu menghampiri Puteri Jelita. Di samping itu, Murai mendapati mereka bermain tidak mengeluarkan suara lalu Murai cuba untuk membantu mereka dengan memberikan bunga yang ia hinggap kepada Puteri Jelita. Walau bagaimanapun, Murai berjaya membantu Puteri Jelita dengan memberi bunga cengkih kepadanya. Perbualan S8 di atas pula menujukkan perbualan antara Burung Pekaka dengan penonton animasi. Burung Pekaka sebagai pencerita animasi cerita ini. Perujukan yang terkandung dalam perbualan di atas memperlihatkan pekaka memberi perujukan terhadap bunga cengkih yang diceritakan oleh Puteri Jelita kepada ayahnya Raja Ali. Misalnya, “*Sambil mendengar, Raja Ali terhidu bau harum dari mulut Puteri Jelita, lalu Raja Ali melihat rupa bunga yang diceritakan Puteri Jelita*”, menunjukkan bahawa bau haruman bunga cengkih yang harum keluar dari mulut Puteri Jelita. Hal ini demikian kerana, Puteri Jelita menceritakan kepada Raja Ali tentang sejenis bunga yang diberi oleh Murai kepadanya ketika dia serdang asyik bermain. Selepas itu, Puteri Jelita terus memasukkan bunga yang diberi oleh Murai ke dalam mulutnya. Alangkah terkejutnya nafas mulutnya tidak lagi berbau. Sehubungan dengan itu, Puteri Jelita terus menceritkan hal ini kepada Raja Ali. Kemudian, Raja Ali meminta Puteri Jelita untuk menunjukkan bunga yang di makan itu. Lalu, Puteri Jelita memberikan bunga cengkih itu kepada ayahnya. Akhirnya, Raja Ali meminta rakyatnya supaya menanam pokok itu dan apabila berbunga, mereka boleh makan bunga tersebut untuk menghilangkan penyakit nafas berbau mereka.

Aspek Persoalan dalam Animasi Cerita Rakyat

Akim yang Cerdik

Jadual 5: Persoalan menerusi skrip animasi Akim yang Cerdik

S9	“ <i>Adik-adik ingin menjadi seperti Akim?</i> ” Kata Burung Pekaka di pembukaan cerita.
S10	“ <i>Kamu hanya seorang kanak-kanak biasa. Mampukah kamu menyelesaikan musibah yang kita hadapi ini?</i> ”, kata Raja Hasan kepada Akim.

Jadual 5 di atas menunjukkan elemen andaian melalui aspek persoalan bagi S9 dan S10. Perbualan S9 memperlihatkan penerangan terhadap Burung Pekaka sebagai pencerita yang menjelaskan tentang seorang kanak-kanak yang bernama Akim. Misalnya, “*Adik-adik ingin menjadi seperti Akim?*”, menunjukkan bahawa persoalan yang digambarkan oleh pekaka mengenai seorang kanak-kanak terhadap kebijaksanaannya. Selain daripada itu, kebijasanaannya telah membuatkan Raja Hasan sayang akan Akim yang boleh membantu rakyat ketika dalam kesusahan. Tambahan pula, Akim menggunakan kebijaksanaannya dengan membantu penduduk kampung dengan membersihkan kawasan kampung dan membuat parit dengan haiwan kesayangannya gajah. Akim dan gajahnya sama-sama membersihkan kawasan kampung bagi mengelakkan dari berlakunya banjir. Oleh itu, tahap kebijaksanaannya membuatkan Raja Hasan ingin mengambil Akim sebagai perdana menteri kelak apabila Akim sudah meningkat dewasa. Perbualan S10 di atas pula menujukkan perbualan antara Raja Hasan dengan Akim. Persoalan yang terkandung dalam perbualan di atas menunjukkan Akim tidak menjangkau usianya untuk berfikir seperti orang dewasa dan ingin membantu penduduk kampung. Misalnya, “*Kamu hanya seorang kanak-kanak biasa. Mampukah kamu menyelesaikan musibah yang kita hadapi ini?*”, menunjukkan bahawa Akim ikhlas ingin membantu Raja Hasan dalam menyelesaikan masalah yang dihadapi oleh Raja Hasan. Justeru, pernyataan berbentuk persoalan di atas memperlihatkan bahawa Akim menggunakan kebijaksanaannya membantu penduduk kampung yang susah sekiranya berlaku banjir. Di samping itu juga, Raja

Hasan tidak dapat membayangkan usia Akim seperti berfikiran orang dewasa dapat membantu menyelesaikan masalah kampung mereka. Raja Hasan berfikir tidak munasabah untuk usia kanak-kanak seperti itu mengalas tanggungjawab yang besar dalam menyelesaikan masalah negeri. Justeru, Raja Hasan memberi peluang kepada Akim untuk membuktikan bahawa Akim dapat menjalankan amanah yang diberi dengan sebaiknya.

Cengkih

Jadual 6: Persoalan menerusi skrip animasi Cengkih

S3	<i>“Wahai rakyat jelata sekalian, beta mahu kamu semua menanam pokok ini” kata Raja Ali kepada rakyatnya.</i>
S12	<i>“Adik-adik jangan lupa mengosok gigi setiap hari ya?” kata Burung Pekaka kepada penonton.</i>

Jadual 6 di atas menunjukkan elemen andaian melalui aspek persoalan bagi S11 dan S12. Perbualan di atas menunjukkan perbualan antara Raja Ali dengan rakyatnya. Perbualan S3 memperlihatkan Raja Ali sedang memberitahu perkara yang penting kepada rakyatnya. Dalam pada itu, rakyat dibawah pemerintahan Raja Ali menghadapi masalah di mana mereka mengalami masalah nafas berbau yang menyebabkan seluruh rakyatnya memakai penutup mulut bagi mengelakkan nafas mereka dihidu ketika bercakap. Misalnya, *“Wahai rakyat jelata sekalian, beta mahu kamu semua menanam pokok ini”*, menunjukkan bahawa persoalan Raja Ali tentang menanam pokok cengkih itu kepada rakyatnya. Tambahan pula, persoalan yang ditanya oleh Raja Ali tidak memerlukan jawapan oleh rakyatnya kerana situasi rakyatnya masih dalam keadaan nafas berbau yang membuatkan mereka tidak perlu untuk menjawab soalan itu. Hal ini demikian kerana, soalan tersebut tidak dituju kepada perseorangan tetapi kepada semua rakyat. Selain daripada itu, Raja Ali mahukan rakyatnya menanam pokok itu untuk menyembuhkan penyakit mereka. Perbualan S12 di atas pula menunjukkan perbualan antara Burung Pekaka dengan penonton animasi. Burung Pekaka sebagai pencerita animasi cerita ini. Persoalan yang terkandung dalam perbualan di atas memperlihatkan pekaka memberi persoalan kepada penonton untuk mengosok gigi setiap hari. Misalnya, *“Adik-adik jangan lupa mengosok gigi setiap hari ya?”*, menunjukkan bahawa pekaka mengigatkan agar menjaga kebersihan diri terutama kebersihan gigi. Dalam pada itu, dilihat pekaka sangat menjaga kebersihan diri disamping memberi nasihat kepada orang lain untuk menjadi sepertinya. Selain daripada itu, mulut dan gigi merupakan anggota badan yang pertama menerima makanan selain daripada anggota badan yang lain. Justeru, kebersihan mulut perlu dijaga dengan rapi agar makanan yang dimakan tidak dicemari dengan kotoran yang boleh menyebabkan badan tidak sihat.

RUMUSAN

Menerusi skrip animasi di atas menunjukkan bahawa andaian adalah berkaitan dengan pendapat, perujukan dan persoalan. Oleh itu, cerita rakyat yang disatukan ke dalam animasi membantu generasi muda untuk memahami dan menggunakan andaian dalam kehidupan sehari-hari mereka. Daripada hasil ini juga memaparkan kepentingan andaian dalam cerita rakyat kerana ini akan mempengaruhi jalan cerita animasi. Cerita akan lebih menarik dan andaian dapat disatukan ke dalam aktiviti yang dilakukan di dalam kelas atau di rumah. Hasil kajian adalah selari dengan kajian oleh Asmidah Alwi, Harryizman Harun & Azliza Othman (2019) mengenai cerita rakyat Bawang Putih dan Bawang Merah yang dijenamakan Orkid Emas menerusi permainan pengembaraan. Serta, keputusan kajian ini hampir sama dengan kajian yang dilakukan oleh Sutji Hartiningsih & Retno

Asih Wulandari (2020) yang menyatakan bahawa nilai cerita rakyat dalam bentuk karakter permainan kanak-kanak menyiratkan makna kebersamaan, tanggungjawab dan nilai-nilai sosial. Keputusan kajian ini juga selari dengan kajian oleh Hartini Mohd Ali & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2017) yang menunjukkan bahawa cerita rakyat menjadi tumpuan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak. Selain itu, kajian ini juga didapati sejajar dengan nilai yang terkandung dengan kajian Hartini Mohd Ali & Normaliza Abd Rahim (2017) dalam mengfokuskan nilai yang terdapat dalam cerita rakyat. Keputusan kajian ini hampir sama dengan Xiaohui, Lay, Sabariah Md Rashid & Wue (2020) di mana cerita rakyat sepenuhnya tersemat dan terkandung dalam gambar yang disajikan dengan nama wataknya.

KESIMPULAN

Kajian ini menunjukkan terdapat tiga aspek dalam elemen andaian yang meliputi pendapat, perujukan dan persoalan. Keputusan kajian diharapkan dapat memberi manfaat kepada masyarakat terutamanya apabila berkomunikasi dalam perbualan atau perbincangan. Hal ini demikian kerana, komunikasi akan memberi kesan dan bermakna melalui pendekatan strategi komunikasi ini. Dalam ujaran pula, tidak akan timbul kekeliruan dalam ujaran bermakna apabila didengari namun, komunikasi lebih tertumpu terhadap mesej yang ingin disampaikan supaya lebih jelas dan difahami. Lanjutan itu, masyarakat dapat berkomunikasi dengan baik tanpa menyinggung hati orang lain dengan kata-kata yang diujarkan. Diharapkan kajian akan datang dapat mengfokuskan kepada kajian animasi cerita rakyat Melayu terutamanya dalam kalangan kanak-kanak.

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TERJEMAHAN SEBAGAI STRATEGI BERKOMUNIKASI DALAM WACANA PERBUALAN MELALUI CERITA SOSIAL DALAM KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK AUTISME DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Dalam membicarakan soal wacana perbualan di kalangan kanak-kanak autisme ini, terdapat beberapa pendekatan telah digunakan dalam menginterpretasi kekurangan dalam komunikasi yang secara tidak langsung telah membayangkan masalah kekurangan daya kognitif yang serius. Kajian ini menggunakan kajian kualitatif. Sebuah sekolah rendah kebangsaan telah dipilih sebagai tempat untuk mendapatkan sampel kajian. Kanak-kanak autisme yang dipilih ialah seramai 13 orang dengan lapan orang kanak-kanak perempuan dan lima orang kanak-kanak lelaki. Usia kanak-kanak ini ialah 9 hingga 11 tahun. Tiga alat kajian digunakan dalam mendapatkan data. Alat-alat kajian yang digunakan ialah cerita sosial dan soalan temubual yang separa berstruktur. Untuk menerangkan kajian ini dengan lebih terperinci, satu taksonomi telah digunakan iaitu Taksonomi Strategi Komunikasi (Tarone, 1980). Penemuan yang ditemukan dalam kajian ini mendapati kesemua 13 kanak-kanak autisme ini telah menunjukkan gaya kestabilan yang baik dalam memperolehi strategi-strategi komunikasi yang telah ditetapkan oleh taksonomi tersebut terutamanya strategi terjemahan iaitu *literal transfer* (menterjemahkan setiap perkataan) dan *language switch* (menggunakan terma bahasa utama). Secara keseluruhannya juga kanak-kanak autisme ini telah mempamerkan kebolehan mereka hasil bantuan cerita sosial yang merupakan alat intervensi utama untuk kajian ini. Akhirnya, kajian ini dapat menghasilkan sebuah repertoire (senarai ujaran dan isyarat) hasil daripada perbandingan strategi berkomunikasi bagi kegunaan kanak-kanak autisme diluar sana. Pada kesimpulannya, tiada formula magis untuk mengajar kanak-kanak pembelajaran khas ini. Ilmu yang dapat dikongsikan disini lebih berbentuk kebarangkalian ungkapan, strategi komunikasi dan cerita sosial yang boleh diguna pakai secara konsisten untuk mendapat hasil yang baik.

Kata kunci: *strategi komunikasi, wacana perbualan, autisme, cerita social*

ABSTRACT

In discussing spoken discourse among the autism children, it is long known that these children respond to interventions that target their specific skills and behaviour. The current study uses the qualitative data. A public school was chosen for the data collection. There were 13 Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) children with four female and nine male were selected as the sample for the study and their age was ranged from 9 to 11 years old. The study utilised social stories and semi-structured interview questions. To explain more about this phenomenon, the current research employed Tarone Taxonomy for Communicative Strategies (1980). Above all, the findings of the study reveal that the 13 respondents demonstrated a stable trend in all elements under the communicative strategies; paraphrase (approximation, word coinage, circumlocution), borrowing (literal translation, language switch, appeal for assistance and mime) and avoidance (topic avoidance and message abandonment). All these were acquired through their understanding from the social stories. At the end of the study, a repertoire (list of utterances and signs) based on the comparison of the communication strategies of these ASD children was produced. All in all, there was no magic formula for teaching special educational needs students, especially autism. The knowledge that was obtained here about utterances, communicative intent, communicative strategies and social stories could be used consistently and consciously to obtain greater effects for the future.

Keywords: *communication strategies, spoken discourse, autism, social stories*

PENGENALAN

Autisme adalah satu kecelaruan kelakuan dan kesukaran dalam komunikasi dan interaksi. Autisme mula dijumpai oleh pakar psikiatri, Dr. Leo Kanner yang berkerja di John Hopkins University pada tahun 1943. Beliau turut menekankan kesan utama autisme adalah kecelaruan didalam perkembangan hubungan sesame manusia. Kanner (1943) juga ialah manusia pertama menerangkan autism dari peringkat awal. Dalam tahun yang sama, seorang saintis German Dr. Hans Asperger, menemui sindrom Asperger. Pada tahun 1990-an sindrom Asperger telah di masukkan ke dalam golongan autisme. Walau bagaimana pun, kedua-dua kecelaruan ini adalah berbeza sama sekali. Kanak-kanak yang mengalami sindrom Asperger mempunyai perkembangan yang agak normal dari segi komunikasi dan kemahiran motor mereka. Tetapi, pada tahun 2013, DSM-5 telah menggantikan kecelaruan autistik, syndrom Asperger dan keresapan kecelaruan perkembangan yang lain di bawah payung spektrum kecelaruan autisme (ASD).

Selain daripada itu, kebanyakkan kanak-kanak istimewa, terutamanya kelewatan perkembangan dan autisme tidak ‘diprogram’ untuk memberi maklum balas kepada individu di dalam persekitarannya (Jerry, 2020). Dalam menanggani masalah komunikasi, kefahaman terhadap strategi komunikasi adalah diperlukan. Strategi komunikasi adalah rangka tindakan untuk mengetahui bagaimana maklumat komunikasi di sampaikan. Tarone (1980) mengatakan bahawa, strategi komunikasi adalah “saling percubaan diantara dua pembicara untuk bersetuju terhadap maksud didalam satu-satu situasi dan struktur keperluan maksud tidak dikongsi”. Strategi komunikasi adalah termasuk lisan, bukan lisan atau visual dan dengan mengintergrasikan strategi-strategi ini, akan membolehkan pengguna bahasa merasakan kejayaan dalam berkomunikasi. Kebanyakkan kajian autisme bersetuju mengatakan yang 50 ke 100 orang kanak-kanak autisme mengalami kesukaran dalam sistem bahasa dan komunikasi mereka. Semenjak tahun 1990-an lagi kajian-kajian seperti Baltaxe *et al.*, 1995; Baron-Cohen 1988; Eales 1993 dan Tantam (2003) telah menunjukkan penggunaan Bahasa dalam konteks sosial adalah masalah utama kanak-kanak autisme. Dalam menolong kanak-kanak autisme ini untuk berkomunikasi, pelbagai cara telah dilakukan. Dalam tahun 1994 contohnya, Carol Gray telah mencipta satu kaedah yang dipanggil Comic Strip Conversations atau perbualan berdasarkan helaian komik. Ianya adalah satu ilustrasi grafik yang mempunyai tahap komunikasi yang pelbagai. Pada tahun berikutnya, 1991, Gray telah mencipta pula satu kaedah yang dipanggil Social Stories (cerita sosial) untuk menolong kanak-kanak autsime ini dalam memperbaiki kemahiran sosial mereka. Menurut Arunachalam & Luyster (2016) cerita sosial ini dapat membantu kanak-kanak autisme dalam memahami tahap komunikasi interpersonal supaya mereka lebih boleh berinteraksi dan berkesan dan betul. Cerita sosial ini boleh disampaikan oleh sesiapa sahaja, baik pendidik, ibu bapa, ataupun ahli psikologi.

SOROTAN KAJIAN

Ibu bapa adalah teman bahasa yang paling rapat dengan kanak-kanak dan mempunyai hubungan yang sifnifikan dengan perkembangan bahasa kanak-kanak. Menurut Kaiser & Roberts (2013), kaedah komunikasi yang digunakan oleh ibu bapa kepada kanak-kanak yang mengalami kemerosotan bahasa ini adalah sepatutnya di titikberatkan. Kadar komunikasi kanak-kanak, perhatian, kemauan berkomunikasi, kebolehupayaan dan kebolehan bertindak balas didalam bahasa adalah banyak dipengaruhi oleh aspek interaksi ibu-bapa-kanak-kanak. Menurut Herring (2004), memandangkan analisis wacana adalah satu kajian bahasa yang bertujuan untuk membezakan dan memerihalkan corak, ianya juga membentarkan seseorang itu untuk memerhatikan corak pertukaran dan aplikasi bahasa untuk tujuan pemberian dan proses komunikasi. Berpandukan bukti beralasan dan di kaitkan dengan autisme dan kesukaran berkomunikasi, Stiegler

& Davis (2010) mengatakan adalah tidak mengejutkan masalah komunikasi yang di alami oleh kumpulan ini diperbaiki dengan menggunakan strategi komunikasi.

Lebih-lebih lagi pada tahun 2018, Jakubowski and Iverson telah menjalankan kajian terhadap corak komunikasi khusus untuk kanak-kanak di kalangan ibu-ibu yang mempunyai anak-anak autisme. Keputusan kajian menunjukkan terdapat keperluan untuk kajian lanjut dijalankan ke atas sampel. Di akhir kajian, pengkaji mendapati, komunikasi ibu bersama dengan anak adalah dipengaruhi oleh cara dan pengalaman berkomunikasi yang turut dikenali sebagai strategi komunikasi. Sng *et al.* (2020) juga mengatkan yang kesukaran dalam perbualan sosial yang di alami oleh kanak-kanak autisme boleh dibantu dengan menggunakan peranti seperti iPad. Menerusi aplikasi peranti iPad ini, kanak-kanak autisme mempunyai strategi dalam memperbetulkan kegagalan komunikasi mereka. Kajian seperti ini diteruskan oleh Kazemi & Mohebbinejad (2020) apabila mereka menjalankan kajian untuk mengadaptasi dan mengkaji perlakuan Teach-Model-Coach-Review model of the Enhanced Milieu Teaching (EMT). Mereka menjalankan kajian ini ke atas para ibu di Iran dan melihat strategi bahasa yang digunakan oleh ibu-ibu ini terhadap anak-anak mereka yang mengalami kelewatan bahasa dan keceluaran tindakan. Dapatkan kajian mereka menunjukkan yang model tersebut sesuai untuk membantu.

Banyak lagi kajian-kajian yang telah dijalankan dalam melihat strategi komunikasi yang digunakan oleh kanak-kanak autisme ini dalam mempromosikan kemahiran komunikasi mereka. Salah satunya ialah Arunachalam & Luyster (2019) yang melihat penghasilan komunikasi spontan lisan dan bukan lisan kanak-kanak autisme ini. Mereka terlihatkan pelbagai penemuan terhadap keceluaran kanak-kanak ini yang dapat mereka simpulkan bahawa, kanak-kanak autisme ini berkemungkinan mempunyai kesukaran dan keceluaran yang pelbagai. Dengan itu, pendedahan kepada hanya satu atau dua kaedah adalah tidak memadai. Zhang *et al.* (2019) menilai komunikasi sosial kanak-kanak autisme dengan menggunakan keupayaan collaborative virtual environments (kerjasama persekitaran maya). Kaedah ini mereka gunakan ke atas sampel kajian dan mendapati terdapat elemen-elemen kerjasama dalam komunikasi di kalangan kanak-kanak autisme ini. Tidak kurang juga kajian yang dijalankan oleh Talbott (2020) apabila beliau mengkaji jaringan khusus antara pergerakan badan dan elemen linguistik di kalangan kanak-kanak autisme. Menurut beliau dalam pemerhatian yang lama beliau lakukan itu, hadir beberapa komunikasi strategi yang beliau kaitkan dengan; kesamaan perkataan, penciptaan perkataan dan gerak badan dan juga keupayaan penggunaan lebih dari satu perkataan.

Menurut Capps *et al.* (2000) dan Volden & Lord (1991), satu ciri menarik yang terdapat pada kanak-kanak autisme ialah echolalia (ekolalia); pengulangan dan stereotaip dalam perbualan. Menurut ramai pengkaji, ekolalia adalah salah satu daripada komunikasi strategi. Apabila terjadinya ekolalia ini, perbualan akan menjadi lebih rutin berbanding perbualan yang agak janggal bagi kanak-kanak autisme ini. Ekolalia juga membuatkan kanak-kanak ini selesa dalam berkongsi maklumat spontan. Ini ditambah dengan dapat kajian Sterponi & Shankey (2014), perbualan yang mempunyai unsur ekolalia juga dikatakan baik dalam membantu kanak-kanak ini. Selain daripada ini, La Valle *et al.* (2020) dalam pemerhatian mereka, kanak-kanak autisme berkeupayaan mencipta perkataan dan ayat dan juga menggunakan language switch (pertukaran bahasa) di dalam proses mereka untuk berbual. Ini memaparkan keupayaan mereka dalam mengukuhkan perbualan mereka. Kesemua dapatan kajian yang tersenarai ini boleh di petakan kepada rangka kerja taksonomi strategi komunikasi oleh Tarone (1983). Dapat disimpulkan disini, dengan proses intervensi yang betul strategi komunikasi kanak-kanak austisme boleh diperbaiki. Dengan itu, kajian ini menggunakan taksonomi strategi komunikasi Tarone (1983) untuk menganalisis strategi komunikasi yang diperolehi dari kanak-kanak autisme ini.

Taksonomi strategi komunikasi Tarone (1980)

Kerangka kerja taksonomi strategi komunikasi Tarone (1980) yang digunakan untuk kajian ini. Taksonomi ini terbahagi kepada tiga strategi utama; paraphrase (parafrasa), transfer (pindah) and avoidance (mengelak). Parafrasa didefinisikan sebagai proses menggunakan perkataan lain untuk lebih menerangkan sesuatu. Untuk strategi terdapat tiga elemen dibawahnya; approximation (penggunaan bahasa sasaran), word coinage (penghasilan perkataan baru) dan circumlocution (keterangan ciri-ciri kepada seseorang atau sesuatu). Strategi yang kedua ialah pindah yang juga mempunyai empat elemen; literal transfer (menterjemahkan setiap perkataan), language switch (menggunakan terma bahasa utama), appeal for assistance (meminta bantuan) and mime (menggunakan gerak badan sebagai ganti kepada ujaran). Strategy yang ketiga ialah mengelak yang dibawahnya terdapat dua elemen; topic avoidance (mengelak dari topik) dan message abandonment (meninggalkan mesej utama dan bertukar topik).

Dengan itu, artikel ini ditulis dengan tujuan untuk melaporkan kajian komunikasi strategi wacana perbualan dengan menggunakan cerita sosial dalam kalangan kanak-kanak autisme.

METODOLOGI

Merujuk kepada objektif kajian ini, data yang di kumpul adalah berbentuk kualitatif. Pelbagai kaedah telah digunakan untuk mengumpul data dan mengukur fenomena autsime ini. Secara spesifiknya, kajian ini telah menggunakan kajian kes sebagai reka bentuk kajian dalam mendekati kanak-kanak autisme ini. Kajian kes dipilih kerana kajian ini tertumpu kepada kanak-kanak istimewa iaitu kanak-kanak autism. Pengkaji telah mendapat kerjasama dari sebuah sekolah di Lembah Kelang ini dalam mendapatkan sekumpulan kanak-kanak autism sebagai subjek kajian. Seramai 13 orang kanak-kanak austime telah memberikan kerjasama yang sangat bermakna untuk dapatan kajian ini. Kanak-kanak ini berumur dalam lingkungan 9-12 tahun. Mereka tidak ditempatkan didalam satu kelas yang sama malahan mereka di tempatkan mengikut kemahiran masing-masing. Berdasarkan kajian rintis yang dilakukan, kanak-kanak autisme ini kemudiannya di kategorikan kepada tiga iaitu rendah (*low functioning autism disorder*), pertengahan (*medium functioning autism disorder*) dan tinggi (*high functioning autism disorder*). Kanak-kanak ini dikategorikan berpandukan keupayaan mereka untuk berkomunikasi dan juga pengkelasan mengikut DSM V. Dengan pengelasan ini, dapatan kajian ini menjadi lebih menarik.

Seperti yang telah dijelaskan di sorotan kajian, cerita sosial atau social stories adalah merupakan satu kaedah intervensi yang dikatakan berjaya dalam membantu kanak-kanak autisme ini. Cerita sosial ini menurut Gray (1995), adalah sebuah cerita pendek yang mengandungi elemen-elemen khusus dan mudah berkenaan tentang tetapan sosial seseorang atau sesuatu. Cerita sosial ini akan memastikan kanak-kanak autisme ini memahami maklumat yang diberikan dan dengan penceritaan yang kerap boleh membuatkan mereka faham dan mempunyai keinginan untuk berinteraksi. Untuk kajian ini, tiga cerita sosial telah digunakan dan ketiga-tiga cerita sosial ini ditulis sendiri oleh pengkaji berpandukan garis panduan yang diberikan oleh Gray (2003). Tajuk-tajuk kepada cerita sosial ini ialah Melawat Atuk dan Neneh di Kampung, Berbuat Baik dengan Haiwan dan Saya Menolong Keluarga. Elemen-elemen moral seperti kasih sayang, hormat-menghormati, tolong-menolong, menyayangi haiwan dan berbuat baik diterapkan di dalam cerita-cerita sosial ini. Untuk setiap cerita sosial, pengkaji menjalankan langkah-langkah ini; pada minggu pertama, cerita sosial di ceritakan kepada kanak-kanak autisme ini dan seterusnya masa yang ada digunakan untuk perbincangan berkenaan dengan cerita tersebut. Pada minggu kedua, cerita yang sama diceritakan semula dan kali ini, kanak-kanak autsime ini di ajukan beberapa soalan berkenaan cerita tersebut. Sesi temuramah ini dijalankan setiap minggu kedua dan minggu ketiga dan

tujuannya ialah untuk mendapatkan strategi komunikasi yang digunakan dalam memberikan jawapan-jawapan tersebut.

Selain daripada sesi temuramah, kajian ini juga menggunakan kaedah pemerhatian. Kaedah pemerhatian ini sangat teliti dilakukan dengan mengambil kira proses-proses yang dijalankan. Pengkaji merekodkan objektif dan data faktual menerusi pemerhatian dengan memerhati secara teliti jawapan lisan dan bukan lisan (gerakkan badan) subjek-subjek kajian ini. Transkripsi telus dan terus (verbatim) digunakan memandangkan setiap yang diungkapkan, ekspresi wajah, gerak mata dan gerak badan subjek adalah sangat sifnifikant kepada dapatan kajian ini. Untuk itu, ujaran subjek direkod dan diperiksa betul-betul dan dibandingkan.

Keputusan dan Perbincangan

Keputusan dibawah adalah berdasarkan contoh ujaran dari subjek berpandukan strategi komunikasi Tarone (1980)

1. Penggunaan bahasa sasaran

Jadual 1: Penggunaan bahasa sasaran

Subjek	Ujaran
S2	Sayang atuk nenek (Love atuk and nenek) Tolong (Help)
S3	Love atuk and nenek much (I love atuk and nenek very much) Love juga (Love too)
S6	Saya sayang atuk nenek (I love atuk and nenek) Sayang mama, papa (Love mama and papa) Saya tolong (I help)
S12	Yes love Yes Kampung...help At home...help
S13	Sayang atuk dan nenek (I love atuk and nenek) Saya sayang juga emak dan ayah (I love mother and father too) Sayang tolong mereka

2. Penghasilan perkataan baru

Jadual 2: Penghasilan perkataan baru

Subjek	Ujaran
S1	Ada (Yes I have) Mati (die)
S4	Ada cikgu, kucing (Yes I have a cat) Tak makan mati la (If they don't eat, they'll die)
S5	Mati lapar (Die for hunger)
S6	No...Tak ada (No I don't have) Tak ada cats (I don't have cats) Tak tahu (I don't know)

S11	Ada (Yes I have) Boleh kasi makan dan minum air (Can give them food and water)
S13	Saya tak ada binatang di rumah (I don't have pets at home)

3. Keterangan ciri-ciri kepada seseorang atau sesuatu

Jadual 3: Keterangan ciri-ciri kepada seseorang atau sesuatu

Subjek	Ujaran
S1	Sayang atuk (Love atuk) Ye emak ayah (Yes mother and father)
S5	Sayang atuk, nenek, mama, papa (Love atuk, nenek, mama and papa)
S6	Saya tolong (I help) Saya sayang atuk nenek (I love atuk and nenek) Sayang mama, papa (Love mama and papa)
S12	Saya tolong (I help) I love tokma and I kiss her. I respect tokma and I kiss her hand when I see her. I sometimes help tokma. I help mama a lot at home.
S13	Dua-dua, saya sayang dan hormat...sayang dan hormat sama jer cikgu saya tolong atuk dekat kampung jer dan saya tolong ibu dekat rumah (Both...I love and I respect. It's the same teacher) (I help atuk when I'm in kampong only) (I help ibu when I'm at home)

4. Menterjemahkan setiap perkataan

Jadual 4: Menterjemahkan setiap perkataan

Subjek	Ujaran
S1	Sayang atuk (Love atuk) Ye saya help mama papa (Yes, I help mother and father)
S2	Sayang atuk nenek (Love atuk and nenek) Tolong (Help)
S3	Love atuk and nenek much (I love atuk and nenek very much) Love juga (Love too)
S4	Sayang saya atuk nenek juga (I Love atuk and nenek too)
S5	Sayang atuk, nenek, mama, papa...love you (Love atuk, nenek, mama and papa) Saya tolong...help (I help)

5. Menggunakan terma bahasa utama

Jadual 5: Menggunakan terma bahasa utama

Subjek	Ujaran
S3	Love atuk and nenek much (I love atuk and nenek very much) Love juga (Love too)
S8	Love sangat atuk nenek I help atuk nenek dekat kampong...

S9	Yes I help juga mama papa dekat rumah. I love atuk and nenek
S10	I respect them. Love papa and mama too. Sayang atuk nenek because atuk nenek baik
S11	Yes teacher saya selalu tolong atuk nenek and mama papa juga Respect teacher atuk nenek...sayang pun Ye cikgu I help

6. Meminta bantuan

Jadual 6: Meminta bantuan

Subjek	Ujaran
S4	Sayang saya atuk nenek juga (I Love atuk and nenek too)
S5	Sayang dan hormat sama ke? (Love and respect is the same right)
S6	Tolong macam mana? (how do I help?) Saya sayang atuk nenek (I love atuk and nenek)
S10	Sayang mama, papa (Love mama and papa) Saya tolong (I help) Sama ke cikgu, hormat atuk hormat papa? (Is it the same teacher, respect atuk and nenek and mama and papa?) Sama ke cikgu tolong atuk tolong papa? (Is it the same teacher, help atuk and nenek and mama and papa?)
S13	Sayang atuk dan nenek (I love atuk and nenek) Saya sayang juga emak dan ayah (I love mother and father too) Sayang tolong mereka

7. Menggunakan gerak badan sebagai ganti kepada ujaran

Jadual 7: Menggunakan gerak badan sebagai ganti kepada ujaran

Subjek	Ujaran
S1	Shaking his head because he didn't understand at first. He took my hand and he shook it...salam he said
S2	He went to R1 and hugged R1. He shook my hand too.
S3	Love she said and later hugged me. She shook my hand too.
S4	He's shy to the word love so he didn't respond anything. Shaking head to the second question.
S5	He went to R6 and shook R6's hand. He looked at me and said...love I don't know.

8. Mengelak dari topik

Jadual 8: Mengelak dari topik

Subjek	Ujaran
S1	Atuk saya pun ada lembu juga (My grandfather has a cow too)
S4	Kampung Aliff kat mana cikgu? (Where's Aliff's kampung teacher?)
S10	Cikgu R11 pukul saya. (Teacher R10 hits me)

S11	Kampung saya tak de lembu kamping pun (There are no cows and goats in my kampong)
S12	I don't have kampong. Tokmak lives with us here. Washing car is my favourite activity.
S13	Kucing jiran saya selalu datang rumah kami. Entah kenapa tahu... (My neighbour's cats always come to our house. I don't know why) Cikgu Rahmad kata jangan pukul binatang. (Cikgu Rahmad said don't hit the animals)

9. Meninggalkan mesej utama dan bertukar topik

Jadual 9: Meninggalkan mesej utama dan bertukar topik

Subjek	Ujaran
S1	Sayang mama dan papa (I love mama and I love papa)
S2	(Shake head)
S7	Sayang mama (Love mama)
S9	Sayang semua...hormat cikgu (Love everybody...respect teacher)
S12	Different...love hug...respect salam
S13	Love is you say I love you to people you love.
	Hormat kita buat macam ni... (Respect is when you do like this... showing the action of salute)

Terdapat beberapa penerangan terhadap dapatan kajian ini. Pertamanya, paraphrase, kanak-kanak autisme telah memastikan yang mereka ada menggunakan strategi-strategi ini penggunaan bahasa sasaran, penghasilan perkataan baru dan keterangan ciri-ciri kepada seseorang atau sesuatu. Secara keseluruhannya, penggunaan strategi-strategi ini adalah minimal seperti ujaran-ujaran yang ditunjukkan di Rajah 2, 3 dan 4. Kanak-kanak tinggi (high-functioning ASD) menggunakan strategi penggunaan bahasa sasaran sepenuhnya. Dengan ini, dapatan ini sejajar dengan Suraya *et al.*, (2019) bila mana mereka menyatakan yang kanak-kanak (high-functioning) autisme sememangnya menggunakan strategi penggunaan bahasa sasaran ini. Strategi seterusnya ialah strategi pindahan. Secara keseluruhannya, kanak-kanak ini menggunakan strategi menterjemahkan setiap perkataan terutamanya kanak-kanak rendah (low functioning autism) austime. Mereka akan mudah untuk membawa diri mereka kepada strategi ini bila mana mereka tidak selesa dengan soalan yang diberikan. Selain daripada itu, menggunakan terma bahasa utama juga ada diperhatikan berlaku dikalangan kanak-kanak autisme ini. Untuk ini Tarone (1978) juga ada melaporkan yang strategi ini selalu digunakan apabila pengguna bahasa tidak memperdulikan untuk membuat penterjemahan. Perkara yang sama terjadi pada kajian ini juga apabila subjek terperangkap dengan hanya menggunakan bahasa yang mereka serasi iaitu bahasa Melayu. Beralih pada strategi yang ketiga. Dapatn kajian menunjukkan meminta bantuan terjadi apabila kanak-kanak autisme ini ingin mendapatkan kepastian tentang soalan-soalan yang diajukan kepada mereka melalui ujaran-ujaran mereka. Ada juga sekali dua di mana subjek bertanya soalan tetapi tidak pula mengharapkan jawapan dari pengkaji. Seterusnya, strategi menggunakan gerak badan sebagai ganti kepada ujaran adalah strategi yang sangat hamper buat kanak-kanak autisme dalam kajian ini. Dalam banyak situasi, sebelum pengkaji mendapat jawapan dalam bentuk ujaran, pengkaji selalunya akan dapat merakamkan gerakkan badan atau komunikasi bukan lisan kanak-kanak ini. Seterusnya, bagi strategi yang ketiga ialah mengelak, kedua-dua elemen yang terkandung didalam strategi iaitu mengelak dari topik dan meninggalkan mesej utama dan bertukar topik sememangnya di lakukan oleh kanak-kanak autisme ini. Untuk ini, Barrett *et al.*, (2020) and Kumazaki *et al.*, (2019) telah

juga membuktikannya. Mereka telah mengingatkan bahawa kanak-kanak autisme ini banyak kekurangannya dengan itu adalah penting untuk mereka ini di bantu dengan pelbagai cara yang sesuai.

Perbandingan strategi komunikasi

Untuk strategi yang pertama penggunaan bahasa sasaran, daripada ujaran perbualan yang dihasilkan oleh kanak-kanak autisme dari kategori rendah, hanya satu sahaja (S3) yang menghasilkan ujaran “Love atuk and nenek much” yang sesuai dengan parameter yang digariskan untuk strategi ini. Walau bagaimanapun, kanak-kanak autisme dari kategori pertengahan dan tinggi juga menggunakan strategi ini dan agak minimal. Sebagai contoh “Love”, “Help”, “Atuk...nenek no help”, “Give water and food” and “Many food” dan At home...help”, “Yes I have animals at home”, “Give food...give water” and “Feed them with food and water”. Bagi strategi yang seterusnya iaitu, penghasilan perkataan baru, kesemua kanak-kanak autisme ini menggunakan juga secara minimal. Agak menarik apabila kanak-kanak ini kreatif dalam menghasilkan perkataan-perkataan baru ini. Kanak-kanak autisme dari kategori rendah dan pertengahan menghasilkan “Mati lapar”, “Cook rice”, “Make soup” and “Wash soap” manakala kanak-kanak autisme dari kategori tinggi pula memberi perkataan-perkataan ini “Kiok dah tak bernyawa, cikgu”, “kucing singgah kadang-kadang”, “Atuk nenek are old folks” and “Mama papa are not old” dan “Funny...hungry”, “...and later die bila dia help...help”, “Mama machine” and “Circle circle machine”.

Berikut adalah contoh penghasilan ujaran sebagai perbandingan untuk ketiga-tiga kategori kanak-kanak autisme ini:

Tarone's Taxonomy of Communicative Strategies (1980)	Rendah	Pertengahan	Tinggi
	Ujaran	Ujaran	Ujaran
Circumlocution	LC1. Sayang saya atuk nenek juga (I Love atuk and nenek too) LC2. Sayang atuk, nenek, mama, papa (Love atuk, nenek, mama and papa)	MC1. Saya sayang atuk nenek (I love atuk and nenek) MC2. Sayang mama, papa (Love mama and papa)	HC1. I love tokma and I kiss her. HC2. I respect tokma and
Transfer Literal translation	LTL1. Sayang atuk (Love atuk) LTL2. Ye saya help mama papa (Yes, I help mother and father)	MTL1. No...Tak ada (No I don't have) Tak ada cats (I don't have cats) MTL2. Tak tahu (I don't know)	HTL1. Read book. HTL2. I suka read book...dinosaur book (I like reading book especially about dinosaur)
Language switch	LLS1. Love atuk and nenek much (I love atuk and nenek very much) LLS2. Love juga (Love too) LLS3. Lapar animals tu (the animals are hungry)	MLS1. Love sangat atuk nenek MLS2. I help atuk nenek dekat kampung... MLS3. Yes I help juga mama papa dekat rumah	HLS1. Sayang atuk nenek because atuk nenek baik HLS2. Yes teacher saya selalu tolong atuk nenek and mama papa juga HLS3. Respect teacher atuk nenek...sayang pun

Appeal for assistance	LAA1. Sayang dan hormat sama ke? (Love and respect is the same right) LAA2. Tolong macam mana? (how do I help?)	MAA1. Saya ada atuk je...macam mana, cikgu? (I only have atuk...so how teacher?) MAA2. Tolong? Tolong macam mana? (Help? How's help?)	HAA1. Saya sayang atuk dan nenek...saya sayang mama dan papa...boleh ke cikgu? (I love atuk and nenek like I love mama and papa...can right teacher?) HAA2. Sama ke cikgu, hormat atuk hormat papa? (Is it the same teacher, respect atuk and nenek and mama and papa?)
Mime Body language/gestures	LM1. Shake head LM2. Go to R1 and hug R1 LM3. Hug researcher	MM1. Shake head MM2. Make a frown face MM3. Look sad	HM1. Shake head HM2. Shake head...eyes were looking at R12 HM3. Make a frown face
Avoidance Topic Avoidance	LTA1. Atuk saya pun ada lembu juga (My grandfather has a cow too) LTA2.Cikgu sungai sejuk (Teacher, the river water is cold)	MTA1. R5 tiru kerja saya cikgu. (R5 copied my homework last time teacher) MTA2.Atuk saya pun kat kampung juga. (Atuk is in kampung too)	HTA1. Cikgu R11 pukul saya. (Teacher R10 hits me) HTA2. Kampung saya tak de lembu kamping pun (There are no cows and goats in my kampong)
Message abandonment	LMA1. Sayang mama dan papa (I love mama and I love papa) LMA2. Sayang mama (Love mama)	MMA1. (I love mama and I respect papa) MMA2. Sayang semua...hormat cikgu (Love everybody...respect teacher)	HMA1. Kalau sayang cakap I love you. (Love you say I love you) HMA2. Hormat tunduk jalan (Respect you bend yourself a bit when you walk)

KESIMPULAN

Kesimpulannya, kajian ini telah mengkaji ujaran perbualan dari 13 orang kanak-kanak autisme. Strategi komunikasi mereka telah di rekodkan dengan memetakan kepada taksonomi strategi komunikasi Tarone (1980). Secara tidak langsung kanak-kanak ini juga telah menggunakan strategi terjemahan didalam strategi komunikasi mereka. Taksonomi Tarone juga digunakan untuk menganalisis data-data yang telah dikutip. Sesunguhnya kanak-kanak autisme telah dibuktikan sebagai mempunyai kekurangan dari pelbagai aspek, antaranya ialah kekurangan executive function atau fungsi eksekutif di dalam otak dan juga Theory of Mind (ToM). Dengan kekurangan ini, terhasilah kategori-kategori rendah, pertengahan dan tinggi dikalangan kanak-kanak autisme ini.

Secara keseluruhannya juga kanak-kanak autisme ini telah mempamerkan kebolehan mereka hasil bantuan cerita sosial yang merupakan alat intervensi utama untuk kajian ini. Akhirnya, kajian ini dapat menghasilkan sebuah repetoar (senarai ujaran dan isyarat) hasil daripada perbandingan elemen keinginan berkomunikasi dan strategi berkomunikasi bagi kegunaan kanak-kanak autisme diluar sana. Pada kesimpulannya, tiada formula magis untuk mengajar kanak-kanak pembelajaran khas ini. Saranan yang dapat dikongsikan disini ialah lebih berbentuk kebarangkalian ungkapan, strategi komunikasi dan cerita sosial yang boleh diguna pakai secara konsisten untuk mendapat hasil yang baik.

RUJUKAN

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ANALISIS TEKS MELALUI PENTERJEMAHAN DUA BAHASA

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa mencerminkan kebudayaan penuturnya. Pengetahuan bahasa sememangnya sesuatu yang amat penting dalam aktiviti komunikasi dalam masyarakat. Bahasa yang dikuasai seseorang individu melambangkan identiti dan jati dirinya. Pengetahuan bahasa tidak hanya terbatas kepada satu bahasa sahaja malah masyarakat digalakkan untuk menguasai lebih daripada satu bahasa. Pelopor-pelopor dalam bidang penterjemahan ini sebulat suara menyatakan penterjemah yang baik mesti menguasai bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran sebaik mungkin termasuk segala aspek linguistik bahasa sumber. Proses menterjemah sesuatu bahasa kepada bahasa yang lain merupakan perkara yang agak rumit. Tahap kepakaran yang tinggi diperlukan agar maklumat yang ingin disampaikan dapat diterima dengan mudah oleh pembaca sasaran dan dapat mengelakkan daripada melakukan kesalahan. Kajian ini dijalankan dengan menganalisis sajak-sajak dan teks-teks yang telah diterjemah oleh sekumpulan pelajar dari sebuah universiti awam di Lembah Kelang. Kesalahan-kesalahan yang dikenal pasti ialah pemilihan kaedah penterjemahan, makna/diksi (leksikal) dan struktur frasa atau ayat (struktural). Keputusan menunjukkan (lima daripada enam kumpulan,) ahli-ahli kumpulan melakukan kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut. Hanya kumpulan tiga sahaja yang kurang melakukan kesalahan didalam tugas mereka. Di dalam perbincangan dan perkaitan dengan teori, didapati ahli-ahli kumpulan tiga majoritinya boleh berhsa Ingeris dengan baik. Perbandingan diantara pelajar-pelajar yang mahir menggunakan kedua-dua bahasa dengan yang tidak ini jelas kelihatan.

Kata kunci: *penterjemahan, dua bahasa, analisis kesalahan, bahasa sumber, bahasa sasaran*

ABSTRACT

Language mirrors the culture of its people. Possessing good knowledge about the language is seen as important to help the communication activity in the community. The language in us symbolises our identity. We should not limit ourselves to only one language instead we should aim to be the multilingual speakers. The scholars in the field of translation have emphasised on the importance of translators to have the mastery in the languages used especially the language for both the source text and the target text. The translation process is indeed a complicated process because it involves many aspects including the linguistics, grammar, culture and many more. Therefore, acquiring the required level is adamant to the translators in avoiding from making errors and maintaining the quality of the translation. This study was done to identify the errors made by a group of students in their assigments when doing the analysis and translation of poems and texts. The sample was students from a public university in the Klang Valley. The errors to be identified from the students' assignments were; methods of translation, meaning/diction (lexical) and phrase and sentence structure (structural) errors. The results showed that members from five of the six groups made all of those errors when analysing and translating the poems and texts. It was also found that only group three made the least errors. During the discussion, the researchers discovered that majority of the group members in group three were proficient in the English language. It is learnt that, the differences were obvious between groups whose members were proficient and those who were not.

Keywords: *translation, bilingual, error analysis, source language, target language*

PENGENALAN

Bahasa ialah medium perhubungan antara seorang individu dengan individu yang lain. Melalui bahasa, manusia dapat berhubung dan berinteraksi sesama mereka. Asmah Haji Omar (1988) tokoh linguistik melayu menyatakan bahasa merupakan firasat atau petunjuk kepada sesuatu kebudayaan. Lebih ringkas lagi bahasa mencerminkan kebudayaan penuturnya. Bahasa pertama yang dipelajari oleh seseorang individu ialah bahasa ibunda, iaitu bahasa yang diperoleh atau dipelajari oleh bayi atau kanak-kanak melalui ibunya. Menurut Krashen (1989), pemerolehan bahasa ialah proses penerimaan pengetahuan mengenai bahasa tanpa sedar dan ianya berlaku didalam otak melalui proses komunikasi. Manakala, pengetahuan bahasa sememangnya sesuatu yang amat penting dalam aktiviti komunikasi dalam masyarakat. Bahasa yang dikuasai seseorang individu melambangkan identiti dan jati dirinya, pengetahuan bahasa tidak hanya terbatas kepada satu bahasa sahaja malah masyarakat digalakkan untuk menguasai lebih daripada satu bahasa. Di Malaysia, bahasa Inggeris merupakan bahasa kedua yang dituturkan oleh kebanyakan masyarakat. Menurut Siti Hajar Abdul Aziz (2009), “bahasa kedua ialah sebarang bahasa yang dipelajari selepas bahasa pertama atau bahasa ibunda dan pemerolehan bahasa kedua merujuk kepada proses seseorang mempelajari bahasa yang selain daripada bahasa ibunda. Pengetahuan bahasa kedua amat dititikberatkan dalam usaha untuk mempelajari lebih daripada satu bahasa atau dikenali sebagai dwibahasa. Perbezaan budaya dan pemahaman masyarakat yang berbeza dalam masyarakat multi-bahasa telah membawa kepada usaha menghasilkan terjemahan bahasa agar proses komunikasi dapat berlangsung tanpa sebarang gangguan. Umumnya, terjemahan dimaksudkan sebagai pemindahan maklumat daripada satu bahasa (bahasa sumber) kepada bahasa yang lain (bahasa sasaran).

Dalam hal ini Brislin (1976) menyatakan bahawa;

“Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.”

Proses menterjemah sesuatu bahasa kepada bahasa yang lain merupakan perkara yang agak rumit. Tahap kepakaran yang tinggi diperlukan agar maklumat yang ingin disampaikan dapat diterima dengan mudah oleh pembaca sasaran. Tambahan pula, kewujudan kelainan dalam terjemahan menyebabkan sesuatu maklumat itu tidak dapat disampaikan ke dalam bahasa sasaran dengan tepat. Gangguan dalam proses penterjemahan ini secara tidak langsung menyukarkan komunikasi, baik secara lisan maupun tulisan. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti kelebihan yang dimiliki oleh penterjemah dengan memiliki kekuatan bahasa Inggeris kepada bahasa Melayu.

SOROTAN KAJIAN

Dalam menjalankan kajian ini, beberapa maklumat berkaitan dengan kajian yang telah dijalankan oleh para pengkaji Indonesia terutamanya, dijadikan rujukan. Hal ini terjadi kerana tidak banyak kajian-kajian lepas dari pengkaji Malaysia yang diperolehi untuk memberikan input tentang sejauh mana kajian tentang kelebihan mempunyai dua bahasa; Bahasa Inggeris dan Bahasa Melayu dalam membuat penterjemahan telah dijalankan. Secara umum bahasa mempunyai banyak fungsi. Selain sebagai pengungkap perasaan, bahasa juga berfungsi sebagai sumber untuk berkomunikasi dan yang paling penting dalam kehidupan. Selain sebagai alat untuk berkomunikasi, bahasa juga merupakan ungkapan cermin kebudayaan (Nur Anisya Agustina, 2021).

Manakala pengajaran ialah suatu sistem yang merupakan kerja sama berbagai komponen, yang terdiri daripada pensyarah, pelajar, tujuan, cara pengajaran, alat bantu pengajaran, dan penilaian. Demi tercapainya tujuan pengajaran, setiap komponen pengajaran tersebut harus diselenggara dengan baik. Salah satu tujuan pengajaran bahasa Inggeris di university-universiti adalah agar pelajar memiliki kemampuan dan keterampilan yang mampan dalam penterjemahan. Menurut Neneng Sri Wahyuningsih (2021), salah satu penyebab terjadinya hal tersebut adalah kurangnya kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menerjemahkan, khususnya dari bahasa sumber (Bahasa Melayu atau Bahasa Indonesia) ke dalam bahasa sasaran iaitu bahasa Inggeris. Soltani (2020) dalam artikelnya, pernah meneliti tentang kesalahan terjemahan dalam berbagai jenis atau genre teks. Antara kesalahan terjemahan yang diperolehi adalah kesalahan leksikal dan kesalahan structural. Alat ukur dalam analisis yang dilakukan adalah dengan menggunakan taksonomi penilaian dari American Translation Association (ATA). Kesimpulanya, kesalahan yang sama yang ditemui dalam menterjemahkan teks-teks sastera tersebut.

Selain daripada itu, Phạm Thị Kim Cúc (2017) pernah menjalankan kajian berkenaan kesalahan terjemahan mahasiswa dalam jurusan bahasa Inggeris dalam menerjemahkan teks iklan/promosi yang telah diadaptasi dari bahasa Vietnam ke bahasa Inggeris. Beliau menggunakan parameter kesalahan bahasa dari Popescu (2013) yang membahagikan kesalahan terjemahan ke dalam tiga kumpulan besar, iaitu *linguistics errors*, *comprehension errors*, dan *translation errors*. Dari penelitiannya pengkaji menemui bahawa *translation errors* dan *linguistics errors* merupakan kesalahan terjemahan yang umumnya dilakukan oleh mahasiswa dalam menterjemahkan teks iklan dari bahasa Vietnam ke bahasa Inggeris. Ini juga dipengaruhi oleh keupayaan berbahasa Inggeris oleh mahasiswa tersebut. Silalahi, Rafli, dan Rasyid (2018) dalam kajian, mereka telah menemui beberapa lagi kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh penterjemah dalam penterjemahan disebabkan faktor kelemahan bahasa Inggeris. Mereka menkategorikan kesalahan terjemahan ke dalam tiga kategori, iaitu kesalahan leksikal, kesalahan morfologikal dan kesalahan sintaksis. Kajian mereka juga menunjukkan mahasiswa kurang memahami teks yang diterjemahkan dan kurangnya kosakata yang dimiliki.

Bertitik tolak daripada sorotan kajian di atas, kajian ini ingin mengenal pasti dan membincangkan penterjemahan sajak dan teks bahasa Inggeris kepada bahasa Melayu secara berkumpulan dalam kalangan pelajar universiti.

METODOLOGI

Merujuk kepada objektif kajian ini, data yang di kumpul adalah berbentuk kualitatif. Tugas-tugasan pelajar yang mengambil kursus penterjemahan di sebuah universiti awam telah digunakan sebagai alat kajian untuk kajian ini. Pelajar-pelajar diarahkan untuk membuat tugas secara berkumpulan dan diminta untuk menganalisis sajak dan teks yang bahasa sumbernya ialah bahasa Inggeris kepada bahasa Melayu. Sajak-sajak yang dipilih oleh pensyarah ialah *Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day* (William Shakespeare), *The Road Not Taken* (Robert Frost), *MH17* dan *Farewell* (Malachi Edwin). Manakala teks yang berikan kepada para pelajar ialah *Scrapping of UPSR gets mixed reactions*. Untuk tugas sajak, para pelajar diminta untuk membuat pembentangan manakala untuk tugas teks pelajar-pelajar diminta untuk membuat analisis bertulis. Data-data yang peroleh di analisis menggunakan kaedah perbandingan kualiti hasil analisis yang telah dibuat oleh para pelajar. Kesalahan-kesalahan dalam menganalisis teks sumber di ambil kira begitu juda dengan kesalahan-kesalahan istilah, makna dan diksi dan struktur ayat yang dipilih ketika membuat terjemahan.

Keputusan dan Perbincangan

2) Sajak

Jadual 1: Sajak yang dipilih mengikut kumpulan

Kumpulan	Sajak yang dipilih
K1	<i>Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day</i> (William Shakespeare)
K2	<i>The Road Not Taken</i> (Robert Frost)
K3	<i>MH17</i> dan <i>Farewell</i> (Malachi Edwin)
K4	<i>Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day</i> (William Shakespeare)
K5	<i>MH17</i> dan <i>Farewell</i> (Malachi Edwin)
K6	<i>The Road Not Taken</i> (Robert Frost)

Kesalahan-kesalahan yang dilakukan

Jadual 2: Kesalahan-kesalahan dan contoh yang dibuat

Kumpulan	Kesalahan	Contoh
K1	Pemilihan kaedah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaedah harfiah/kata demi kata • ‘more temperate’= lebih panas • ‘complexion 127em’d’= muka kusam • ‘eternal summer shall not fade’= musim panas yang akan pudar • ‘Death brag thou wanders’est in shade’= kematian yang akan menunggu mu
	Makna/diksi	
	Struktur	
K2	Pemilihan kaedah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaedah terjemahan bebas
	Makna/diksi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘yellow wood’= kayu kuning
	Struktur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘long I stood’= Panjang sudah saya berdiri • ‘morning equally lay’= pagi yang cerah dan nyaman • “I shall be telling this with a sigh’= saya akan memberitahu ini dengan sedih • ‘and that has made all the difference’= keputusan

K3	Istilah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘spirits’= spirit • ‘choir’= koir
K4	Makna/diksi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘buds of May’= anak bunga di bulan Mei • ‘nature’s changing course’= keadaan yang beralih arah
	Istilah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘darling’= darling
K5	Pemilihan kaedah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaedah harfiah/kata demi kata
	Makna/diksi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘a field of sunflowers’= sepadang bunga matahari
	Struktur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘unfathomable’= (tiada terjemahan) • ‘inconsolabe’= (tiada terjemahan) • ‘a gust of sands sends us away’= pasir yang menghalau kami pergi’
K6	Makna/diksi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘and took the other as just as fair’= mengambil yang seimbang • ‘trodden black’= berwarna hitam • ‘grassy and wanted wear’= berumput dan kotor • ‘morning equally lay’= pagi yang sunyi

Jadual 1 dan jadual 2 di atas menunjukkan sajak-sajak yang dilih sendiri oleh ahli-ahli kumpulan tersebut. Pensyarah hanya memberikan senarai sajak dan pelajar-pelajar membuat pilihan sendiri. Dengan itu, sepatutnya para pelajar telah terdahulu berbincang dan membuat sedikit kajian tentang sajak yang dipilih. Akan tetapi, semasa membuat pembentangan didapati pelajar-pelajar banyak melakukan kesalahan dalam membuat analisis kaedah yang digunakan dan juga kesalahan didalam penterjemahan. Kumpulan 3 adalah kumpulan yang kurang sekali membuat kesalahan. Pemilihan kaedah yang tepat dan penterjemahan untuk sajak MH17 dan Farewell juga baik. Kumpulan 3 hanya melakukan kesalahan istilah. Kumpulan seterusnya yang tidak banyak melakukan kesalahan ialah kumpulan 4. Kumpulan ini hanya membuat kesalahan makna/diksi dan penggunaan istilah. Jika dibandingkan kepanjangan sajak, sajak Robert Frost adalah lebih Panjang dari sajak pilihan kumpulan 3. Kumpulan 4 adalah berani menanggung risiko di sini.

Kumpulan 2 adalah yang paling banyak melakukan kesalahan. Mereka melakukan kesalahan kaedah, makna/diksi dan struktur. Disebabkan kaedah yang dipilih adalah kaedah terjemahan bebas, ahli-hali kumpulan ini sepakat melakukan banyak terjemahan yang tidak tepat dengan Bahasa sumber. Antaranya adalah seperti berikut ‘yellow wood’= kayu kuning, ‘long I stood’= Panjang sudah saya berdiri, ‘morning equally lay’= pagi yang cerah dan nyaman, “I shall be telling this with a sigh’= saya akan memberitahu ini dengan sedih dan ‘and that has made all the difference’= keputusan. Begitu juga dengan kumpulan 1 dan kumpulan 5. Kedua-dua kumpulan ini banyak melakukan kesalahan makna/diksi dan struktur ayat. Selain daripada itu pemilihan kaedah juga dilihat sebagai kurang tepat. Antara contoh yang dibuat oleh kumpulan 1 ialah, ‘more temperate’= lebih panas, ‘complexion 128em’d’= muka kusam dan ‘eternal summer shall not fade’= musim panas yang akan pudar. Contoh kepada kesalahan struktur pula ialah ‘Death brag thou wanders’ est in shade’= kematian yang akan menunggu mu. Kumpulan 5 juga gagal memberikan terjemahan kepada beberapa perkataan contohnya ‘unfathomable’ dan ‘incosolable’. Kumpulan 6 pula hanya melakukan satu jenis kesalah tetapi pelbagai. Kesalahan yang dilakukan adalah kesalahan makna/diksi dan ini adalah antara contoh-contohnya; ‘and took the other as just as **fair**’=

mengambil yang seimbang, ‘trodden black’= berwarna hitam, ‘grassy and wanted wear’= berumput dan kotor dan ‘morning equally lay’= pagi yang sunyi.

2) Teks

Jadual 3: Kesalahan-kesalahan yang dilakukan ke atas teks yang diterjemahkan

Kumpulan	Kesalahan	Contoh
K1	Struktur (pada tajuk)	‘Scrapping of UPSR gets mixed reaction’= Pemansuhan UPSR memberikan Reaksi Berbeza ‘abolish’= pembuangan
	Makna/diksi	‘wholesome education’= pembelajaran menyeluruh ‘skewed towards producing As’= menjurus kearah as ‘big examinations caused teachers to heavily focus on preparing students’= peperiksaan yang besar telah membuatkan guru kurang 129eman kepada pelajar-pelajar lain
	Struktur dan Istilah	
K2	Struktur (pada tajuk)	‘Scrapping of UPSR gets mixed reaction’= Pemansuhan UPSR mendapat pelbagai Reaksi
	Struktur- padanan tidak sejadi	‘The union has been fighting for the abolition of the national exam for more than five years’= Kesatuan ini telah memperjuangkan pemansuhan peperiksaan kebangsaan selama lebih dari lima tahun. ‘evaluation of students must not be abandoned and some other forms of assessment is needed’= penilaian pelajar tidak boleh ditinggalkan dan beberapa bentuk penilaian lain diperlukan.
K3	Penterjemahan yang baik	
K4	Struktur- ayat yang tergantung	‘the goal of primary education is the mastery of the basics such as reading, writing and arithmetic and with the mastery of the basics’= tujuan utama 129emonic129c sekolah rendah adalah untuk menguasai asas-asas
	Struktur= tertinggal perkataan	‘UPSR is so skewed towards producing As but neglects wholesome education’= UPSR cenderung kepada penghasilan namun ia mengabaikan Pendidikan yang baik
K5	Struktur- tatabahasa yang salah	‘the ministry would introduce an alternative method to evaluate students who are supposed to sit for the two major examinations’= sistem

		alternatif akan diwujudkan untuk pelajar-pelajar mengambil peperiksaan
		‘The whole system is geared towards achieving academic excellence and nothing else’= sistem keseluruhan menjurus kepada para pelajar
K6	Struktur- makna/diksi yang salah	‘frustrated and feels that the sudden decision would cause stress and confusion to students, teachers and parents’= perasaan kecewa yang akan membawa kepada tekanan dan kekeliruan yang tinggi. ‘the public exam only added pressure on students to get good results but neglected “wholesome education” = peperiksaan awam telah memberikan tekanan kepada pelajar untuk mendapatkan keputusan yang baik tetapi membiarkan pembelajaran yang keseluruhan

Jadual 3 di atas menunjukkan kesalahan-kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh kumpulan-kumpulan dalam membuat penterjemahan ke atas sebuah teks yang bertajuk *Scraping of UPSR gets mixed reactions*. Walaupun ini adalah tugas penulisan yang pertama, setelah banyak Latihan diberi dan dibuat oleh para pelajar, kualiti penterjemahan mereka dianggap baik. Kumpulan 3 seperti tugas sajak, tidak melakukan kesalahan pada penterjemahan mereka. Kualiti penterjemahan amatlah baik. Apabila ditanya, dua daripada tiga ahli kumpulan dari kumpulan 3 mempunyai latarbelakang Bahasa Inggeris yang baik. Manakala kumpulan-kumpulan yang lain tetap melakukan beberapa kesalahan. Kumpulan 5 dan kumpulan 6 adalah antara yang sedikit melakukan kesalahan dan kesalahan mereka adalah tertumpu kepada struktur- tatabahasa dan makna/diksi yang salah. Antara contohnya seperti yang dinyatakan di atas ialah ‘frustrated and feels that the sudden decision would cause stress and confusion to students, teachers and parents’= perasaan kecewa yang akan membawa kepada tekanan dan kekeliruan yang tinggi dan ‘the public exam only added pressure on students to get good results but **neglected “wholesome education”**= peperiksaan awam telah memberikan tekanan kepada pelajar untuk mendapatkan keputusan yang baik tetapi membiarkan pembelajaran yang keseluruhan.

Kumpulan 1 melakukan paling banyak kesalahan dan diikuti oleh kumpulan 2. Kumpulan 1 telah menulis terjemahan tajuk yang salah selain kesalahan makna/diksi pada perkataan ‘abolish’, ‘wholesome’ dan ‘skewed’, mereka juga menggunakan istilah asing ‘fokus’ tanpa menukar kepada istilah Bahasa Melayu sendiri iaitu ‘perhatian’. Selain daripada itu, kumpulan 2 telah didapati membuat kesalahan struktur- padanan tidak sejadi iaiu padanan yang tidak tepat pada beberapa perkataan di dalam ayat yang diterjemah. Akhir sekali, kumpulan 4 telah melakukan kesalahan struktur ayat tergantung dan struktur tertinggal perkataan. Ini berkemungkinan besar tidak sengaja di lakukan, namun penyuntingan dan pemurnian harus dilakukan oleh ahli kumpulan sebelum menghantar tugas untuk dinilai oleh pensyarah dan itu juga adalah salah satu daripada proses penterjemahan menurut Teori Nida (1964).

KESIMPULAN

Kesimpulannya, hasil kajian mendapati bahawa bilangan kesalahan dan jenis kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh para pelajar kelas penterjemahan ini amatlah bergantung kepada kekuatan kedua-dua bahasa mereka. Hasil kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa teks sumber baik sajak mahupun teks adalah dari bahasa Inggeris untuk diterjemahkan kepada bahasa sasarnya iaitu bahasa Melayu. Kemampuan para pelajar dalam memahami sajak dan teks yang ditulis dalam bahasa asing itu amatlah diperlukan. Bagi pelajar-pelajar yang kurang berkemampuan dalam memahami bahasa Inggeris akan melakukan banyak kesalahan pada penterjemahan mereka. Keputusan kajian ini didapati hampir sama dengan kajian yang dilakukan oleh Bednárová-Gibová (2021) di mana, penterjemah dapat menghasilkan terjemahanyang bermutu dengan kepakaran dalam dua dan lebih bahasa. Kajian ini juga menyokong kajian yang dijalankan oleh Omona & Groce (2021) di mana penterjemahan teks perlu mempunyai hasil yang berkualiti supaya pembaca tidak akan keliru dan akhirnya tidak memahami mesej yang ingin disampaikan. Pelopor-pelopor dalam bidang penterjemahan ini sebulat suara menyatakan penterjemah yang baik mestи menguasai bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran sebaik mungkin termasuk segala aspek linguistic bahasa sumber (khususnya aspek semantik) (Newmark, 1981). Dengan ini pengkaji berpendapat bahawa, kekuatan kedua-dua bahasa itu perlu wujud terutamanya kepada para pelajar. Namun begitu, sekiranya itu adalah kekurangan yang ada pada pelajar, maka kekuatan harus disandarkan kepada pihak pensyarah. Pensyarah yang mengajar kursus ini haruslah yang mahir pada kedua-dua bahasa ini. Sebagai cadangan, kursus di seharusnya diajar oleh pensyarah yang berkebolehan dwi-bahasa.

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Mahir Tahir Salih Mohammed, Faridah Ibrahim and Norzita Yunus

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Md Mokarrrom Hossain, Siti Mazhiba Mustapha and Suraya Amirrudin

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Nazirah Ismail, Muhammad Alif Redzuan Abdullah, Normaliza Abd Rahim dan Kamariah Kamarudin

Wacana Tekstual Laporan Polis Kes Kemalangan Jalan Raya

Syairil Adzrin Salbi, Muhammad Alif Redzuan Abdullah, Normaliza Abd Rahim, Salina Husain dan Che An Abdul Ghani

Animasi Cerita Rakyat Pekaka Bercerita Akim Yang Cerdik Dan Cengkikh

Siti Nursyakirah Saharudin, Normaliza Abd Rahim, Nik Rafidah Nik Muhamad Affendi dan Roslina Abu Bakar

Terjemahan Sebagai Strategi Berkommunikasi Dalam Wacana Perbualan Melalui Cerita Sosial Dalam Kalangan Kanak-Kanak Autisme Di Malaysia

Suraya Amirrudin dan Normaliza Abd Rahim

Analisis Teks Melalui Penterjemahan Dua Bahasa

Suraya Amirrudin dan Normaliza Abd Rahim