International Conference on LANGUAGE STUDIES

iCLS 2017

Sustaining Languages and Cultures: Borneo and Beyond

9 - 10 Aug 2017 | Riverside Majestic, Kuching

PROGRAMME BOOK

Organised by
Faculty of Language & Communication

Main Sponsors and Partners

UNIMAS
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
1992-2017

25 years of re-commitment towards excellence

Pendidikan Sarawak

VICE CHANCELLOR'S FOREWORD

It is my great pleasure to welcome all of you to the 2nd International Conference on Language Studies (iCLS) 2017: Sustaining Languages and Cultures: Borneo and Beyond organized by the Faculty of Language and Communication, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS).

This year's conference aims to provide an avenue for practitioners and researchers not only to showcase their current works and innovations, but also engage in intellectual debates and generate research works in creating a vibrant and sustainable future for languages and cultures in the region.

It goes without saying that today's rapid globalization and advancement in technology have significant impacts on every aspect of human life, including the languages and cultures of the world. We hear stories about the death of minority languages and cultures due to the impact of globalization. According to UNESCO, half the world's languages will disappear by the year 2100 because of military, economic, religious, cultural or educational subjugation, and even community's negative attitude towards its own language.

The time has never been more right for us to address this issue and work together towards preserving and conserving indigenous languages and cultures. This conference aims to achieve this by examining a wide range of topics and discuss ways to empower researchers and practitioners, as well as community members and leaders to pave the way for a vibrant and sustainable future of the languages and cultures in the region.

UNIMAS has always been at the forefront of preserving and conserving languages and cultures of Sarawak. The university has partnered with various stakeholders and communities in developing and executing preservation and conservation projects such as the multi-award winning e-Bario and the Sarawak Language Technology (SALT). I hope that the research findings and innovations presented at this conference will generate interests among participants not only to create more projects with the same aim in mind, but translate research outputs into an important development agenda at national, regional, and international levels.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate the organizing committee, invited speakers, participants, delegates, and all sponsors especially the Sarawak State Government, Sarawak Education Department and Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP). This event would not have been possible without their support and contributions.

Finally, I wish all participants a productive and fruitful conference. I also hope that your stay in Kuching will be an enjoyable and memorable experience.

Thank you.

Professor Dato' Dr Mohamad Kadim bin Suaidi

DEAN'S FOREWORD

On behalf of the Faculty of Language and Communication, UNIMAS, I would like to welcome all the speakers and participants to the 2nd International Conference on Language Studies (iCLS) 2017.

The iCLS as fondly called, organized by the Faculty of Language and Communication, UNIMAS is now a fixture in our academic activity. Since its inaugural launch in 2014, the iCLS continues to provide an important venue for practitioners, researchers, students, local communities and organisations to participate in collaborative conversations and projects that seek to address issues related to language studies in Sarawak and beyond.

In line with the conference theme "Sustaining Languages and Cultures: Borneo and Beyond", iCLS 2017 aims to create a platform for local and international practitioners and researchers to discuss various issues related to the research and preservation of languages and cultures in Sarawak and other neighbouring regions.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the the co-organiser of this conference – Sarawak Education Department which makes this conference unique, dynamic and relevant. I would also like to thank the Sarawak State Government, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP), Dayak Bidayuh National Association (DBNA) for making this conference possible. I am also grateful to the invited speakers and participants for their support and contributions.

In this era of rapid globalisation and modern technology, more needs to be done to empower practitioners, researchers and communities to build bridges of partnerships in creating a vibrant and sustainable future for languages and cultures in this region. I sincerely hope iCLS 2017 will stimulate discussions and research to meet this goal.

Finally, I would like to congratulate the committee members of iCLS 2017 and all parties involved in organising and financing this conference. Thank you and well done.

I hope that you all will have a thought-provoking time at this conference and take back many joyful memories.

Happy Conferencing.

Professor Dr Ambigapathy Pandian

iCLS2017 CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

Welcome to 2nd International Conference on Language Studies (iCLS) 2017. It gives me great pleasure to welcome each and everyone of you to this auspicious event.

Three years have passed since the inaugural International Conference on Language Studies, which was held in 2014 with a focus on best practices in language teaching and learning. This year's conference aims to create a platform for local and international practitioners and researchers to discuss various issues related to the research and preservation of languages and cultures in Sarawak and other neighbouring regions.

This conference will focus on research topics and innovations in the fields of language and cultural studies in Borneo and beyond. More than 80 papers will be presented by practitioners, researchers, students and community leaders from Sarawak, Southeast Asia and beyond. We are very honoured to have prominent speakers: the Malaysian National Laureate, Professor Dr Muhammad Haji Salleh; Professor Dr Suwilai Premsrirat, a distinguished scholar from Research Institute of Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University, and Assoc. Professor Dr Norazuna Norahim from the Faculty of Language and Communication, UNIMAS. They will be addressing issues related to languages and cultures in the region and their sustainable future.

I am also pleased to announce that this conference will witness the signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and Faculty of Language and Communication, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak. These initiatives will position the faculty and UNIMAS as the regional reference point in the field of language and cultural studies in Borneo.

I would like to express my greatest appreciation to all invited speakers, participants, the organizing committee, Sarawak State Government, Sarawak Education Department, Dayak Bidayuh National Association and all sponsors for making this conference a success.

See you all again in the next iCLS!

Dr Collin Jerome

Parallel Sessions
Day 1: 9 Aug 2017

Time	Programme	Sarawak Chamber 2	Sarawak Chamber 3	Deer Suite	Lady Suite	Wind Suite 1
8.00 a.m.	Registration					
9.00 a.m.	Keynote Address 1 – "The civilising forces of the humanities" by Professor Dr Muhammad Haji Salleh					
10.00 a.m.	Tea break					
10.30 a.m.	Opening Ceremony					
12.00 p.m.	Lunch					
Chairperson		Hj Mohd Fairuz Ali	Dr Jecky Misieng	Rokiah bt Paee	Kuan Wee Ling	Dr Fatimah Hj Subet
2-2.15 p.m.	Parallel Session 1	Importance of metadiscourse in business news Mei Fung YONG & Chee Mei HOOI	Strategi kajian lapangan dalam bidang sosiolinguistik Nurrissammimayantie ISMAIL, Norizah ARDI, Rozaimah RASHIDIN & Amirah AHMAD	Influence of L1 on the perception of lexical stress Hasan Shaban ALI & Ngee Thai YAP	Trolling and bashing on social media: Coping strategy of undergraduates in Universiti Malaysia Sarawak Malia TAIBI, Khadijah MOHAMAD TUAH, Siti Haslina HUSSIN & Nurul Atirah ABU	Wayang kulit merangsang pertuturan pelajar Rositah YUSOF
2.15-2.30 p.m.	Parallel Session 2	Japanese business communication style and Japanese language learning among Malaysian university graduates Lee Su YEOH, Tengku Sepora TENGKU MAHADI & Manjet Kaur MEHAR SINGH	Documenting indigenous knowledge and culture of the Semai people in Perak, Malaysia Sumathi RENGANATHAN & Inge KRAL	Understanding writing skills development among Bilingual learners in UK and Malaysian schools Ilyana JALALUDDIN	Upin and Ipin: Sustaining Malaysian culture through animation Khadijah MOHAMAD TUAH, Malia TAIBI & Normien Sasabella MD RADZI	The challenges in empowering Standard Malay Language among the Universiti Brunei Darussalam's students Hajah Zurinah HAJI YA'AKUB

Time	Session					
2.30-2.45 p.m.	Parallel Session 3	Lakuan bahasa dalam perbicaraan kes jenayah seksual Amirah AHMAD, Norizah ARDI, Rozaimah RASHIDIN & Nurrissammimayantie ISMAIL	Indigenous knowledge in a globalized world: From Taiwan to Borneo Kaliamma PONNAN	Effects of extensive reading on low proficiency EFL learners' reading comprehension skills Renuka ARUMUGAM & Mei Fung YONG	Concerns of women with infertility problems Wun Chiew PUNG & Jariah MOHD JAN	Pembelajaran genre sastera melalui flipped classroom Tetty Juliana SUJONO
2.45-3.00 p.m.	Parallel Session 4	Retorik dalam hujahan balas pihak pendakwaan Farah Hanini ABDUL RAHMAN, Amirah AHMAD, Nurrissammimayantie ISMAIL & Nurul Afniezza MD ZAIN	Wordlists for language documentation: Are we gathering too little data? Rikker DOCKUM & Ethan CAMPBELL-TAYLOR	The importance of academic word list in tertiary classrooms: The three largest ethnic groups in Malaysia Bee Choo LEE, Debbita Ai Lin TAN & Manjet Kaur MEHAR SINGH	Ritual Muang Tingkobakng: Hubungan alam etnik Salako Anne INTOH	Diftong Bahasa Melayu dan Dialek Utara: Satu analisis fonetik akustik Norizah ARDI, Nurul Afnieza MD ZAIN, Noraini SEMAN & Nursuhati JAMIL
3.00 p.m.	Keynote Address 2 – "The resource center for documentation and revitalization of endangered languages and cultures: Successes and challenges" by Professor Dr Suwilai Premsrirat					
Chairperson		Monaliza Sarbini	Dr Joseph Ramanair	Jayapragas Gnaniah	Pung Wun Chiew	Dr Hamidah bt Abdul Wahab
4.00-4.15 p.m.	Parallel Session 5	Semantik dan makna konotasi dalam slanga pelacur Mary Fatimah SUBET & Muhammad Zaid DAUD	Language choice patterns of the Penang-Punjabi Sikh Youth Manjet Kaur MEHAR SINGH	Speaking anxiety among ESL learners Norhafizah ABD HALIL, Hanani AHMAD ZUBIR, Norhaslinda HASSAN & Maizatul Akmal MOHZAN	The function of the traditional beads among the Orang Ulu (Kayan-Kenyah) in Sarawak Fujica ANGGO	Pengajaran unsur metafora dalam kemahiran menulis Muhamad Fazlon ABDUL WAHAB
4.15-4.30 p.m.	Parallel Session 6	Providing essential background information in Forestry discussion sections: Implications for the teaching of English for Academic Purposes Renu JOSEPH & Jason Miin-Hwa LIM	There is no such thing as a language: Evidence from Borneo James McLELLAN	ESL teaching in rural schools: An investigation of teachers' stress and coping strategies Ameiruel Azwan AB AZIZ & Suyansah SWANTO	Analisis semiotik Barthes pada tatu Iban Sarawak Collin JEROME & Ammeenda RAMBA	Drama dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu Muhammad Andi MOHAMMED ZULKEPLI

4.30-4.45 p.m.	Parallel Session 7	A lexical study of food and beverage advertisements during Ramadan in KOMPAS daily newspaper Erni Dewi RIYANTI, Nurlaili ROSYADA, Winona Nur ANNISAA & Zulfa RAHMANIATI	The Bidayuh: languages or dialects? Marilina Bongarrá, Florence G. KAYAD & Yvonne Michelle CAMPBELL	Anxiety coping strategies: Malaysian undergraduate beginning Japanese language learners Rokiah PAEE & Jecky MISIENG	Motif pua kumbu Sarawak: Satu analisis semiotik Peirce Collin JEROME & Nooraini MUSIE	Serlahan kata bilangan dan penjodoh bilangan dalam Dialek Melayu Sarawak Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN, Rosnah MUSTAFA, Remmy GEDAT, Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB & Siti Marina KAMIL
4.45-5.00 p.m.	Parallel Session 8	Investigating rhetorical techniques used for social media advertising in Sarawak Malay dialect Radina MOHAMAD DELI & Monaliza SARBINI-ZIN	Teaching and learning an ethnic minority language at university level: The case of Dusun in Brunei Najib NOORASHID & James McLELLAN	Motivation and achievement in learning French as a foreign language in Malaysia Alpha BODIAN & Wan Nur Izni WAN AHMAD KAMAR	Fenomena pencampuran kod dalam novel Kampung oleh Irvan Affan Collin JEROME & Aminuddin AHMAD	Kecik omeng empunok kamek: Persepsi belia Melayu Sarawak terhadap penggunaan ungkapan lama Dialek Melayu Sarawak Siti Marina KAMIL, Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB, Remmy GEDAT, Rosnah MUSTAFA, Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN
5.00 p.m.	Tea					

Day 2: 10 Aug 2017

Time	Programme	Sarawak Chamber 2	Sarawak Chamber 3	Deer Suite	Lady Suite	Wind Suite 1
8.00 a.m.	Registration					
9.00 a.m.	Plenary Address – "An overview of research activities on language documentation and conservation in Sarawak" by Associate Professor Dr Norazuna Norahim					
9.30 a.m.	Tea					
	Chairperson	Ho Ai Ping	Winnifred Winston Manggi	Rodolphe Gilles Point	Erlinda Mikal	Caroline Stian
10.00-10.15 a.m.	Parallel Session 9	Honesty in Indonesian literature: Its social and cultural factors Benedictus B.DWIJATMOKO & B. Ria LESTARI	Preserving myths and legends of the Kejaman community from Belaga, Sarawak: A topsy-turvy experience Amee JOAN	Willingness to communicate in English among undergraduates at Universiti Putra Malaysia Fatin Nabila ABD RAZAK, Ain Nadziman ABDULLAH & Helen TAN	Deskripsi fonemik Dialek Melayu Kabong, Sarawak Sabia HASSAN	Situational Crisis Communication Theory Revisited: Highlighting the role of audience crisis involvement and crisis response message framing Dayang Aizza Maisha ABANG AHMAD & Noratikah MOHAMAD ASHARI
10.15-10.30 a.m.	Parallel Session 10	Defying fates and accepting fatality in Never Let Me Go Ahmed Shamsul Bahri MOHAMAD TUAH, Wan Roselezam WAN YAHYA, Hardev Kaur JUJAR SINGH & Manimangai MANI	Something Old, Something New and Something Borrowed: Designing a questionnaire study for understanding Borneo Languages Shanthi NADARAJAN & Feona BALAN	Like that lah: Malaysian undergraduates' attitudes towards their English accent and Malaysian English Debbita Ai Lin TAN, Bee Choo LEE & Shaidatul Akma ADI KASUMA	Kerang-Kering, Lekang-Lekung: Satu kajian perbandingan Onomatopeia dalam Dialek Melayu Sarawak dan Bahasa Iban Rosnah MUSTAFA, Remmy GEDAT, Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN, Siti Marina KAMIL & Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB	Traditional Mentoring of Labour Migrants in Black Communities in South Africa Osborn CHAUKE

Time	Session				
10.30-10.45 a.m.	Parallel Session 11	Conceptual metaphor and Arabic roots in the Holy Quran Khan SARDARAZ & Roslan ALI	The Bidayuh Language Development Project: A review Josak Anak SIAM & Marilina BONGARRA	Language variety preference among undergraduates at Universiti Putra Malaysia: British or American English? Wan Noor Farah WAN SHAMSUDDIN & Ain Nadzimah ABDULLAH	Makna umum dan tujuan mantera dalam bahasa Punan Zeckqualine MELAI
10.45-11.00 a.m.	Parallel Session 12	A preliminary analysis of the features of Bidayuh Oral Folk Narratives, Dondan/Tanun Yvonne Michelle CAMPBELL, Kamila GHAZALI & Sakina Sahuri SUFFIAN SAHURI	Bidayuh Language as a subject in schools: Kurikulum Bahasa Etnik Bidayuh (KBE) Florence G. KAYAD & Monique ARRITT	Investigating the beyond-classroom English literacy practices of Malaysian university students Adeline HO & Florence G. KAYAD	
Chairperson		Radina Mohd Deli	Noorfarida Saini	Dayang Sariah bt Abang Suhai	Deborah Ubung Ngerong
11.00-11.15 a.m.	Parallel Session 13	Refusal in the Malay culture: Gender differences in focus Humaira RASLIE & Adilah AZIZAN	Advancing indigenous adult English Language, literacy and numeracy in northern Australia's remote regions; breaking through the barriers Lorraine SUSHAMES, Allison STEWART, Elaine Llawurrpa MAYPILAMA & Rosemary GUNDJARRANDBUY	Sharing practices to create highly immersive language learning environment in public schools across Sarawak Woei Ling WONG, Mui Nyuk JONG & Noraine JAMIL	Bangsa Lakiput @ Kiput: Kelansungan bahasa minoriti di Ulu Sungai Baram Miri Damien MIKIENG & Norazuna NORAHIM

Time	Session				
11.15-11.30 a.m.	Parallel Session 14	Deictic expressions of Malaysian English speaking ASD children during interaction Muhammad Nazrin ROSLI & Shameem RAFIK-GALEA	The Whizkids Project 1.0: UNIMAS Community Engagement Programme Humaira RASLIE, Rosnah MUSTAFA & Radina MOHAMAD DELI	Exploring interaction between gender and language proficiency in use of language learning strategies by Malaysian undergraduates Ai Ping HO & Lee Luan NG	Kelangsungan bahasa Narum di Pekan Merudi Sarawak: Satu penelitian etnografik Dilah TUAH
11.30-11.45 a.m.	Parallel Session 15	New word formation in social media communication of Malaysian university students Dean YEO & Su-Hie TING	Exploring PBL in a Linguistics programme: Students' reactions Joseph RAMANAIR & Jayapragas GNANIAH	Digitizing English Language Teaching via Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs); What works pedagogically Tasnim MOHD TAIB, Kee Man CHUAH & Norazila ABD AZIZ	Pemilihan Bahasa Suku Kaum Berawan di Lembangan Baram, Miri Isabella JALI
11.45am-12 p.m.	Parallel Session 16	Blurred lines: Gender communication styles of Malaysian millennials on Facebook Kee Man CHUAH & Kirstie Tet Mei FUNG	The English-only Policy in Adult Basic Education in South Africa: Is it effective? Joe KUBAYI	Learning management system in higher education: Instrument validation for Malaysian university Christine Shane Yik Fang ONG, Jecky MISIENG & Florence G. KAYAD	Pemerian leksikal 'ati' dalam Jaku' Dalam Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB, Remmy GEDAT, Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN, Rosnah MUSTAFA & Siti Marina KAMIL
12.00 p.m.	Lunch				
	Chairperson	Dr Salbia Hassan	Ivy Rigar	Keezrawati Mujan Yusuf	Yvonne Michelle Campbell
2.00-2.15 p.m.	Parallel Session 17	University students' persuasion strategies: Ethos, logos or pathos? Su-Hie TING	A threatened language? Changes of language use in a Kayan longhouse in Sarawak Roselind WAN	Investigating the validity of the Advanced Educational Program English Test Of Vietnam with IELTS: Implications for quality management of in-house tests Souba RETHINASAMY & Nông Hiền HƯƠNG	Menganalisis gaya bahasa dan unsur alam di dalam Sudawil Pono Tudukan Kadazandusun (pantun nasihat) Monaliza SARBINI-ZIN & Diana BESANTI

		Communicating breast cancer risk: Design features of brochures	Cultural conceptualisation in Sama Bajau Kissah	Implementation of genre model in developing spiritual intelligence of students' writing skill in Iain Bengkulu	Kearifan tempatan: deskripsi dan terminologi tentang 'Padi' dalam masyarakat Iban di Sarawak	
2.15-2.30 p.m.	Parallel Session 18	Jia-Yiing HO & Su-Hie TING	Kamila GHAZALI, Syafiqa MAZLAN & Sakina Sahuri SUFFIAN SAHURI	Nadrah	Remmy GEDAT, Rosnah MUSTAFA, Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN, Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB & Siti Marina KAMIL	
2.30-2.45 p.m.	Parallel Session 19	Framing of 1MDB (Malaysia Development Berhad) news in state and national English newspapers	A policy proposal for heritage language conservation	Development of an Indonesian language and literature learning model based on a scientific approach in building students' language skills	The significance of Podi in the Bidayuh culture as depicted in Bidayuh Bau-Jagoi Dondan	
		Thanaraj MURUDI & Su-Hie TING	Bambang SUWARNO	Ria Ariesta ARONO & Catur WULANDARI	Yvonne Michelle CAMPBELL, Sakina Sahuri SUFFIAN SAHURI & Kamila GHAZALI	
3.00 p.m.	Forum					
4.30 p.m.	Closing Ceremony					
5.00 p.m.	Tea					

*Sarawak Chamber 2, Sarawak Chamber 3, Deer Suite, Lady Suite and Wind Suite 1 are on Level 3.

Keynote and Plenary Abstracts

THE CIVILISING FORCES OF THE HUMANITIES

Muhammad HAJI SALLEH

This paper claims that language and literature draw the greatest map of human heart and brain, deep-delving, with its arms on the greatest and faintest of emotions, and on ideas about how life and living should be conducted. Linguistics or just learning languages dig deep into the constituent elements of a people. Linguisticians are poets who read the emotions of the words, and poets are the revellers in their beauty and meaning. There is no doubt that we need languages to be a part of a bigger geographical world and the smaller realm of our hearts. World civilisations are indeed products of languages, and loyally describe the texts of their thoughts and ideas. We need languages to translate the human genius and those beyond our land and water, our tanah air. Literature helps to define and deliver ideas, and ideas are the edifices of culture. As a lecturer and poet, I gather words to describe truths, ironies, lies, corruption, and untruths too. We persuade readers to like our ways of thinking and approaches. Malaysia has a hundred languages to date, containing a hundred collective experiences of life of our communities, in oral or written forms. In every one of them is also a collective wisdom in dealing with the environment, and relationships with other people, close or far, neighbour or newcomer. In many are also suggestions on how to resolve conflicts. And not to forget collective indigenous wisdom or knowledge that only that community owns. These are valuable lessons from life gathered for us from thousands or hundreds of years. We need to know them now – lest we forget and spend time to only find the same answers to our problems.

THE RESOURCE CENTER FOR DOCUMENTATION AND REVITALIZATION OF ENDANGERED LANGUAGES AND CULTURES: SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Suwilai PREMSRIRAT

Research Institute of Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University

In the age of globaliSation, language loss, like the loss of biodiversity, is accelerating at an alarming rate. Linguists predict that if nothing is done, by the end of the 21st century 90% of world languages will face extinction (Krauss, 1992). This phenomenon has a direct impact on the loss of local wisdom. In Thailand, at least 15 out of 70 plus languages are seriously endangered and others are showing signs of decline. This paper investigates attempts to preserve and revive language shift through cooperation efforts between the ethnic minority communities and staff of the Resource Center for Documentation and Revitalization of Endangered Languages and Cultures at the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University. The center started operation in 2004 with the original mission to document and revive the severely endangered languages of Thailand. Subsequently, the center's operations were extended into other domains, both geographically and thematically. This has given rise to new developments in applied linguistics and new challenges in applying an interdisciplinary approach to documenting and revitalising languages at various stages of crisis. The center's academics also train community activists to conduct and produce local vernacular literature and local knowledge. Success is evident in the number of ethnolinguistic groups (25 groups) that have undertaken the revitalisation program using the Mahidol Revitalisation Model. This unique model focuses on putting community members at the heart of revitalisation efforts through involvement at almost all stages of the revitalisation process such as orthography development, creation of vernacular literature, collection of local knowledge, dictionary compiling and mother tongue-based education. This paper discusses these key elements and the success of the project as well as the various challenges encountered and anticipated.

AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION IN SARAWAK

Norazuna NORAHIM

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

This paper gives an overview of research works and activities on language documentation and conservation in Sarawak. The overview also includes an account of the endangerment scenarios of minority communities in the state. Language documentation is a field of inquiry which has captured the interest of researchers in recent times because of the dire need of many communities around the whole to document or revive their disappearing languages and cultures. In systematic documentation, language corpus should accumulate over the years if it is of any research value, and be made open-sourced, and in the digital form. Language documentation activities are therefore important resources for supporting language maintenance. In relation to Sarawak, some forms of language documentation (e.g., dictionary making, description of some aspects of languages) were and are undertaken through various concerted efforts by institutions, agencies and communities. Nevertheless, the documentation has yet to be managed systematically for various applications and purposes. This paper calls for the consolidation of resources from various parties. It is hoped that this paper will stimulate more discussions, inputs, and initiate collaboration between parties concerned in the quest to sustain local languages.

Abstracts

SARAWAK CHAMBER 2 (SC2), LEVEL 3

(SC2-1) Importance of metadiscourse in business news

Mei Fung YONG & Chee Mei HOOI <yong@upm.edu.my> <hooiesther@yahoo.com>

Universiti Putra Malaysia

Metadiscourse is an important linguistic resource in business news. It not only provides writers a platform to engage with the readers, but also guides the readers throughout the text. This is vital to keep people abreast of how the economy affects job opportunities, how high or low interest rates may go, whether layoffs are imminent in local industries and what the value of a bond or stock is (Bowman & Willis, 2003; Hewitt, 2002; Itule & Anderson, 2008). However, it is the news that people read the least because it contains a lot of technical terms and jargons which they do not understand. Metadiscourse is used by the writers to explain business terms and jargon in a simple and more reader-friendly manner. To find out whether writers are aware of the functions of metadiscourse, a metacognitive knowledge test was given to six business news writers from Star Online and Focus Malaysia respectively. Semi-structured interview was also conducted to obtain their perceptions of the importance of metadiscourse in business news. The writers' business news were analysed six months after the interview to see whether they continued using metadiscourse. This paper discusses the importance of metadiscourse functions for the business news writers to fully utilise them in the news industry.

(SC2-2) Japanese business communication style and Japanese language learning among Malaysian university graduates

Lee Su YEOH, Tengku Sepora TENGKU MAHADI & Manjet Kaur MEHAR SINGH <lsyeoh@usm.my>

Universiti Sains Malaysia

Linguistic competence is one of the most vital elements for success in communication. However, mere linguistic competence to produce or decode grammatically correct sentences does not necessarily lead to successful communication. Appropriate sociolinguistic and sociocultural rules which govern a particular communicative situation is also crucial for successful communication. A quantitative survey was conducted to investigate whether the university graduates of a Malaysian public higher education institution who minored in Japanese language have acquired the necessary Japanese language competency and Japanese business etiquette to perform at the Japanese related workplace. A majority of the graduates who were involved in the survey indicated that their Japanese language competency is insufficient for them to handle their current job. In addition, they also do not have sufficient knowledge of Japanese business etiquette and culture. The implication of these findings are discussed and recommendations are provided on overcoming the challenges faced by the graduates at Japanese related workplace.

(SC2-3) **Lakuan bahasa dalam perbicaraan kes jenayah seksual**

Amirah AHMAD, Norizah ARDI, Rozaimah RASHIDIN & Nurrissammimayantie ISMAIL

<amirah1275@salam.uitm.edu.my> <norizah@salam.uitm.edu.my> <rozai451@salam.uitm.edu.my> <nurrissa@salam.uitm.edu.my>

Universiti Teknologi MARA

Penggunaan bahasa dalam sesebuah perbicaraan kes jenayah lazimnya dikaitkan dengan ujaran yang menjurus kepada pembuktian dan pembelaan bagi memastikan salah laku yang berlaku disabitkan suatu bentuk hukuman. Ujaran berbentuk pembuktian dan pembelaan tersebut lazimnya dikaitkan dengan ujaran bersifat performatif. Menurut Austin (1962), sesuatu ujaran dapat diklasifikasikan kepada dua iaitu ujaran konstantif dan ujaran performatif. Pengklasifikasian tersebut dapat diperincikan berdasarkan jenis-jenis lakuan bahasa yang didukung dalam sesuatu ujaran. Kajian ini dilakukan untuk menghuraikan jenis lakuan bahasa yang terdapat dalam perbicaraan kes jenayah seksual serta membuktikan bahawa kedua-dua ujaran konstantif dan performatif wujud dalam perbicaraan sesuatu kes jenayah seksual. Terdapat lima jenis lakuan bahasa iaitu asertif, direktif, komisif, deklaratif dan ekspresif. Perincian jenis lakuan bahasa tersebut dapat dilakukan berdasarkan kata kerja yang diungkapkan dalam sesuatu pernyataan sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung seperti yang dikemukakan oleh Searle dan Vanderveken (1985). Data yang dimanfaatkan bagi tujuan penganalisisan adalah berdasarkan satu nota keterangan perbicaraan kes jenayah seksual. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa, kelima-lima jenis lakuan bahasa digunakan dalam perbicaraan kes jenayah seksual tersebut dan setiap ujaran yang disampaikan bersifat konstantif dan performatif.

(SC2-4) **Retorik dalam hujahan balas pihak pendakwaan**

Farah Hanini ABDUL RAHMAN, Amirah AHMAD, Nurrissammimayantie ISMAIL & Nurul Afnieza MD ZAIN

<farahhanini@salam.uitm.edu.my> <amirah1275@salam.uitm.edu.my> <nurrissa@salam.uitm.edu.my> <afnieza8728@salam.uitm.edu.my>

Universiti Teknologi MARA

Retorik ialah seni pemakaian bahasa yang berkesan sama ada secara lisan atau tulisan. Dalam perbicaraan mahkamah, retorik merupakan salah satu instrumen dan alat yang penting kepada seorang pendakwa raya dalam menyampaikan hujah yang berkesan dan pembuktian untuk memastikan pesalah disabitkan hukuman yang setimpal dalam kes yang dikendalikan. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menghuraikan penggunaan ciri dan teknik retorik dalam kes yang dipilih. Kajian ini akan menggunakan ciri retorik yang diperkenalkan oleh Aristotle iaitu patos dan logos serta teknik retorik melalui kaedah kualitatif berdasarkan pendekatan analisis teks. Kajian ini memanfaatkan data yang telah ditranskripsi daripada suatu perbicaraan mahkamah tentang kes jenayah seksual dan memfokus kepada hujahan balas pihak pendakwaan. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa ciri retorik patos dan logos memang digunakan dalam hujah pendakwaan di mahkamah. Selain itu, pelbagai teknik retorik turut diaplikasi oleh pihak pendakwaan ketika berhujah.

(SC2-5) Semantik dan makna konotasi dalam slanga pelacur

Mary Fatimah SUBET & Muhammad Zaid DAUD <sufatimah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Perspektif negatif dalam kalangan masyarakat terhadap komuniti pelacur di mana-mana di dunia ini membuatkan kajian terhadap dunia pelacuran agak terhad, misalnya kajian mengenai slanga bahasa yang dituturkan dalam kalangan mereka. Hal ini disebabkan oleh, dunia pelacuran dianggap sebagai taboo dan suatu pekerjaan yang tidak bermoral. Setiap kata yang dituturkan oleh mereka mempunyai makna yang konotatif dan memerlukan terjemahan bagi merungkai setiap makna slanga mereka ini. Kajian ini menganalisis makna slanga dalam domain bahasa pelacur. Data telah diperoleh dan dianalisis menggunakan kaedah semantik. Dengan tumpuan analisis terhadap makna konotasi dalam ujaran pelacur, analisis ini dapat menjelaskan makna konotatif dalam slanga domain bahasa pelacur dengan lebih jelas. Slanga bahasa dalam domain ini masih mampu difahami namun, masih berselindung di sebalik makna eksplisitnya kerana slanga ini dianggap lucah dan kesat jika dituturkan di tempat awam. Oleh itu, perincian secara lebih saintifik terhadap tutur kata golongan pelacur ini dapat dikemukakan daripada hanya membuat perspektif umum sahaja.

(SC2-6) Providing essential background information in Forestry discussion sections: Implications for the teaching of English for Academic Purposes

Renu JOSEPH & Jason Miin-Hwa LIM <renujoseph@hotmail.com> <drjasonlim@gmail.com>

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

The Discussion section constitutes a powerful closing argument used by researchers to highlight the meaning of their research and its linkages to existing knowledge in an academic field. While the Discussion section is organised around key findings, researchers also selectively highlight other information elements which have been presented earlier in the research article in a bid to gain readers' appreciation of their findings. Although previous research has identified background information as an information element in the Discussion section, the relative significance of the information element, its linkages to other rhetorical moves and the language resources used to accomplish it have yet to be examined in detail. To benefit novice writers who are uncertain about how background information can be effectively used to strengthen their closing argument, we have analysed 60 Discussion sections in Forestry to examine the recurrent writing practices of expert writers. We have found that the provision of essential background information is a principal communicative move appearing in 95% of Forestry Discussion sections and that it comprises (i) a reiteration of objectives, methods and/or hypotheses of the research, and (ii) contextual and theoretical information aimed at facilitating readers' comprehension of the findings to be presented. Using relevant excerpts, we also demonstrate how language resources are used to furnish essential background information in the applied science. The results of this analysis can be adapted by instructors to prepare useful teaching materials in courses on English for academic purposes.

(SC2-7) A lexical study of food and beverage advertisements during Ramadan in KOMPAS Daily Newspaper

Erni Dewi RIYANTI, Nurlaili ROSYADA, Winona Nur ANNISAA & Zulfa RAHMANIATI <erni.dewi@uii.ac.id>

Universitas Islam Indonesia

Ramadan is a special month for Muslims around the globe. In Indonesia, Ramadan is full of religious festivities, and gathering of family and friends. These activities are worth conducting once a year as they bring both joy and blessing. Ramadan is also special for food and beverages vendors since a significant amount of product sales is guaranteed by the increase of consumption throughout the holy month. This research examines the efforts made by food and beverage vendors via printed advertisements in KOMPAS daily newspaper during Ramadan in the last three years and links it to religious commodification through the language used in the advertisements. The results show frequent use of lexicons which promote low prices to boost selling. Thus, Ramadan is seen as an annual "market" to gain maximal selling points.

(SC2-8) Investigating rhetorical techniques used for social media advertising in Sarawak Malay dialect

Radina MOHAMED DELI & Monaliza SARBINI-ZIN <mdradina@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Product advertising involves the use of various rhetorical techniques to persuade consumers to buy products. This study thus aims to investigate the techniques used by speakers of Sarawak Malay to advertise and market their food products. A total of 25 Facebook posts advertising food-based products in Sarawak Malay dialect were analysed. Content analysis was done on the posts to determine the rhetorical techniques used by the sellers. Various rhetorical techniques were found to be used for advertising these food products with the informative and seductive techniques being commonly used to convey messages to consumers. Given the personal and more conversational nature of social media advertising, other rhetorical techniques commonly used for the more traditional forms of written media advertising and copy-writing were found to be scarcely used.

(SC2-9) Honesty in Indonesian literature: Its social and cultural factors

Benedictus B. DWIJATMOKO & B. Ria LESTARI <b.b.dwijatmoko@gmail.com>

In the study of honesty in Indonesian literature, Dwijatmoko and Lestari (2016) differentiate honesty into verbal honesty and behavioural honesty and identify several factors which drive people to be honest or dishonest such as observing social norms, creating a better judgment, and maintaining relationship and image. As an important human characteristic (Frankel, 2006; Shanks, 2005; van Lange & Kullman, 1994), honesty is needed for people to live harmoniously in a society. This paper reports a study on the aspects of the Indonesian people's life which require the people to speak and behave honestly as reflected in their literature, and on the cultural and social factors which affect honesty. The data were 186 texts collected from 71 novels published in the period of 1920s to 2010s. The results of the study show that honesty and dishonesty in Indonesia are related to personal affairs, event, love, norms, other people's character, personal judgment, money, and natural demand. They need to speak and behave honestly to achieve their life goals and live harmoniously in the society, but sometimes they also need to speak and behave dishonestly to maintain their relationship with others. The study also shows that some social and cultural factors affect the people's honesty. The age and social position of the people involved in the event, the degree of intimacy in their relation, and the type of speech act affect their decision to be honest or dishonest.

(SC2-10) Defying Fates and Accepting Fatality in Never Let Me Go

Ahmed Shamsul Bahri MOHAMAD TUAH[1], Wan Roselezam WAN YAHYA[2], Hardev Kaur JUJAR SINGH[2] & Manimangai MANI[2] <mtashabri@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak[1] Universiti Putra Malaysia[2]

Science fiction works involving non-human characters such as clones or androids typically focus on the human characters and how they interact with the non-human ones. Consequently, the rich domain of clones and androids in such novels is little explored. This paper examines the choices that a character makes in the novel "Never Let Me Go" by Kazuo Ishiguro and attempts to understand the reasons behind her choices through the lens of existentialism. Contemporary science fiction works have begun to probe the conservative view that places clones and androids below humans, especially in terms of humane characteristics. After all, does being human only equal to being biologically natural? To explore this path, this paper follows the life of Kathy H, a clone, to figure out who she really is by discovering the meaning of her life through her experiences and the existential choices that she makes through anguish, abandonment, and despair. By the end, we would be able to see the character in a different light rather than as a mere clone, as she shows us how much more human clones can be.

(SC2-11) Conceptual metaphor and Arabic roots in the Holy Quran

Khan SARDARAZ & Roslan ALI <sardarazsorani@gmail.com> <aroslan@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Previous literature has investigated various conceptual metaphor themes in the Holy Quran, but it has not linguistically analysed the relationship between the Arabic roots and the conceptual metaphors. The aim of this paper is to apply lexical concept and cognitive model theory to the data extracted from the themes of rewards and punishments in the Holy Quran through topical words and phrases to linguistically analyse the relationship between the Arabic roots and the conceptual metaphors. The analysis of the data shows that the roots in the Arabic language are equivalent to primary cognitive models in LCCM theory. Conceptual metaphors reside at the level of roots or primary cognitive models in the most metaphoric expressions, and it serves as one of the reason for the simplicity of the Quran. However, the findings also deviate from the LCCM theory, and show that conceptual metaphors do not map the primary cognitive models in metonymic linguistic expressions and novel metaphors, but rather, they are identified after a thorough linguistic analysis. It shows that the semantic distance between source and target domain in conventional metaphors is less than the semantic distance in novel metaphors and metonymies. This paper recommends further studies on the relationship between the Arabic roots and the conceptual metaphor for drawing more insights on cognitive semantic analysis of metaphoric expressions.

(SC2-12) A preliminary analysis of the features of Bidayuh Oral Folk Narratives, Dondan/Tanun

Yvonne Michelle CAMPBELL[1], Kamila GHAZALI[2] & Sakina Sahuri SUFFIAN SAHURI[2]

<mcyvonne@unimas.my> <kamila@um.edu.my> <sakina@um.edu.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak[1], Universiti Malaya[2]

The terms myths, legends and folktales are common terms used to describe the different types of oral folk narratives. Generally these terms differentiate the types of genres in oral folk narratives, particularly those of European origin. These terms, however, are mostly based on the features found in European oral folk narratives. Various methods of categorisation of oral folk narratives has been developed and has been used to categorize Asian oral folk narratives as well. Even so, the features of Asian oral folk narratives may be different from that of European origin. Therefore, this is study analyses the features of Bidayuh oral folk narratives, collectively known as dondan/tanun. It examines the literary elements of these oral traditions and its relation to the Bidayuh worldview. The analysis revealed that the dondan have their own unique features which may or may not be uniquely Bidayuh. Although there are similarities with the universal features of oral folk narratives, it is the differences that distinguishes these dondan as an oral tradition that reflects the worldview of the Bidayuh.

(SC2-13) **Refusal in the Malay culture: Gender differences in focus**

Humaira RASLIE & Adilah AZIZAN <rhumaira@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

This research investigated the different refusal strategies used by Malay male and female students and analysed both gender's choice of refusal strategy vis-à-vis cultural influence. The data were gathered using a demographic survey, written discourse completion test (Written DCT) and interview. A total of 30 UNIMAS students (15 males and 15 females) participated in this research and six respondents were selected to be further interviewed by the researcher. The written DCT were analysed to find out the frequency of direct and indirect strategies used by the participants as well as their choice of refusal strategies. The interview session on the other hand was conducted to gain more insights on the participants' answers. It consisted of three questions and the audio recording was transcribed to get the data. The Written DCT results showed that a higher frequency in direct strategies were shown by the male participants while and female participants used indirect strategies more frequently. The data from both genders also demonstrated a preference of employing negative willingness ability in signifying refusal. Additionally, the results also revealed that the refusals produced by the Malay participants were culturally influenced. While previous studies separately researched gender and culture in relation to refusal patterns, this research sheds light on the relationship between gender and cultural influences in determining one's refusal strategy. Since this study focused on the Malay youths, future research should be conducted on other ethnic and age groups to gain a holistic understanding on the influence of culture in determining both genders' interaction mannerism.

(SC2-14) **Deictic expressions of Malaysian English speaking ASD children during interaction**

Muhammad Nazrin ROSLI & Shameem RAFIK-GALEA <shameem@upm.edu.my>

Universiti Putra Malaysia

Deixis refers to the phenomenon in which meanings of some words and phrases in an utterance are comprehended through contextual information such as that in "pass me that ketchup please." Use of deictic expressions has been observed to be efficient in autistic/Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) children. The use of deictic expressions simplifies ASD children's communication needs during interaction as studies have shown that children with ASD often find difficulty in discourse references which stems from atypical features of language in their spectrum, namely, pronoun atypicality, pragmatic deficit and echolalia. This paper aims to highlight the use of deictic expressions and strategies used by an English speaking Malaysian ASD child and the interlocutor. It reports part of the findings of a larger study on assessing talk-in-interaction of English Speaking Malaysian ASD children. Both a conversation and discourse analytic approach drawing on Levinson's descriptive approach on deixis is used to analyse data. A case study methodology accounts for how deixis are used on a moment by moment basis during interaction, namely, during reading activities where the ASD children responds to the interlocutors questions on a story read. The paper will illustrate the patterns and use of deictic expressions and strategies during activity time by English speaking Malaysian ASD children during their interaction with others.

(SC2-15) New word formation in social media communication of Malaysian university students

Dean YEO & Su-Hie TING <aydean@unimas.my> <shting@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

In social media communication, users interact with one another with the instantaneity of speech in a written mode. This brings about changes in the use of the language to communicate quickly, and researchers have identified punctuation adaptations, capitalisation, use of 2 for repeated words and abbreviation as features of Netspeak. This paper examined new word formation in Facebook communication of Malaysian university students. Using Crystal's (2004) framework on Internet language, the Facebook status posts of 23 students were analysed. The content of the status posts revolved around the students' daily activities. The results showed the expected occurrence of word compression and the use of X for negation but there were other features of word formation such as homophones and changes in spelling which involved the dropping of vowels and addition or replacement of letters. The results suggest that Netspeak is emerging as a communicative genre of its own and differences in spelling cannot be seen as deviations and mistakes but as a new orthography. Therefore, when institutions use social media for advertisements and campaigns, it may be necessary to use the new conventions of Netspeak spelling rather than using conventional spelling meant for the written medium to achieve their purpose.

(SC2-16) Blurred lines: Gender communication styles of Malaysian millennials on Facebook

Kee Man CHUAH & Kirstie Tet Mei FUNG <kmchuah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Communication among genders has been known to have obvious traits when conversing with the opposite sex. However, the advantage of anonymity in the internet, raises the question if gender communication styles are existent on social media platforms. Therefore, as pioneers of the digital age, millennials are taken into account to study this phenomenon of online gender communication. Due to the cultural difference and notable gender roles that are embedded in Malaysian culture, the results may differ from other cultural backgrounds. Moreover, this research focuses on linguistic features of both genders as observed in a selected framework. It aims to analyse the gender communicating styles on Facebook among Malaysian millennials and identify the reasons of using various communication styles among both genders. The study implemented qualitative approaches to analyse the data collected and more than one method was used to achieve data triangulation for a better foundation of findings, which include observing Facebook commenters on various pages, content analysis and finally semi-structured interviews of 20 millennials who have an account on Facebook. The findings show that different genders tend to interact dominantly in certain discussions, depending on the topic of the original post. There are notable communication styles which are agreed upon when conducting the interview, giving a general idea of how certain genders would potentially correspond, despite the reality of their perceptions given when asked. This study concludes that in digital discourse there is a possibility that gender communication styles do differ, but not always according to their specific genders.

(SC2-17) **University students' persuasion strategies: Ethos, logos or pathos?**

Su-Hie TING <shting@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Using Aristotle's rhetorical proofs of ethos, logos and pathos, university students' strategies of persuading their lecturer to grant their request was examined. The data were from 99 students enrolled in an English language course who were asked to write down what they would say to persuade their lecturer to end the class early. Some students used more than one strategy, giving rise to 101 persuasion strategies in total. Analysis of their requests showed that logos (reason) was the most popular persuasion strategy, accounting for about half of the total strategies identified. Students reasoned using their heavy workload and undesirable physical classroom conditions to end the class earlier than usual. About 45% of the students used pathos appeal. The emotional appeal was made based on either their own or their lecturer's condition, signalled by the personal pronouns of "I" and "you" respectively. Appeals to ethos (credibility) was seldom used. The study showed the students used both emotional appeals and logical reasoning to persuade their lecturer to grant their requests. The results suggest that if students rely on both types of appeals, then they may respond better to a combination of emotional appeals and logical reasoning if lecturers were to motivate them in their studies and other aspects of their life.

(SC2-18) **Communicating breast cancer risk: Design features of brochures**

Jia-Yiing HO & Su-Hie TING <shting@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Health education programmes to create awareness of disease risks provide information to the public using modes such as brochures, posters, newspapers as well as radio and television announcements. The health risk messages need to be framed and designed to communicate preventive measures and care. The study examined women's views on design features of brochures on breast cancer risk. Five brochures produced by health authorities were shown to 10 female participants who ranked them in order of preference. They were interviewed to find out their reasons for preference and dis-preference for certain brochures. The results indicated that colour, illustrations, amount of information, wording and statistics affected the attractiveness of breast cancer risk brochures. It seems that wordiness and dense information made the brochures less accessible while illustrations and bright colours appealed to the female participants. Pink was a favourite colour with the female participants, followed by yellow but they did not like the blue colour on the brochure. This may not be incidental as the pink ribbon is identified with breast cancer awareness. The results suggest that brochures for breast cancer risk communication need to have attractive design features so that they are picked up and read.

(SC2-19) **Framing of 1MDB (Malaysia Development Berhad) news in state and national English newspapers**

Thanaraj MURUDI & Su-Hie TING <shting@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

The study compared the coverage of 1MDB (Malaysia Development Berhad) news in a state and a national English newspaper. The aspects analysed were (1) the news frames highlighted in the headlines of the news, and (2) the prevalence of five news frames in the content of the news reports: political, constitutionality and jurisprudence, crime and justice, economic, and morality. Newspaper reports related to 1MDB published in the two English dailies from July through September 2016 were content analysed. The results indicated that over 90% of the news reports in both newspapers were episodic, and provided little context to enable the public to view the events in a broader context. The political, and constitutionality and jurisprudence frames were the top two frames. For the constitutionality and jurisprudence frames, the national newspaper tended to highlight law suits whereas the nouns used in the state newspaper indicated a spread of interest across different parties involved in the issue. The morality frame was the least used because of the objectivity of news reporting; the national newspaper tended to give factual accounts of events whereas the state newspaper was inclined towards value-laden words. This study revealed a different spin in the two newspapers.

SARAWAK CHAMBER 3 (SC3), LEVEL 3

(SC3-1) **Strategi kajian lapangan dalam bidang sosiolinguistik**

Nurrissammimayantie ISMAIL, Norizah ARDI, Rozaimah RASHIDIN & Amirah AHMAD

< nurrissa@salam.uitm.edu.my>

Universiti Teknologi MARA

Kajian lapangan merupakan salah satu kaedah penting dalam mengumpul data bagi kajian sosiolinguistik. Sosiolinguistik adalah salah satu bidang ilmu yang mengkaji fenomena penggunaan bahasa oleh masyarakat dalam kepelbagaian konteks sosial dan budayanya.Untuk memastikan data dapat dikumpul dalam tempoh keberadaan pengkaji di lapangan, strategi-strategi yang berkesan untuk digunakan semasa pengumpulan data di lapangan perlu diketahui oleh pengkaji. Bagi pelajar yang baru melibatkan diri dalam dunia penyelidikan lapangan, garis panduan lengkap sangat diperlukan untuk dijadikan rujukan. Pelajar ini tidak menguasai kemahiran membuat kajian lapangan, khususnya kajian lapangan yang berkaitan bahasa, sosial dan masyarakat. Ini bermakna, pendedahan berkait dengan strategi kajian lapangan secara saintifik, pendekatan apabila berhadapan dengan responden dan/atau informan dan memahami realiti mengumpul data di lapangan amat diperlukan. Strategi-strategi tersebut perlu sesuai, serta boleh diterima dengan baik oleh informan dan/atau responden. Oleh itu, objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menghuraikan strategi yang sesuai digunakan dan juga yang telah digunakan oleh pengkaji terdahulu dalam mendapatkan data kajian lapangan bagi bidang sosiolinguistik. Hasil daripada kajian ini akan menjadi panduan kepada penyelidik amatur dan/atau pelajar-pelajar yang ingin melakukan kajian lapangan. Kajian ini juga dapat digunakan sebagai bahan pengajaran metodologi penyelidikan lapangan yang ditawarkan kepada pelajar universiti peringkat sarjana muda hinggalah peringkat PhD.

(SC3-2) **Documenting indigenous knowledge and culture of the Semai people in Perak, Malaysia**

Sumathi RENGANATHAN[1] **& Inge KRAL**[2] <sumathi@utp.edu.my> <inge.kral@anu.edu.au>

Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS[1], Australian National University[2]

In this paper we present data from community-based participatory research projects with a Semai Indigenous community that set out to document their local knowledge and culture. The Semai are the largest Orang Asli community in Peninsular Malaysia who mainly live in the states of Perak and Pahang. Like many other indigenous contexts, the Semai peoples' transition from an oral culture to a literate culture is relatively recent. In this presentation we discuss how our long-term relationship has facilitated two projects that have focused on the documentation of local knowledge and culture of the community members in a Semai-speaking village in Perak. Elders in this community, having local knowledge accumulated over generations through direct experiences and participation, were the main source of information for documentation projects, while younger people assisted with film and audio recording, editing, as well as language transcription and translation. The elders in this Semai community recognise the value and importance of transmitting their local culture and knowledge to the next generation. These projects have led to the production of two films in 2014 and a book project is currently underway. This presentation will also showcase some of the local knowledge and culture of the Semai community shared and documented during these projects.

(SC3-3) Indigenous knowledge in a globalized world: From Taiwan to Borneo

Kaliamma PONNAN <ponnan.k@gmail.com>

National Taiwan Normal University

While many countries such as Malaysia aggressively promote a nationalistic identity through a national language policy, the need for social mobility through English language has also necessitated a globalist agenda. Often side-lined in this debate is the incorporation of the rich indigenous linguistic repertoire brought about by minority population. In this respect, Taiwan and Borneo face similar aspirations and challenges and might have a lot to gain from one another. The indigenous people in Borneo share close historical, cultural and linguistic heritage with Taiwan through common Austronesian roots. Currently, in both these regions, in the midst of striving for a national identity and attaining a global voice, there are also efforts in bringing about the indigenous knowledge to the forefront. They are not always without setbacks. What had failed and what had succeeded in both these contexts might be useful in thinking about effective measures in the long-term sustenance of languages and cultures.

(SC3-4) Wordlists for language documentation: Are we gathering too little data?

Rikker DOCKUM & Ethan CAMPBELL-TAYLOR <rikker.dockum@yale.edu>

Yale University

The majority of the world's languages remain un- or underdocumented. Given limited time and resources, how much data constitutes a minimal sufficient dataset for basic linguistic analysis? This paper presents the results of experiments that examine this question for phonology. Drawing from the CHIRILA lexical database of Australian indigenous languages (Bowern, 2016), the 37 languages with the most extensively documented lexicons (2,000-10,000 items) were selected to stand as proxy for complete natural languages. A series of sampling experiments were performed on each test language to determine the smallest necessary wordlist size to achieve: (1) full phonemic coverage for the language; and (2) accurate phonemic distribution compared to the full dataset. We hypothesise that when these two criteria are met, a dataset represents a minimally complete sample of a language for basic phonological study, suitable for analysis and generalisation. For each test language, samples were generated of several sizes and with several sampling methods. These were then analysed to determine phonemic coverage and fidelity of phonemic distribution. The results show that coverage is consistently achieved at an average lexicon size of approximately 400 items, regardless of the original lexicon size sampled from. These results hold broad significance, given the predominance of standard word lists smaller than 400 items. This study provides a guideline for fieldworkers in designing documentation tasks in the face of limited time and resources, to ensure representative data and reliable conclusions.

(SC3-5) **Language choice patterns of the Penang-Punjabi Sikh Youth**

Manjet Kaur MEHAR SINGH <manjeet@usm.my>

Universiti Sains Malaysia

This study investigated the language choice patterns of the Penang Punjabi-Sikh youth. It was aimed to determine the language choice patterns of the youth in their home and religious domains. Data were collected on the language choice patterns through a questionnaire survey involving 213 respondents from the Penang-Punjabi Sikh youth community. The data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings highlighted a shift in the language choice patterns. The language choice of the respondents differed according to the type of relationship with their interlocutors. The final outcome of the study is that Punjabi language is the most preferred language for communication purposes with grandparents and parents and the least preferred for communication purposes with their siblings. The outcome shows that the Punjabi language as a tool of communication among Punjabi-Sikh youth is being threatened by other dominant languages such as English and Malay. This indicates a dire need for the preservation and sustained use of Punjabi language among the young generation.

(SC3-6) **There is no such thing as a language: Evidence from Borneo**

James McLELLAN <james.mcLellan@ubd.edu.bn>

Universiti Brunei Darussalam

This paper investigates the claim by US philosopher Donald Davidson (1986, p. 174) that "there is no such thing as a language, not if a language is anything like philosophers and linguists have supposed", using linguistic and sociolinguistic evidence from Borneo. Borneo is known for its high level of multilingualism, both individual and societal, historically and in the 21st century. But if there are no distinct languages, then the concept of multilingualism must also be challenged, if not entirely undermined. Likewise the "codes" of codeswitching. Data examples are from two main sources: (1) lexicostatistical research, which aims to establish the degree of similarity between "languages" and "dialects" through counting the percentage of shared cognates in western Borneo language varieties; and (2) mixed language use in the family domain, from conversations in Bidayuh families which show trilingual mixing of Bau-Jagoi Bidayuh, Sarawak Malay and English. The conclusion asks a further question: if we "deconstruct" or "disinvent" languages, how can researchers go about their business of describing linguistic features and patterns of language use in Borneo and beyond?

(SC3-7) The Bidayuh: languages or dialects?

Marilina BONGARRÁ[1], Florence G. KAYAD[2] & Yvonne Michelle CAMPBELL[2]

<marilina_vega@sil.org> <kflorence@unimas.my> <mvyvonne@unimas.my>

SIL Malaysia[1], Universiti Malaysia Sarawak[2]

The theoretical debate of what constitutes a language and a dialect has been in place since the term dialect was first coined. However, a clear understanding of this distinction is crucial for minority language communities who wrestle with language development issues and recognition from the majority groups. Particularly in the case of the Bidayuh, sociological and political factors have intertwined to create an obscured picture of the actual linguistic situation. This confusion has hindered the Bidayuh language development efforts for decades. In this paper, we explore the Bidayuh dialectical situation from both a linguistic and sociolinguistic perspectives and answer some of the common misconceptions about the Bidayuh language cluster.

(SC3-8) Teaching and learning an ethnic minority language at university level: The case of Dusun in Brunei

Najib NOORASHID & James McLELLAN <njb-on9@hotmail.com> <james.mclellan@ubd.edu.bn>

Universiti Brunei Darussalam

This paper investigates the potential for teaching and learning of ethnic minority languages at tertiary level as a strategy for language maintenance and revitalisation. We offer a case study of the Dusun language, which is taught at the Language Centre, Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD). The research methods include classroom observations, a questionnaire survey and analysis of examination results. The survey elicits attitudes among 62 enrolled students towards the Dusun language curriculum and the learning of this language, which has yet to be fully described, in formal classrooms. We find that offering Dusun as a credit-bearing language module (course) has generated interest among both UBD students and the wider Brunei community. Those from Dusun family backgrounds taking the module are a minority: most students have no family connections with Dusun. The implementation of the curriculum remains problematic, and there are issues resulting from the need to meet the formal requirements and academic expectations of the university administration in terms of coursework and examinations. The absence of dictionaries, grammar and other pedagogical materials means that Dusun language teachers are obliged to develop their own materials and resources. We argue that by offering Borneo minority indigenous languages at tertiary level may not in itself maintain or revive the language in question, but this can be one strategy, along with several others, which may help towards maintenance and revitalisation.

(SC3-9) Preserving myths and legends of the Kejaman community from Belaga, Sarawak: A topsy-turvy experience

Amee JOAN <jamee@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Every part of Sarawak abounds with rich oral traditions which include folktales and local myths and legends related to the people, local history, landforms and place-names. These oral traditions have been a source of value for education as well as entertainment in our traditional rural societies, and they hold the essence of our unique culture and traditions. Our invaluable oral traditions are in danger of extinction soon due to the sweeping forces of globalisation and commercial entertainment that have already reached even remote areas of Sarawak. This paper presents a topsy-turvy experience of how a minority group, the Kejaman ethnic attempt to preserve their myths and legends. This paper also offers some practical recommendations for collecting the myths and legends in the form of text, audio and video using the currently available digital technology to document the myths and legends of a community.

(SC3-10) Something Old, Something New and Something Borrowed: Designing a Questionnaire Study for understanding Borneo Languages

Shanthi NADARAJAN & Feona BALAN <nshanthi@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

This paper aims to draw on experience in supervising new graduate students, and advice to novice researchers interested in working on small-scale language project in Borneo on the process of designing, adapting research questionnaires and analysis. The study will compare two small scale projects used to investigate multiword expressions in Iban. Following a brief introduction, the paper is organised into three sections: designing questionnaires, distributing questionnaires, and analyses of data. Within these sections, frequently asked questions by novice researchers and second language researchers are answered. This paper will provide insights into the relationship between word meaning at the word, phrasal and sentence level. It will also give novice researchers support to design good questionnaires, and on how to work on appropriate data analysis. The paper ends by offering suggestions and advice on working with time tested questionnaire designs and highlights options, and guidance on making decisions in questionnaire design, distribution and data analysis and presentation.

(SC3-11) The Bidayuh Language Development Project: A review

Josak Anak SIAM[1] & Marilina BONGARRÁ[2] <josaksiam@gmail.com> <marilina_vega@sil.org>

Dayak Bidayuh National Association[1], SIL Malaysia[2]

Many Bidayuhs in the last decades have been concerned about the possibility that their language will be lost and the so they have become more aware of the need for language development. In 2000, Bidayuhs from all regions, with strong involvement of the community leaders, formed, and continue to run the Bidayuh Language Development Project (BLDP). The BLDP's objective is to preserve and promote the Bidayuh Language among communities of Bidayuh, so that the language and culture will continue to be used and practiced, and to be passed from one generation to the next. At its formation, the long-term goals were to develop a standardised writing system for all dialects of Bidayuh, to expand the body of literature, to create a dictionary and to develop curriculum and the resources necessary for Bidayuh to be taught in schools. Much work has been done in the last 17 years, and the goals are being met, although not exactly in the way the project originally intended. This paper takes a look at the BLDP's achievements, the challenges it has faced in the recent years as well as the new realities and plans for the future.

(SC3-12) Bidayuh Language as a subject in schools: Kurikulum Bahasa Etnik Bidayuh (KBE)

Florence G. KAYAD[1] & Monique ARRITT[2] <kflorence@unimas.my> <monique_arritt@sil.org>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak[1], SIL Malaysia[2]

Recent studies focusing on the Bidayuh language have shown that while it is still vital, the language is gradually shifting due to diminishing domains of use, particularly among younger generation. One way to maintain and sustain the language is to include it in the education domain which will expand its variety and purpose of use. The Bidayuh community aspires to have their language in mainstream education not only for the purpose of language and cultural preservation but also as a resource for learning, for developing literacy and critical thinking skills, and for communication in various contexts. The inclusion of the Bidayuh language as a subject in primary schools is possible through the Ethnic Language Curriculum (ELC) or in Malay, Kurikulum Bahasa Etnik (KBE) initiated by the Dayak Bidayuh National Association (DBNA) and its partners. This curriculum aims to provide a template for using any ethnic language for learning, critical thinking and communication in the formal classroom setting. This paper presents the background and rationale for the curriculum, its content and materials. It also describes preparation towards a pilot study of the curriculum using the Bidayuh language in the primary school beginning at Primary One.

(SC3-13) **Advancing Indigenous Adult English Language, Literacy and Numeracy in northern Australia's remote regions; breaking through the barriers**

Lorraine SUSHAMES[1], Allison STEWART[1], Elaine Llawurrpa MAYPILAMA[1] & Rosemary GUNDJARRANDBUY[2] < lorraine.sushames@cdu.edu.au> <Allison.Stewart@cdu.edu.au>

Charles Darwin University[1], Yalu' Marŋgithinyaraw Centre, Galiwin'ku[2]

This paper seeks to highlight the current deficit in policy, programs and funding to address the English Language Literacy and Numeracy (LLN) needs of Indigenous adults in Australia's Northern Territory where Indigenous people constitute 30% of the population. Government policy emphasises the "need for active participation by all people, including Indigenous people, to achieve ongoing prosperity," yet for many Indigenous adults, English is a second language and without it people cannot fully engage in the economy, education or society. Proficiency is essential to participating in mainstream society, playing an active part in social discourse and action, having an informed voice in policy making, and framing the future for oneself and family. There are no consolidated statistics on LLN levels in remote NT communities, nor has the monetary cost of low English LLN numeracy calculated. Adult literacy continues to be treated as a peripheral issue, when it is actually central to meaningful engagement. An active research initiative, "Whole of Community Engagement" has shown the need for early establishment of first language is essential for Indigenous people, to the continuing vitality of culture and heritage and also to the development of English LLN competency. Cultural heritage and English language are viewed as equally critical and mutually supportive. There are a range of Initiatives underway in the NT where culture is shared and non-Indigenous people are closely mentored by Indigenous people, working in partnership. This paper considers alternative ways of thinking together about the issue and actions that are contributing to positive change.

(SC3-14) **The Whizkids Project 1.0: UNIMAS Community Engagement Programme**

Humaira RASLIE, Rosnah MUSTAFA & Radina MOHAMED DELI < rhumaira@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Part of a university's social obligation includes developing and transmitting knowledge beyond the realm of the campus. It is imperative that universities ensure that there exist a university-community collaboration and tangible benefits especially for the community. With this in mind, the Whizkids Project 1.0, which is a pilot project under the University Community Engagement programme in UNIMAS identified two semi-urban schools in a densely Malay populated area in Kuching to be involved in its after-school programme. Under the purview of the Faculty of Language and Communication (FLS), the programme aimed to develop interest in and increase the level of motivation in learning English among these second language learners. To achieve this, a 6-month programme was developed and conducted by lecturers and volunteers, who were primarily undergraduates. A total of 80 Year 5 pupils were involved in the project. During the 6 month period, 12 visits were made and each lasted between 2 and 3 hours. At the end of the programme the pupils' English language test scores showed an encouraging improvement and the pupils showed a exceptional and consistent interest in this after-school programme . This paper provides a detail description of project, the challenges and the benefits of the project for both university and the target community. At present, Whizkids is running on its second phase, known as Whizkids 2.0.

(SCS-15) **Exploring PBL in a Linguistics programme: Students' reactions**

Joseph RAMANAIR & Jayapragas GNANIAH <rjoseph@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Learning from a socio-constructivist perspective entails that learners collaborate to think, share, and expand on knowledge. This learner-centred philosophy is operationalised through various approaches and in particular through Problem Based Learning (PBL) which is the focus of this study. PBL involves learners working through problem to identify the facts, make inferences, recognise the learning issues, and take pragmatic action. This study explored the use of the PBL approach in an undergraduate Linguistics programme offered for the first time at a public university in Malaysia. This study explored the students' reactions to PBL, the issues they faced, the learning they experienced, and the support they received. The PBL approach was used for two separate topics. In the first topic the students were presented with an ill-structured problem while in the second topic the students defined a problem on their own based on the data collected. Data were obtained from group interviews with students and were qualitatively analysed. The implications of these findings for classroom pedagogy are also discussed.

(SCS-16) **The English-only Policy in Adult Basic Education in South Africa: Is it effective?**

Joe KUBAYI <joe.kubayi@ul.ac.za>

There are two education programmes that run parallel with the mainstream education system in South Africa. These are Kha ri gude ('Let us learn') and Adult Education and Training (AET). The former caters to the educational needs of functionally illiterate adults (Grade 7), and the latter to those who lack basic education (Grade 9). AET was implemented in 1995 following the 1994 first democratic elections which dismantled the racialised and segregationist apartheid education policies. Currently, South Africa recognises eleven (11) official languages, of which nine are previously marginalised indigenous (African) languages. Adult basic education has been designed to supply the foundational knowledge, skills, understanding, and abilities to its beneficiaries in order to improve their socio-economic conditions. These fundamental knowledge, skills, understanding and abilities form the basis for further education and progress along chosen careers and life paths. In this sense, AET seeks to redress previous educational imbalances. Although the majority of its beneficiaries are black and speak indigenous languages, AET uses English as a language of teaching and learning (LoTL). Given this scenario, this paper looks at whether or not the English-only policy in AET is effective as a LoTL. Data are gathered qualitatively from twenty (20) AET practitioners in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province, South Africa.

(SC3-17) **A threatened language? Changes of language use in a Kayan longhouse in Sarawak**

Roselind WAN <roselind_wan@utp.edu.my>

Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS

Language is a way of seeing, and seeing language as a social practice is to see language as something that makes meaning to the people that speaks it. Since language and its cultural context create meaning, Kayan language that is the language of an indigenous people of Sarawak, has a strong association with the Kayan people's way of life within traditional dwellings. In the case of Kayan language in Sarawak, escalation in rural-urban migration among the Kayan has increased pressure for Kayan speakers to assimilate and adopt the language of their new environment. The assimilation and adoption of new language may affect the survival of Kayan language as a language of communication among the Kayan. Using an ethnographic study among Kayan people of Sarawak, this paper illustrates language use in longhouses, the traditional dwelling of Kayan, and explore changes in language use over time. The findings reveal that some Kayan vocabularies have long been gradually replaced by other languages due to social-cultural changes in the longhouses. Such replacements suggest some parts of the language are slowly disappearing which may endanger the Kayan language and culture.

(SC3-18) **Cultural conceptualisation in Sama Bajau Kissah**

Kamila GHAZALI, Syafiqa MAZLAN & Sakina Sahuri SUFFIAN SAHURI <kamila@um.edu.my>

Universiti Malaya

This study discusses "cultural conceptualisations" (Sharifian, 2011) found in the folktales, also known as kissah, in the Sama Bajau community located in Semporna, Sabah, East Malaysia. Folktales are traditional narratives or stories created to explain or understand the world (Patpong, 2013). Linguistically, the Bajau is distributed throughout Southern Philippines, in parts of Eastern Indonesia as well as along the coastal areas of Sabah. The Sama Bajau used to roam the seas before living on land and villages (Hanafi, 2011). Hanafi also contends that originally, the Sama Bajau's first settlement was on Omadal Island, off the coast of eastern Sabah before its community members spread to other islands, and finally the mainland. By using Sharifian's (2011) Cultural Linguistics framework, the cultural conceptualisations derived from the Sama Bajau folktales include faith in religion, moral values, relationship between animals and mystical beings and also types of food and transportation.

(SC3-19) A policy proposal for heritage language conservation

Bambang SUWARNO <wdsaraswati@gmail.com>

Universitas Bengkulu, Indonesia

Heritage languages are declining in in various regions, such as Africa, Latin America, Australia, and Asia. The decline threatens not only minor heritage languages, but also major heritage languages. Fishman (1991) asserts that the crucial task constitutes of not only diagnosing the decline of regional languages, but finding effective measures for conservation. A study, based on UNESCO data, reveals that almost no heritage language can survive and thrive if it has no function in the public domain. Thus, to conserve heritage languages, there is a need for the revision of language policy, so that the heritage languages may have roles in the public domain, such as the language of the workplace and the language of instruction in education. The scope of public role depends on the size of the heritage languages. Large regional languages may be given maximum roles in the public domains. In other words, in the areas of habitat of major regional languages, language conservation areas could be developed, where heritage languages serve as co-official languages, beside the national language. In this context, a special area, whose size may range from a district to a province or state, could be designated as a special area for heritage language conservation.

DEER SUITE (DS), LEVEL 3

(DS-1) Influence of L1 on the perception of lexical stress

Hasan Shaban ALI & Ngee Thai YAP <hasanshali7392@yahoo.com> <ntyap@upm.edu.my>

Universiti Putra Malaysia

Lexical stress is argued to have a significant role in native speakers' perception and control of speech (Cutler, 1984; Field, 2005). Previous studies have shown that second language learners, particularly those from a non-stress language background, may not acquire the system of stress in the second language in the same way as native speakers do in the target language (Archibald, 1997; Peperkamp & Dupoux, 2002). As the realisation of stress is a significant constituent of L2 acquisition, miscommunication can be the result of improper assignment of the lexical stress in the second language. This paper reports preliminary findings from a study conducted to investigate the influence of the L1 stress system on the acquisition of L2 stress. Two groups of participants took part in a speech perception task: Iraqi Arabic EFL and Chinese Malaysian ESL learners. The speech perception task is a stress identification task. Participants listened to real words as well as nonce words and identified the location of main stress in the stimuli. The stimulus items presented were selected and recorded based on assumptions about stress patterns in Iraqi Arabic. The items presented in the task either matched or mismatched the expected stress computation in Arabic. If L1 influence was present, facilitation was expected for Iraqi Arabic EFL learners but not for Chinese Malaysian participants. The results showed that Iraqi Arabic participants did in fact perform better in the identification of lexical stress in English real words and nonce words when the stress pattern matched stress rules in Arabic compared to the mismatched condition. No facilitation was found for Chinese Malaysian learners' whose performance was not significantly different between the matched and mismatched condition, and they performed relatively poorer compared to the Iraqi Arabic participants.

(DS-2) Understanding writing skills development among Bilingual learners in UK and Malaysian schools

Ilyana JALALUDDIN <ilyana@upm.edu.my>

Universiti Putra Malaysia

Bilingual students' writing has been examined in various ways. According to the Linguistic Interdependence Principle examined in the Cummins' study (1991), a bilingual's academic development such as language, literacy and concept transformation is interdependent. This means that bilinguals who gained knowledge in one language use it when learning in another language to gain proficiency. Based on Cummins' concept, this study examined the development of writing skills among bilingual learners in UK and Malaysia. The participants were 92 Malay bilingual learners aged 8 to 13 years old and living in United Kingdom or Malaysia. Both groups wrote two different writing tasks differing in genre. Using mixed ANOVA, it was found that fluency in writing was significantly higher depending on the type of genre and language functions for both bilingual learners in UK and Malaysia regardless of their ages or level of schooling. In order to find out whether fluency in writing was also influenced by the learners' location that was either in Malaysia or UK, a linear regression was established. The regression model was statistically non-significant for all age groups. This study concluded that new situations, new interlocutors and new language functions will involve new linguistics needs and perhaps will therefore change the language configuration of the person involved.

(DS-3) Effects of extensive reading on low proficiency EFL learners' reading comprehension skills

Renuka ARUMUGAM & Mei Fung YONG <renuarumugam@yahoo.com> <yong@upm.edu.my>

Universiti Putra Malaysia

Extensive Reading (ER) has been recognised as a successful approach in fostering EFL learners' reading attitude and reading performance. It has been extensively used throughout the world to increase learners' vocabulary, comprehension, reading fluency, and motivation towards reading (Belgar & Hunt, 2014; Day & Bamford, 2002; Fernandez de Morgado, 2009; McQuillan, 2006; Waring, 2006; Yamashita, 2013). However, there are very few studies on ER conducted in class with additional follow-up group discussions whereby learners are required to demonstrate their understanding of the readings. This study seeks to find out the effect of Extensive Reading on EFL learners' reading comprehension ability and the learners' perceptions of Extensive Reading. This quasi-experimental study involved an intact class of an Intensive English Programme in a private university in Selangor. Students were required to attend a 4-hour class everyday over the duration of one month. Data were collected from pre–treatment and post-treatment reading tests, and semi-structured interview. The findings of the paired-samples t-test revealed a significance difference between the pre- and post-treatment mean scores. The majority of the learners agreed they that had positive attitude towards ER and felt motivated to read more after participating in the ER activities. The study will discuss the importance of extensive reading for low proficiency EFL learners and for practitioners to provide reading materials which suit their learners' preferences.

(DS-4) The importance of academic word list in tertiary classrooms: The three largest ethnic groups in Malaysia

Bee Choo LEE, Debbita Ai Lin TAN & Manjet Kaur MEHAR SINGH <beechoo_lee@usm.my>

Universiti Sains Malaysia

The Academic Word List (AWL), deemed essential for tertiary-level ESL/EFL learners, was created by Coxhead (2000) and consists of 570 word families. This list, together with the 2000 most common English words, is vital for learners' comprehension of academic texts, unassisted (Nation, 2006). It is widely acknowledged that the most acute need for ESL/EFL learners is vocabulary, followed by knowledge of subject matter and knowledge of syntactic structures. This paper examines the relationship between the AWL and the skills of reading, writing, speaking and listening in English as a second language. The results of this research demonstrate the perceptions of 400 undergraduates (comprising Malays, Chinese and Indians) enrolled in a Malaysian public university with regards to the importance of the AWL in their academic performance. It is found that the participants regard academic words as essential for reading, writing, speaking and listening. Although evidently significant to language learners, the effective implementation of a programme that focuses specific attention on the AWL still depends largely on the discernments of those who stand to benefit the most from it. The findings of this study are of relevance to researchers, ESL/EFL teachers and students, and syllabus designers.

(DS-5) Speaking anxiety among ESL Learners

Norhafizah ABD HALIL, Hanani AHMAD ZUBIR, Norhaslinda HASSAN & Maizatul Akmal MOHZAN
<hafizahalil@gmail.com>

Universiti Teknologi MARA Pulau Pinang

English is one of the important subjects that Malaysian students need to learn. English Language has been a compulsory subject in Malaysia education curricular since independence. Malaysia has used English since the country has been colonised by the British and after independence, English language still in need to be taught in schools and until today it has become a compulsory subject to be learned. English subjects are taught for the students in public and private universities to equip the students to be globally competitive. But upon this matter, there are some problems that need to be fixed and investigated. Most of our Malaysian students are able to get good grades in English subjects but they are not able to communicate using the language. Many factors contribute to this phenomenon. Students are mostly reported to dislike speaking in English and most of the time and they feel anxious to speak in English. The main purpose of this study is to find out the factors that cause speaking anxiety in English classroom and find out whether students from different disciplines have different levels of speaking anxiety. By using qualitative research strategy, it was found most suggestions made by respondents can be categorised into three factors, teacher's role, classroom activities which include the content and classroom environment.

(DS-6) ESL teaching in rural schools: An investigation of teachers' stress and coping strategies

Ameiruel Azwan ABD AZIZ & Suyansah SWANTO <ameiruelazwan@yahoo.com>

The main objective of this study is to understand ESL teachers' lived experiences in rural secondary schools in Sabah in regards of their stress and coping strategies. In this qualitative study, the lived experiences of ten ESL teachers in rural secondary schools were explored through in-depth semi-structured interviews as primary data collection method. Open-ended questions were asked to encourage participants to discuss their experiences in depth. In addition, non-participant observations were conducted to experience firsthand the phenomenon under study. In order to validate the findings, cross checking and triangulation were carried out. The findings revealed that dealing with low English proficiency (LEP) students is their main stressor in teaching ESL in rural secondary schools. Apart from that, it was also found that ESL teachers felt stressful to work with students' disruptive behaviours in the classroom, and also struggled with excessive workload and lack of support. The teachers in the study indicated that the stress have arisen due to disadvantages of teaching and learning environment in rural secondary schools which has a limited ESL environment, shortage of appropriate teaching resources and poor physical environment. In regards to the coping strategies used to alleviate stress, the ESL teachers first appraised the stress cognitively for evaluation and searching for possible solutions. Four coping strategies were used by the teachers, where personal coping strategies teachers was the most favoured, followed by social, professional and coping strategies.

(DS-7) Anxiety coping strategies: Malaysian undergraduate beginning Japanese language learners

Rokiah PAEE & Jecky MISIENG <prokiah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Studies on foreign language anxiety shown that anxiety tends to have debilitating effects on foreign language learning and approximately one third of the foreign language learners experience mild or severe anxiety. Learners who are experiencing anxious feeling use various strategies to deal with the negative emotion. However, only a few studies have attempted to examine how the learners cope with anxiety provoking situations particularly in learning Japanese in a foreign language context. This study which utilised a semi structured interview, attempts to identify the strategies the learners used to avoid being anxious or to alleviate their anxious feeling in the beginning Japanese language classroom. A total of 24 learners from five public universities in Malaysia participated in this study. The thematic analysis revealed that Japanese language learners applied five main anxiety coping strategies: risk taking, help seeking, positive thinking, preparation, and relaxation. Based on the findings, pedagogical implications associated with foreign language anxiety management are also discussed.

(DS-8) Motivation and achievement in learning French as a foreign language in Malaysia

Alpha BODIAN & Wan Nur Izni WAN AHMAD KAMAR <bodian@umk.edu.my> <nurizni@utar.edu.my>

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

The teaching and learning of some of the most widely spoken foreign languages such as English, Japanese, Mandarin and French are given emphasis in many education systems throughout the world. Similarly in Malaysia, opportunities are provided for students to learn foreign languages especially at tertiary institutions. This paper presents a study that investigated Malaysian undergraduates' motivation and achievement, as well as the relationship between the two variables in learning FFL. The study involved 213 undergraduates who took French as a foreign language (FFL) in a public university. The motivation data were collected using an adapted version of Gardner's (1985) Attitude/Motivation Test Battery (AMTB) and students' grades for the elective French course provided the achievement data. The results show that both integrative and instrumental motivation contribute towards the undergraduates' decision to learn FFL but they are more motivated to learn for instrumental reasons compared to integrative reasons. The achievement results show that more than half of the student population obtained very good to good grades in the FFL assessment. However, the Pearson correlation test results show that there is no statistically significant correlation between the two types of motivation and achievement. The paper ends with discussion on some implications of the findings on the teaching and learning of French as a foreign language such as the need to expose the learners to the target language community.

(DS-9) Willingness to communicate in English among undergraduates at Universiti Putra Malaysia

Fatin Nabila ABD RAZAK, Ain Nadzimah ABDULLAH & Helen TAN

<fatinnabilarazak@gmail.com> <ain@upm.edu.my> <helen@upm.edu.my>

Universiti Putra Malaysia

According to MacIntyre et al. (1998), willingness to communicate (WTC) in a second language is defined as a readiness to engage into a discourse at a particular time with a specific individual or individuals using a second language. It represents one's desire to initiate communication and could ultimately play a very significant role in learning a second language. This study aimed to explore WTC among 100 undergraduates at Universiti Putra Malaysia. Data were collected via a questionnaire that includes demographic information and questions pertaining to WTC. Respondents responded to 20 situations in which they indicate whether they choose to communicate or not. This was measured by a scale of 0-100 percent where 0 represents their refusal and 100 represents their full willingness to communicate in the given situation. The findings show the undergraduates' level of willingness to communicate in the English language. The results contribute towards pedagogical implications for language teachers as it may help teachers to improve their teaching approach and curriculum design that provide more communication opportunities and encouragement for the learners to engage in real communication.

(DS-10) Like that lah: Malaysian undergraduates' attitudes towards their English accent and Malaysian English

Debbita Ai Lin TAN, Bee Choo LEE & Shaidatul Akma ADI KASUMA <debbita_tan@usm.my>

Universiti Sains Malaysia

Native-like English use is often considered the standard to be achieved, in contrast to non-native English varieties. Nonetheless, they abound in various societies and the growth or decline of any language variety commonly depends on how it is perceived. For instance, as a mere tool for functionality or as a prized cultural badge, and only its users can offer us insights into this. The thrust of the present study falls in line with the concept of language vitality, which is basically concerned with the sustainability of non-global languages. This paper first explores the subject of localisation and English varieties, and then examines the attitudes of Malaysian undergraduates towards their English pronunciation and accent, as well as their perceptions of Malaysian English. A 26-item questionnaire created by the researchers was utilised to collect data. It was also tested for reliability, with returned values indicating good internal consistency for all constructs, making the instrument a reliable option for use in future studies. A total of 253 undergraduates from a public university responded to the questionnaire and results revealed that overall, the participants valued their local-accented English and the functionality of Malaysian English, but regarded this form of the language as substandard. They also considered it important for Malaysians to achieve native-like English use, particularly for the attainment of better educational and economic prospects. These findings provide direction for educational policy-planning as well as English language teaching, and are of relevance to research on English varieties, including the preservation of linguistic heritage.

(DS-11) **Language variety preference among undergraduates at Universiti Putra Malaysia: British or American English?**

Wan Noor Farah WAN SHAMSUDDIN & Ain Nadzimah ABDULLAH <wwan493@aucklanduni.ac.nz>

Universiti Putra Malaysia

The emergence of English in Malaysia can be traced back to the British colonial settlement. Therefore, British English is the "acknowledged" English and it is used as a standard to learn English in Malaysia (Thirusanku & Yunus, 2012). However, the shift of the global economy that centres in America precipitates the popularity of American English today (Abdullah, 2011) especially in the media. This has resulted in different preferences towards British English and American English among Malaysians. Data for the study were obtained via a survey questionnaire administered to 50 undergraduates at Universiti Putra Malaysia. Findings of the study suggest that different preferences exist among the sample population towards the two Standard British English and Standard American English (SBE and SAE). These preferences could have a further impact on the future development of Malaysian English.

(DS-12) **Investigating the Beyond-classroom English Literacy Practices of Malaysian University Students**

Adeline HO & Florence G. KAYAD <adelineho7768@gmail.com> <kflorence@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

This paper reports the preliminary findings of a quantitative study aimed at investigating the beyond-classroom English literacy practices of Malaysian university students. The term beyond-classroom literacy practices refers to daily activities and practices using English that occur outside the language classroom. Recent studies have indicated that investigating the use of English outside the language classroom is crucial to understand the phenomena of poor language proficiency despite many years of English instruction. Hence, the objectives of the present study are to determine how much English is used by the students in their daily activities beyond the language classroom and how they deal with using it in the various contexts. The study was conducted using a survey on the frequency of use of English in their daily activities that consist of technology mediated and conventional events. This study draws upon the concept literacy as social practice (Street, 1984) where literacy is seen as situated learning and ideological. Preliminary findings have shown that students who use English more frequently outside the classroom possess higher English proficiency as compared to those who seldom use English in their daily activities. It was also found that students who make conscious effort to deal with using English in those daily activities tend to have a higher English proficiency. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 23.0 software was used to carry out the statistical procedures required to collate and analyse the data.

(DS-13) Sharing practices to create highly immersive language learning environment in public schools across Sarawak

Woei Ling WONG, Mui Nyuk JONG & Noraine JAMIL <fwongwl@gmail.com> < norainejamil87@gmail.com>

Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Sarawak

In addressing the pressing need to cultvate competent and compettve human resources, the policy of "To Uphold Malay Language And Strengthen The Command Of English" (MBMMBI) is introduced as a major transformaton in countering weak English profciency among Malaysian students. Consequently, Economic Council agreed to programs that would support in increasing students' exposure to the target language. One of the approved programs is Highly Immersive Program (HIP) for public primary and secondary schools. This program adopts whole school approach involving school heads, subject teachers, learners and parents/community. HIP is rolled out for 1264 primary schools and 190 secondary schools over the period of 3 years (2016 – 2018) in Sarawak. In 2016, 271 primary schools and 52 secondary schools started HIP and have indicated success in optmizing the learning environment for the mastery of English profciency of the students. In this study, data is collected and compiled through HIP toolkit provided for all schools involved in the atempt to determine school's level of immersiveness. This study focuses on reportng the readiness of schools in the state to be highly immersive (high exposure to English language) and the sharing of some of the best practces schools adopt to be highly immersive.

(DS-14) Exploring interaction between gender and language proficiency in use of language learning strategies by Malaysian undergraduates

Ai Ping HO[1] & Lee Luan NG[2] <apho@unimas.my> <ngleeluan@um.edu.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak[1], Universiti Malaya[2]

Language learning strategies (LLSs) is an important factor in determining second language learning. Using appropriate language learning strategies will enable learners to be more self-regulated in their language learning process. With that in view, this preliminary study aimed to identify whether there were any interactions between gender and language proficiency in using LLSs on 131 first year undergraduates in a public university in Malaysia by employing Oxford's Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL, 1990). Results revealed metacognitive, cognitive and social strategies were mostly preferred by female high achievers whereas memory strategies were mostly employed by female low achievers. In addition, compensation and affective strategies were highly used by male low achievers. Two-way ANOVA test revealed there was only a significant interaction between gender and language proficiency in employing social strategies by these learners. It is hoped that the results of this study will shed some light to the educators and researchers on how learners learn English language.

(DS-15) Digitizing English Language Teaching via Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs): What works pedagogically

Tasnim MOHD TAIB, Kee Man CHUAH & Norazila ABD AZIZ <kmchuah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Massive Open Online Courses designed for language teaching and learning are largely centered on the communicative language teaching approach. This focuses on a learner's ability to use and adapt language in authentic situations. Pertinent studies have outlined a movement for LMOOC, another type of MOOC especially designed for language teaching. Successful LMOOC is suggested to have six items which are maximisation of engagement and interaction, facilitated self-learning environment, presence of instructor, video usage for engagement, definable success and matchable assessment goals with its forms. This study examined four LMOOCs related to English language teaching which are offered by public universities in Malaysia from the viewpoints of both instructors and students. These include English in Media, English for Academic Communication, English for Self Expression and English for Academic Reading. The main purpose of the study is to identify the pedagogical practices used within these MOOCs with the hope of obtaining meaningful and transferable insights on how to improve the design and delivery of LMOOCs in the future. In collecting the data, this study adapted the Assessing MOOC Pedagogy (AMP) instrument, which was used to assess pedagogies used in accredited MOOCs offered by institutions in the United States. The findings revealed academic English courses are more convergent while non-academic courses are more divergent. There are also notable differences between the instructors' and students' views in terms of encouragement for cooperative learning and accommodation of individual differences. From all the four courses, all the students felt that the MOOCs portray constructivist values, are student-centered and have divergent focus of activities. Nevertheless, a thorough analysis and additional studies are needed to fully examine components characterised within AMP that are beneficial for English language teaching via MOOCs.

(DS-16) Learning Management System in higher education: instrument validation for Malaysian University

Christine Shane Yik Fang ONG, Jecky MISIENG & Florence G. KAYAD <christinegwen@gmail.com>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

In this paper, and with reference to past literature, an extended Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is used to predict Malaysia undergraduates' behavioural intention to use LMS in achieving self-directed learning in English. By employing an online survey, the empirical data were collected through convenience sampling. 54 undergraduates from a higher education institution in Malaysia took part in the pre- and post-test. The findings showed that pre-test results show that the Cronbach's alpha for all the constructs except Self-Directedness (SD) have high level of internal consistency while the post-test showed the results of Cronbach's alpha were slightly lower than the pre-test. Moreover, 27 items were discovered to be misbehaving or showing significant difference. It was discovered that the other remaining items showed no significant difference between pre- and post-test administrations. Furthermore, these 27 items were shown to have low and non-significant correlation values ranging from -0.06 to 0.40. Thus, cognitive interviews were performed in order to examine the reason behind items misbehaviour.

(DS-17) **Investigating the validity of the Advanced Educational Program English Test Of Vietnam with IELTS: Implications for quality management of in-house tests**

Souba RETHINASAMY[1] & Nông Hiền HUONG[2] <rsouba@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak[1], Thai Nguyen University of Agriculture and forestry (TUAF), Vietnam[2]

Language testing is an important integral part of teaching and learning. While many commercial English proficiency exams are available, they are rather costly and may not be appropriate for specific needs. Thus, many universities have designed their own English proficiency tests. This study investigated the validity of the Advanced Educational Program English Test (AEPET) at the Thai Nguyen University of Agriculture and forestry (TUAF), Vietnam. It focused on three types of validity, namely, concurrent, predictive and content validity. Concurrent validity was investigated by determining the correlation between the students' AEPET and IELTS scores, predictive validity through the correlation between AEPET scores and the students CGPA, while content validity concentrated on AEPET's components and preparation. The results showed that AEPET scores significantly correlated with IELTS scores and CGPA. However, the results for content validity revealed moderate content validity. The paper also discusses the steps that can be taken to further improve AEPET's validity. It is hoped that this research serves as a model for efforts to increase the validity of in-house language tests.

(DS-18) **Implementation of genre model in developing spiritual intelligence of students' writing skill in Iain Bengkulu**

Nadrah <ada_aron76@yahoo.com>

IAIN Bengkulu

The objective of this research was to identify the implementation of genre model in developing spiritual intelligence of students' writing skill. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. The data were analysed by using process assessment through intensive observation due to students and lecturer activities. The result of observation and note taking done to qualitative approach (narrative descriptive) and assessment result is done with paying attention to students writing ability test based on spiritual intelligence. The implementation of genre model based on spiritual intelligence can improve students' writing argumentative essay, that the students are active, creative, and enthusiastic in asking questions and discussion, active in measure and improve writing ability independently and a group, active in delivering ideas and act to show spiritual intelligence; students' ability in writing argumentative after using learning model of genre exposition based on spiritual intelligence improve at 31.42%, and students' ability in writing argumentative essay based on spiritual intelligence at the "good" category (78.81%).

(DS-19) **Development of an Indonesian language and literature learning model based on a scientific approach in building students' language skills**

Ria Ariesta ARONO & Catur WULANDARI <ada_aron76@yahoo.com>

University of Bengkulu

The research aimed to analyse the need for the implementation and development of teaching materials for use in Curriculum 2013. The model of language and literature of Indonesia for developing teaching materials is based on a scientific approach in building students' language skills. The study on the Indonesian language and literature learning model was conducted in a junior high school located in coastal areas in Bengkulu Province. Based on the teacher's assessment on the condition of teaching materials that have been used by teachers, especially in schools in coastal areas that applied Curriculum 2013, the teaching materials used are good with an average rating of 3.85 (good). Based on the teacher's response, it showed that teaching materials have to be developed (3.99). The teaching material development model done were needs analysis, preparation of teaching materials, validation of teaching materials, the implementation of teaching materials, and the effectiveness of development of teaching materials. The implementation model referred to the scientific approach with text-based, which included context building, modeling, cooperation, and independent text construction. The results from the implementation of the developed teaching materials showed that it can improve students' language skills.

LADY SUITE (LS), LEVEL 3

(LS-1) **Trolling and bashing on social media: Coping strategy of undergraduates in Universiti Malaysia Sarawak**

Malia TAIBI, Khadijah MOHAMAD TUAH, Siti Haslina HUSSIN & Nurul Atirah ABU <tmalia@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Trolling and bashing are part of the Internet subculture that allow users to participate in posting upsetting and hurtful messages that intended to humiliate, provoke, incite hatred and offend other person(s). This study aims to examine coping strategies among undergraduates in Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, who have fallen victims to trolling and bashing on social media. Ten undergraduate students who are active users of Facebook from different faculties were selected for in-depth interviews on their experience of being victims of trolling and bashing on the social media. Respondents were selected using snowball sampling technique. Results indicate that students engaged different coping strategies which include ignoring the negative comments, acting normally, going offline and posting less status updates in order to avoid psychological disturbance and low self esteem. Findings suggest that social media trolling and bashing activities are more rampant that what we think.

(LS-2) **Upin and Ipin: Sustaining Malaysian culture through animation**

Khadijah MOHAMAD TUAH, Malia TAIBI & Normien Sasabella MD RADZI <mtejah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Malaysian children nowadays are heavily exposed to and influenced by the advancement of technology such as video games and smartphones. This could lead to the lack of knowledge regarding Malaysian culture and cultural practices. The animated series Upin and Ipin incorporates the elements of language, traditional games, food, religion, dress code and the festivities celebrated by Malaysians. This paper looks into identifying the cultural elements portrayed in the series based on Symbolic Interaction Theory which believes that human beings are best understood in a practical, interactive relation to their environment. To understand Malaysians, one needs to understand Malaysian culture and cultural practices. Seasons Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight are content analysed. The animated series Upin and Ipin delivers a strong message through the use of narrative, characters, visuals, motives and metaphors that highlight the importance of culture in Malaysia.

(LS-3) Concerns of women with infertility problems

Wun Chiew PUNG[1] & Jariah MOHD JAN[2] <wcpung@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak[1], Universiti Malaya[2]

Being fertile is important to some women, especially women in Eastern and patriarchal societies. For example, in Malaysia, it is particularly important for a married woman to bear children so that she is considered a dutiful wife and daughter-in-law. Otherwise, she may be criticised, ostracised and divorced by her husband (Akhtar, 2011). Given the sensitivity surrounding the infertility topic, infertility issues are taboo and not discussed in the open (Evens, 2004). Consequently, many women with infertility problems are turning to the online platform for help and advice as it is an avenue where their identities can remain hidden. This study examined the concerns of Malaysian women undergoing infertility treatments which were revealed through their questions in a local online forum. The methodology employed in the study was the web content analysis method. A total of 1,292 messages were collected over a period of six months, of which, 251 were advice-seeking messages related to infertility treatment. Examination of the advice-seeking messages identified 355 questions. The findings showed that most questions were information-seeking, particularly on costs, doctors or hospitals, and dietary restrictions. The anxieties of the women revealed through their questions pointed to their concerns about maximising their chances of succeeding in infertility treatments. In addition, the findings also indicated the women's need for solidarity and emotional support from peers suffering from infertility problems.

(LS-4) Ritual Muang Tingkobakng: Hubungan alam etnik Salako

Anne INTOH <euginaanne@gmail.com>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Upacara ritual dalam kepercayaan animisme etnik Salako merupakan salah satu usaha manusia menjalinkan hubungan baik dengan alam, roh-roh, para jubata (dewa) dan juga segala bentuk organisma. Doa melalui upacara ritual adalah salah satu bentuk komunikasi antara manusia dengan unsur-unsur lain dalam usaha mengimbangkan sistem kehidupan mereka. Oleh itu, ritual Muang Tingkobakng sering dilakukan saban tahun untuk menghalau makhluk perosak dan menghindarkan penduduk kampung daripada ditimpa mala petaka serta dilimpahi dengan kemakmuran dan hasil tanaman yang melimpah ruah. Persembahan dalam ritual ini merupakan sikap hormat dan persahabatan manusia terhadap unsur-unsur lain. Melalui persembahan Babuis, etnik Salako tidak hanya berbudi baik tetapi juga bertujuan untuk menenangkan unsur-unsur atau roh-roh yang marah akibat perbuatan manusia. Upacara ritual ini biasanya diadakan selepas musim buah-buahan dan sebelum musim menuai. Semua keperluan untuk upacara Babuis dilakukan secara gotong-royong dan Nyagahatn (bacaan jampi serapah) biasanya dilakukan oleh Tuha Binua. Makalah ini bertujuan untuk meninjau hubungan manusia terhadap alam melalui ritual Muang Tingkobakng. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah hasil pembicaraan kutipan langsung dari pernyataan lima sampel seperti binua kampung yang berpengalaman tentang ritual Muang Tingkobakng. Generasi muda etnik Salako akan mengetahui adat budaya amalan nenek moyang mereka berdasarkan dokumentasi hasil kajian ini sebagai rujukan.

(LS-5) The function of the traditional beads among the Orang Ulu (Kayan-Kenyah) in Sarawak

Fujica ANGGO <fujian_anggo@yahoo.com>

Sarawak is the largest state in Malaysia, that has 27 ethnic groups. Each ethnic groups have the language, customs, culture, heritage and way of life of its own. Orang Ulu (Kayan-Kenyah) is one small ethnic group in Sarawak and were categorised together with an aboriginal minority which is primarily ethnic Kelabit, Lun Bawang, Penan, Bisaya, Kejaman, Bukitan, Sihan and others under nomenclature "Orang Ulu" or in Kayan-Kenyah called as Lepo Kedayans (Jacob, 1989). Orang Ulu ethnic Kayan and Kenyah in particular has one of the unique culture and heritage of its own, namely, beadwork. Beads called Ino' in Kayan and Kenyah have multiple functions. For example, beads as the main symbol of the cultural activities, weddings and religious ceremonies. This study was conducted qualitatively, through interviews with expert informants, observation and documentation. The era of modernisation has led to changes to the knowledge of the young generation. The results found that traditional beadwork has been forgotten and knowledge of the functional aspects, meanings and symbols become increasingly shallow in the younger generation of ethnic Kayan and Kenyah itself. Nowadays, beadwork more personal and contemporary. This research contributes to the society in terms of preserving one of Kayan-Kenyah valuable culture in beadwork.

(LS-6) Analisis Semiotik Barthes pada tatu Iban Sarawak

Collin JEROME & Ammeenda RAMBA <jcollin@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Tatu adalah satu kesenian tradisional yang telah menjadi sebahagian daripada budaya dan identiti masyarakat Iban di Sarawak sejak sekian lama. Walau bagaimanapun, seni tradisi ini semakin kurang diamalkan akibat arus pemodenan dan kemajuan yang dalam era teknologi ini. Lebih membimbangkan apabila seni tradisi yang 'eksklusif' ini diberi nafas baharu dengan penggunaan unsur-unsur kontemporari tanpa mengambilkira hubungan antara tatu yang dicacah dengan budaya suku kaum iban Sarawak. Ini tidak termasuk pengetahuan yang kurang mendalam tentang tatu tradisi yang mempunyai makna yang pelbagai dan penceritaan tersendiri berdasarkan kepada pengalaman individu/pemakai dan budaya penggunaannya. Bertitik tolak daripada situasi di atas, maka kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji makna tatu serta kaitannya dengan masyarakat Iban di Sarawak. Teori Semiotik Barthes digunakan dalam meneliti makna denotatif dan konotatif pada lima jenis tatu Iban iaitu Bungai Terung, Ukir Rekong, Buah Engkabang, Buah Andu dan Ukir Ketam Itit. Kaedah temubual turut digunakan bagi memperoleh input daripada pemakai tatu berkenaan dengan kaitan tatu dengan masyarakat Iban di Sarawak, terutamanya mitos disebalik tatu yang direka dan dicacah. Keputusan kajian mendapati kesemua tatu mempunyai makna denotatif, konotatif dan mitos yang berbeza. Namun, terdapat corak persamaan pada kesemua makna denotatif (memfokus pada bahagian-bahagian penting pada objek flora dan fauna), konotatif (memfokus pada simbol kelakian dan status kepahlawanan) dan mitos (memfokus kepada kejayaan individu yang dicapai dengan melakukan amalan berjalai). Kajian ini diharap dapat membuktikan manfaat Teori Semotik Barthes dalam menjelaskan maksud-maksud tertentu pada tatu Iban dan mitos disebaliknya dan memberi panduan kepada umum tentang perihal sebenar seni tradisi ini.

(LS-7) **Motif pua kumbu Sarawak: Satu analisis semiotik Peirce**

Collin JEROME & Nooraini MUSIE <jcollin@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Pua kumbu merupakan kain tenunan masyarakat Iban di Sarawak yang diwarisi sejak zaman berzaman. Kain tenunan tradisi ini bukan sahaja kaya dengan kepelbagaian corak dan motif, malah memiliki status dan fungsi yang tersendiri dalam konteks agama, sosial dan budaya masyarakat Iban. Hal ini telah menyebabkan Pua Kumbu sering dijadikan subjek dalam kajian yang meneliti aspek-aspek seperti corak dan motif tenunan, inspirasi dan identiti penenun atau pewaris, serta teknik pembuatan dan penggunaannya. Namun, masih terdapat kurang kajian yang meneliti tanda pada corak dan motif tenunan yang sering disalahtafsirkan, lebih-lebih lagi apabila Pua Kumbu dijadikan sebagai produk kraftangan dan cenderahati kepada pelancong. Justeru, kajian ini mengkaji tanda pada motif Pua Kumbu serta kaitannya dengan masyarakat Iban di Sarawak. Teori Semiotik Pierce digunakan dalam meneliti objek (ikon, indeks, dan simbol) pada motif Pua Kumbu seperti Lelanjang Bungai Nuing, Gajah Meram, Rapuh Nabau, Engkeramba dan Baya. Kaedah temubual turut digunakan bagi memperoleh input daripada pemakai/pewaris Pua Kumbu berkenaan dengan kaitan tanda dengan masyarakat Iban di Sarawak. Keputusan kajian mendapati kesemua objek pada motif-motif yang dikaji mempunyai tafsiran ikon, indeks dan simbol yang berbeza. Walaupun begitu, terdapat unsur persamaan pada tafsiran kesemua ikon yang menjurus kepada alam sekeliling yang dianggap oleh masyarakat Iban mempunyai semangat, indeks yang menjurus kepada hubungan sebab dan akibat kenapa motif tersebut dihasilkan, dan simbol yang menjurus kepada kepercayaan masyarakat Iban terhadap dewa-dewa yang dipuja berdasarkan alam semesta. Kajian ini diharap dapat membuktikan manfaat analisis objek menerusi Teori Semotik Pierce dalam menjelaskan maksud-maksud tertentu (ikon, indeks dan simbol) pada motif Pua Kumbu dan membetulkan persepsi umum tentang status dan fungsi kain tenunan tradisi ini.

(LS-8) **Fenomena pencampuran kod dalam novel kampung oleh Irvan Affan**

Collin JEROME & Aminuddin AHMAD <jcollin@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Pencampuran kod merupakan fenomena lazim dalam masyarakat majmuk di Malaysia. Ia berpunca daripada kepelbagaian kaum, budaya dan bahasa yang secara langsung menyumbang kepada keadaan kedwibahasaan (blingualisme) dan keanekabahasaan (multilingualisme) dalam kalangan penduduk di negara ini. Fenomena pencampuran kod dalam wacana lisan sering menjadi fokus pengkaji kerana ia melibatkan konteks pertuturan seharian antara penutur dan pendengar. Namun, wacana tulisan tidak kurang pentingnya kerana pertuturan seharian diterjemahkan dalam bentuk dialog, monolog dan sebagainya. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pencampuran kod dalam wacana tulisan iaitu novel Kampung oleh Irvan Affan, serta faktor-faktor yang menpengaruhinya. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam bentuk analisis deskriptif terhadap dialog watak utama dalam novel tersebut. Teori Suwito (1983) digunakan untuk menentukan jenis pencampuran kod manakala teori Hoffman (1991) digunakan untuk membincangkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Keputusan kajian mendapati pelbagai jenis pencampuran kod yang digunakan termasuk pencampuran kod bentuk sisipan perkataan, sisipan frasa, hibrid, perkataan pengulangan dan bentuk ucapan atau simpulan bahasa. Dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan faktor-faktor seperti topik perbualan atau perbincangan, identiti kumpulan dan strategi penegasan dalam perbualan mempengaruhi penggunaan peralihan kod oleh watak utama

novel. Seterusnya dapatan kajian menunjukkan pola penggunaan peralihan kod ditentukan oleh plot atau urutan peristiwa yang terdiri daripada permulaan, perkembangan, perumitan/konflik, klimaks dan peleraian. Kajian diharap dapat memberi gambaran bagaimana novel sebagai wacana tulisan merepresentasi fenomena pencampuran kod menerusi dialog dan plot penceritaan.

(LS-9) Deskripsi fonemik Dialek Melayu Kabong, Sarawak

Salbia HASSAN <hsalbia@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Dialek Melayu Kabong (DMKb) merupakan salah satu daripada dialek Melayu yang dituturkan oleh masyarakat Melayu di Sarawak. Penutur DMKb berpusat di Daerah Kecil Kabong, dalam Daerah Saratok di Bahagian Betong Sarawak. Daerah Kecil Kabong menempatkan 80% masyarakat Melayu manakala selebihnya adalah kaum Iban dan Cina. Oleh sebab itu, penggunaan DMKb adalah dominan di daerah ini. Untuk melaksanakan kajian ini, pengkaji menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif dan kajian lapangan huluan berdasarkan Asmah Haji Omar (2008). Menerusi kajian ini, fonem konsonan dan vokal telah dikenal pasti. Sebanyak 8 fonem vokal dan 19 fonem konsonan dikesan dalam DMKb. Walaupun tidak banyak perbezaannya dengan Bahasa Melayu standard, namun ciri-ciri fonemik dalam dialek ini menampakkan perbezaan yang ketara. Menerusi teori fonemik, pasangan minimal, alofon dan distribusinya fonem vokal dan fonem konsonan dapat ditentukan.

(LS-10) Kerang-Kering, Lekang-Lekung: Satu Kajian Perbandingan Onomatopeia dalam Dialek Melayu Sarawak dan Bahasa Iban

Rosnah MUSTAFA, Remmy GEDAT, Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN, Siti Marina KAMIL & Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB <mrosnah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Masyarakat Melayu dan Iban merupakan antara komuniti terbesar negeri Sarawak. Kedua-dua masyarakat ini mempunyai kepelbagaian adat resam yang unik, di samping tradisi lisan dan tulisan yang melatari norma kebudayaan masing-masing. Dari segi bahasa, Dialek Melayu Sarawak (DMS) dan bahasa Iban dianggap sebagai lingua franca atau medium perantaraan utama di Sarawak. Dalam hal ini, DMS misalnya tidak hanya dituturkan oleh bangsa Melayu, bahkan digunakan dengan meluas dalam kalangan penutur berbangsa Iban, Bidayuh, Melanau, dan Cina sebagai bahasa perantara antara kaum di Bumi Kenyalang. DMS dan bahasa Iban mempunyai ciri dan corak bahasa yang ada kalanya mempunyai persamaan dari segi kosa kata. Dalam interaksi sosial kedua-dua masyarakat ini, penggunaan onomatopeia dilihat sebagai salah satu ciri berbahasa yang biasa digunakan oleh penutur bagi menegaskan makna dalam komunikasi. Makalah ini merupakan kajian awal yang akan membincangkan keunikan penggunaan onomatopeia dan sejauh mana pelestarian penggunaan onomatopeia dalam kalangan penutur kedua-dua masyarakat ini. Kajian ini bukan sahaja dapat menyerlahkan aspek keunikan bahasa melibatkan masyarakat Melayu Sarawak dan Iban, malah merupakan satu pendokumentasian bahan bahasa peribumi Sarawak sebagai rujukan dan manfaat penyelidikan seterusnya.

(LS-11) **Makna umum dan tujuan mantera dalam bahasa Punan**

Zeckqualine MELAI <mzeckqualine@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Kajian ini berfokus kepada bahasa sukuan yang dapat dikategorikan sebagai bahasa terancam di Sarawak. Hal ini demikian kerana, penutur bahasa ini yakni bahasa Punan sangat minoriti jika dibandingkan dengan masyarakat lain seperti Melayu, Iban, Bidayuh dan sebagainya. Kajian tertumpu di kawasan Belaga Sarawak iaitu sebuah daerah kecil dalam bahagian ke-7 (Kapit). Kajian ini dilakukan untuk mendokumentasikan dan melestarikan makna dan tujuan sesuatu ungkapan mantera dalam bahasa Punan. Mantera merupakan kata-kata atau ayat yang diucapkan untuk tujuan pemujaan atau spiritual. Walau bagaimanapun dalam konteks kajian ini mantera yang dimaksudkan hanya merujuk bait-bait ayat yang diungkapkan untuk memohon dan berdoa kepada kuasa Bungan (rujukan bagi nama Tuhan dalam lama) untuk mendapatkan sesuatu yang baik. Hasil kajian memperlihatkan mantera yang digunakan ini terbahagi kepada 3 domain utama iaitu dalam bidang pertanian, tafsiran mimpi dan aspek kesyukuran. Turut dihuraikan makna mantera ini akan berdasarkan sintaksis dan leksikal utama yang ditekankan dalam setiap tujuannya. Justeru penggunaan rujukan perkataan terhadap unsur alam sangat dominan diungkapkan dalam setiap bait mantera kerana kehidupan masyarakatnya yang bergantung kepada alam sekitar seperti sungai, bukit dan hutan untuk tujuan ekonomi dan sosial. Secara kesimpulannya mantera dalam aspek kajian ini tidak bertujuan untuk sesuatu yang negatif atau merujuk pada ilmu hitam tetapi mantera yang digunakan untuk tujuan permohonan kesejahteraan hidup dalam setiap aktiviti yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat ini yang kebanyakkan masih berpegang pada ajaran lama iaitu Bungan. . Penghasilan kajian ini dapat memberi secebis sumbangan untuk kita melihat kepelbagaian bahasa sukuan yang wujud di Sarawak.

(LS-12) **Bangsa Lakiput @ Kiput: Kelansungan bahasa minoriti di Ulu Sungai Baram Miri**

Damien MIKENG & Norazuna NORAHIM <mdamien@unimas.my> <nazuna@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Kajian ini bertujuan meneliti kelansungan bahasa Lakiput atau Kiput di Miri, sebuah bandar migran di Sarawak. Ia mengkaji pola-pola penggunaan bahasa, dan faktor-faktor berkiatan, khususnya yang mempengaruhi pola penggunaan bahasa ibunda dalam kalangan masyarakat Lakiput @ Kiput, serta impaknya kepada identiti dan budaya setempat. Ia juga meneliti amalan-amalan bagi memlihara bahasa Kiput. Lakiput atau Kiput merupakan salah satu etnik Orang Ulu yang ebrdomisil di kawasan Ulu Sungai Baram, Miri. Perkampungan suku kaum minoriti Kiput terlatak di Tutoh Apoh, Baram. Kajian yang telah dijalankan bertumpu hanya di sekitar kawasan Bandaraya Miri,Pekan Marudi, Kampung Benawa dan Kampung Kuala Tutoh di Ulu Sungai Baram. Kawasan-kawasan ini merupakan kawasan penempatan asal komuniti Kiput yang mempunyai bilangan penduduk yang tinggi. Kajian pola penggunaan bahasa dilakukan melalui kaedah borang soal jawab. Responden terdiri daripada 50 orang berketurunan Lakiput @ Kiput dari pelbagai generasi dan latar belakang. Tahap kelansungan bahasa Kiput diukur menggunakan kerangka UNESCO. Selain itu, kajian ini turut memberi huraian etnografik cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi oleh kaum minoriti ini untuk mengekalkan bahasa ibunda mereka. Pendekatan etnografik ditekan dalam metodologi kajian kerana ia memberi gambaran sebenar tahap keterancaman bahasa dalam latar sosiolinguistik. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan penggunaan bahasa ibunda masih meluas dalam

kalangan pelbagai peringkat umur dan antara generasi. Asimilasi budaya, bahasa dan agama merupakan faktor-faktor utama yang mencorakkan pola pemilihan bahasa dalam petuturan harian masyarakat Lakiput @ Kiput.

(LS-13) Kelangsungan bahasa Narum di Pekan Merudi Sarawak: Satu penelitian etnografik

Dilah TUAH <tdilah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Kajian ini dijalankan di Kampung Narum yang terletak 44 Km dari bandaraya Miri, Sarawak. Berada di tengah-tengah pekan Merudi, etnik Narum secara tidak langsung menerima pelbagai kesan langsung, sama ada dari sudut sosioekonomi mahupun sosiobudaya. Sebelum adanya kemudahan jalan darat yang menghubungi pekan ini dengan bandaraya Miri, Merudi muncul sebagai pusat pentadbiran utama di hulu Sungai Baram. Kewujudan pejabat daerah, sekolah, klinik dan kemudahan asas yang lain, menjadikan pekan Merudi sebagai pusat pertemuan pelbagai kaum dan budaya. Hal ini secara tidak langsung turut memberi impak yang cukup besar kepada kelangsungan bahasa Narum di pekan tersebut. Justeru, satu penelitian telah dijalankan bagi melihat pola penggunaan bahasa, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pola penggunaan bahasa ibunda dalam kalangan penutur jati, serta impak jangka masa panjang terhadap identiti, budaya dan kelangsungan bahasa etnik Narum. Kajian ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan kaedah borang soal jawab, temu ramah serta tinjauan lapangan di Kampung Narum, Merudi. Respondan kajian ini terdiri daripada 50 orang masyarakat Narum, yang mewakili pelbagai peringkat usia dan latar belakang. Selain itu, kajian ini turut memberikan huraian etnografik berkenaan cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi oleh kaum minoriti ini, untuk mengekalkan bahasa ibunda mereka. Pendekatan ethnografik ditekankan dalam metodologi kajian, kerana ia berupaya memberi gambaran sebenar tahap keterancaman sesuatu bahasa dalam latar sosiolinguistik. Dapatan kajian mendapati, penggunaan bahasa Narum kian terpinggir, khususnya dalam kalangan generasi muda yang terdedah dengan asimilasi budaya, bahasa dan agama yang rencam di pekan Merudi. Hal ini secara tidak langsung menjadi faktor utama dalam mencorak pola pemilihan bahasa dalam pertuturan harian masyarakat Narum.

(LS-14) Pemilihan bahasa suku kaum Berawan di Lembangan Baram, Miri

Isabella JALI <jisabella@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Suku kaum Berawan merupakan etnik minoriti yang berasal usul dari negeri Sarawak. Terdapat lebih kurang 8,600 orang penduduk Berawan tertumpu di bahagian Miri, khususnya di Lembangan Baram. Penempatan utama masyarakat Berawan terletak di kawasan Tinjar dan Long Terawan. Sebagai salah satu daripada golongan suku kaum minoriti yang tinggal di kawasan luar bandar adalah menarik untuk menyelidiki sama ada bahasa ini boleh bertahan atau tidak dalam komuniti yang menuturkannya. Kajian ini melihat pola pemilihan bahasa dalam kalangan penuturnya dan kesannya terhadap kelangsungan bahasa Berawan. Informan terdiri daripada penutur-penutur natif suku kaum Berawan. Pengkaji menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif dalam kajian ini untuk mengenal pasti tingkah laku bahasa masyarakat Berawan dengan menggunakan kaedah soal selidik, pemerhatian dan rakaman. Hasil dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa suku kaum Berawan masih lagi memelihara bahasa mereka dan mampu melestarikan bahasa mereka dengan baik. Kajian yang dilakukan ini diharapkan dapat memberikan gambaran awal tentang tahap sebenar kelestarian bahasa Berawan dalam

kalangan penutur natif masyarakat Berawan. Turut ditekankan juga dalam artikel ini bahawa pendekatan etnografi memberi gambaran yang lebih tepat tentang kedudukan bahasa-bahasa yang jumlah penuturnya sedikit. Dalam erti kata lain, gambaran berdasarkan jumlah penutur sahaja tidak memadai untuk menilai daya hidup sesuatu bahasa.

(LS-15) Pemerian Leksikal 'ati' dalam Jaku' Dalam

Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB, Remmy GEDAT, Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN, Rosnah MUSTAFA & Siti Marina KAMIL <awhamidah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Masyarakat Iban ialah kaum etnik terbesar di Sarawak, dengan jumlah penduduknya sebanyak 60% atau 2,745,400 orang (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2010). Selain memiliki budaya yang tersendiri yang meliputi kepercayaan, adat resam, pakaian, dan makanan, bahasa kaum Iban juga ternyata unik dan berperanan sebagai lambang jati diri masyarakat. Penelusuran bahasa kaum Iban secara ilmiah, misalnya dari sudut pemaknaan atau semantik dapat memperlihatkan sisi kebahasaan masyarakat ini dengan lebih jelas dan sistematik. Kajian ini mengkaji jaku' dalam bahasa Iban, iaitu kata-kata dan ungkapan yang mengandungi unsur kiasan. Seperti masyarakat lain umumnya, masyarakat Iban juga didapati memiliki kata-kata yang bervariasi bagi mengungkapkan nilai rasa dan emosi dalam bahasa dan budaya mereka. Pemerian leksikal 'ati' dalam jaku' dalam akan difokuskan dalam kajian ini. Data kajian diperoleh daripada Kamus Jaku' Dalam (2015). Daripada penelitian, didapati bahawa jaku' dalam 'ati' amat erat hubungannya dengan alam dan budaya berdasarkan cara pandang (world view) masyarakat Iban dalam menzahirkan perasaan, hasrat hati dan pemikiran mereka. Usaha penelitian bahasa kaum Iban seumpama ini wajar dijalankan sebagai langkah memberi pengiktirafan kepada bahasa-bahasa peribumi, sesuai dengan statusnya sebagai antara medium perantaraan utama atau lingua franca di Sarawak.

(LS-16) Menganalisis gaya bahasa dan unsur alam di dalam Sudawil Pono Tudukan Kadazandusun (pantun nasihat)

Monaliza SARBINI-ZIN & Diana BESANTI <szmonzliza@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa dan unsur alam di dalam sudawil ponotudukan kadazandusun. Unsur alam dianalisis berdasarkan dua bentuk iaitu satu menyen-araikan mengikut susunan unsur alam seperti flora, fauna, dan alam semesta dan kedua mengklasifikasikan unsur alam mengikut sub tema sudawil ponotudukan. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah rujukan pustaka dan menganalisis sebanyak dua puluh sudawil ponotudukan daripada buku sudawil ponotudukan karya Rozie Gitang. Hasil dapatan kajian menunjukan sudawil ponotudukan karya Rozie Gitang menggunakan gaya bahasa personifikasi dan juga gaya bahasaalusi. Manakala unsur alam yang digunakan di dalam sudawil ponotudukan kadazandusun tid-ak hanya menggunakan unsur alam sahaja tetapi juga menggunakan kata nama orang dan per-alatan. Manakala bagi sub tema sudawil ponotudukan kadazandusun dibahagikan kepada nas-ihat menghormati orang tua, nasihat rajin belajar dan bekerja, nasihat berbuat baik, dan nasihat jangan lupa diri. Penelitian gaya bahasa dan unsur alam di dalam

sudawil ponotudukan kadazandusun amatlah penting memandangkan setakat ini tiada kajian yang menganalisis elemen-elemen tersebut di dalam sudawil kadazandusun.

(LS-17) Kearifan tempatan: Deskripsi dan terminologi tentang 'padi' dalam masyarakat Iban di Sarawak

Remmy GEDAT, Rosnah MUSTAFA, Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN, Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB & Siti Marina KAMIL <gremmy@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Padi di Sarawak mempunyai nilai dan kisahnya yang tersendiri dalam masyarakat Iban. Suku Iban amat menghormati dan menghargai padi sehinggakan satu pesta diciptakan khas untuk meraikan hasil perolehan padi iaitu hari Gawai. Hari Gawai merupakan perayaan yang memperingati dan memuja semangat padi. Malah, padi dianggap suci dan mempunyai roh menurut kepercayaan masyarakat Iban. Keagungan padi dalam masyarakat Iban terlakar dalam beberapa cerita lisan dan salah satunya ialah Penti Pemali Muai Leka Asi Pumai Kitai Iban. Pada suatu ketika dahulu sesebuah keluarga dianggap kaya, berharta dan berketurunan rajin sekiranya memiliki jumlah padi yang banyak. Kini, penanaman padi masih lagi dijalankan namun nilai serta kepercayaan tentang ritual penanaman padi kian luntur. Makalah ini bertujuan mendokumentasikan dan menghuraikan terminologi-terminologi berkaitan dengan padi serta aktiviti penanaman padi dalam kalangan masyarakat Iban di Sarawak. Istilah yang dikumpulkan dibahagikan kepada tiga kategori iaitu terminologi tumbuhan padi, ritual penanaman dan proses penuaian dan aspek etno-budaya yang berkaitan. Kajian yang dilakukan dengan kaedah temu bual dan observasi langsung mendapati bahawa banyak istilah berkenaan padi tradisional semakin dilupakan masyarakat Iban atas faktor kemodenan. Ekoran kesan kemodenan secara global dilihat terminologi yang lazim diujarkan oleh komuniti Iban ini akan berpotensi menjadi kata arkaik kepada generasi akan datang jika tidak didokumentasikan dan dilestarikan penggunaannya dalam komuniti ini.

(LS-18) The significance of Podi in the Bidayuh culture as depicted in Bidayuh Bau-Jagoi Dondan

Yvonne Michelle CAMPBELL[1], Sakina Sahuri SUFFIAN SAHURI[2] & Kamila GHAZALI[2]

<mcyvonne@unimas.my> <sakina@um.edu.my> <kamila@um.edu.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak[1], Universiti Malaya[2]

Paddy or Podi is an important cultural element in the Bidayuh community. As in other cultures in Asia, paddy, or rice, plays a very significant role in the rituals and daily lives of the people. It is the staple food for most ethnic groups in Asia. This paper discusses the origin of podi as it is told in the oral folk narratives or dondan as well as from interviews with the Bidayuh community of Bau-Jagoi. The analysis revealed that podi is regarded as a sacred element by the people. It is seen as a symbol of health, wealth and wisdom among the people and podi plays a major role in the customs and daily lives of the Bidayuh, namely, in the Harvest Festival or Gawai. Besides that, the study also revealed that the paddy spirit, Ieng Podi, influences the paddy planting cycle and rituals as well as the well-being of the people in a village. This study shows that the lives of the Bidayuh revolved around podi and podi-related concepts which is reflected in the oral traditions of the Bidayuh.

Wind Suite 1 (WS1), LEVEL 18

(WS1-1) **Wayang kulit merangsang pertuturan pelajar**

Rositah YUSOF <Rositah_yusof@moe.edu.sg>

Pei Hwa Secondary School, Singapore

Para pelajar didapati kurang berminat menggunakan bahasa Melayu semasa bertutur dengan rakan mereka. Ini telah m enjejas kelancaran dan keyakinan mereka bertutur. Maka kajian ini bertujuan untuk mencari strategi pengajaran yang berkesan untuk menarik minat pelajar agar mereka dapat bertutur dalam bahasa Melayu dengan lancar dan yakin. Pendekatan yang berteraskan Pembelajaran Berasaskan Pengalaman (*Experiential Learning*) dengan menggunakan wayang kulit sebagai bahan bantu pembelajaran telah dilaksanakan sebagai kerangka pengajaran dan pembelajaran lisan. Kajian ini melibatkan 20 pelajar Menengah 3 Ekspres. Dapatan kajian yang dikumpulkan menerusi proses penilaian dan respons maklum balas menunjukkan bahawa para peljar yang telah menjalani pendekatan pembelajaran berasaskan pengalaman ini lebih minat dan yakin bertutur dalam Bahasa Melayu menerusi pengajaran seni tradisional wayang kulit.

(WS1-2) **The challenges in empowering Standard Malay Language among the Universiti Brunei Darussalam's students**

Hajah Zurinah HAJI YA'AKUB <zurinah.yaakub@ubd.edu.bn>

Universiti Brunei Darussalam

In a diglossic Malay society of Brunei Darussalam, teaching standard variant of Malay pose big challenges to the educators. Standard Malay language (SML) is an erudite language and is, in fact, quite different from the colloquial Brunei Malay. However, due to a common perception that speaking Malay language of any variants or born as Malay, we take the learning of SML for granted and do not pay this a serious attention. The emphasis on English in the education system has been adding to the existing problem. This paper aims to identify the challenges in empowering SML and to investigate whether there is an effect or impact of the daily dialect on acquiring and practicing SML, by incorporating a mixed methodological approach and analysis based on both quantitative and qualitative data. This research conducted onto Universiti Brunei Darussalam's students, in particular, showed a tendency that the students are lack of determination to learn and use SML is due to lack of exposure towards SML and their biased view on that particular language. Accordingly, this paper supports Hedge's (2000) theory that to acquire a language, one need to develop it throughout the four language skills; reading, listening, speaking, and writing. However, it further showed that on certain aspects, students' motivation need to be put onto consideration.

(WS1-3) **Pembelajaran genre sastera melalui flipped classroom**

Tetty Juliana SUJONO

Pusat Bahasa Melayu Singapura & Innova Junior College, Singapore

Pelajar di maktab rendah perlu mempelajari beberapa genre sastera seperti novel, cerpen dan sajak. Pembelajaran genre sastera ini pula memerlukan pemahaman terhadap konsep-konsep analisis teks secara struktural sebelum menerapkannya dalam penulisan jawapan soalan-soalan peperiksaan. Inilah yang menjadi hambatan bagi pelajar. Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan untuk meningkatkan minat pelajar terhadap pembelajaran sastera. Bagi mencapi tujuan ini, model pembelajarna *Flipped Classroom* dan Pembelajaran Secara Kumpulan (*Team-Based Learning*) telah digunakan untuk melihat keberkesannya. Di samping itu, beberapa wahana yang berdasarkan ICT telah digunakan dalam kajian ini sebagai bahan sokongan pembelajaran. Seramai 24 orang pelajar maktab rendah tahun 1 telah menjadi fokus kajian ini. Berdasarkan dapatan kajian, pelajar-pelajar dapat meningkatkan kelakonan mereka dalam penilaian. Pelajar juga mampu berfikir pada aras pemikiran yang tinggi.

(WS1-4) **Diftong Bahasa Melayu dan dialek Utara: Satu analisis fonetik akustik**

Norizah ARDI, Nurul Afnieza MD ZAIN, Noraini SEMAN & Nursuriati JAMIL

< norizah@salam.uitm.edu.my> <afnieza8728@salam.uitm.edu.my> <aini@tmsk.uitm.edu.my>
<liza@tmsk.uitm.edu.my>

Universiti Teknologi MARA

Bunyi diftong [ai, au, oi] merupakan bunyi-bunyi yang banyak digunakan dalam sebutan kata bahasa dan dialek Melayu. Walau bagaimanapun cara penyebutan bunyi tersebut mungkin berbeza antara bahasa Melayu standard dan dialek-dialek Melayu di kawasan utara, iaitu Kedah, Perlis dan Pulau Pinang. Persamaan atau perbezaan bunyi sebutan itu mungkin tidak dapat dibezakan apabila seseorang mendengar sebutan kata yang menggunakan bunyi diftong tersebut. Oleh itu satu kajian yang menggunakan alat yang boleh mengukur bunyi sebenar sebutan tersebut secara saintifik diperlukan. Dalam kajian ini, analisis bunyi diftong dibuat dengan menggunakan alat yang sering digunakan dalam fonetik akustik iaitu spektogram. Data dikumpul melalui rakaman dan dianalisis menggunakan perisian wavesurfer bagi membolehkan frekuansi bunyi sebutan diftong tersebut dianalisis secara spektografik. Dapatan daripada kajian ini mengesahkan bunyi sebenar diftong dalam bahasa dan dialek-dialek Melayu. Kajian ini memberi manfaat kepada pensyarah dan guru yang mengajar sebutan bahasa Melayu standard terutamanya yang mengajar di kawasan pedalaman atau daerah terpencil di daerah utara. Melalui kajian ini juga dapat dikenal pasti perbezaan sebutan diftong antara dialek Kedah, Perlis dan Pulau Pinang.

(WS1-5) **Pengajaran unsur metafora dalam kemahiran menulis**

Muhamad Fazlon ABDUL <mohamad_fazlon_abdul_wahab@moe.edu.sg>

Pusat Bahasa Melayu Singapura & Tampines North Primary School, Singapore

Kajian ini meneliti penggunaan bahasa figuratif iaitu unsur metafora dalam penulisan karangan naratif dalam kalangan murid Darjah 5. Guru mendapati bahawa murid Darjah 5 boleh mengarang mengikut tajuk, gambar dan kata bantu yang diberi. Namun, penggunaan bahasa figuratif yang terdapat dalam karangan naratif mereka agak terhad. Kekurangan ini menyebabkan hasil karangan mereka kurang menarik dan sukar membolehkan mereka mendapat markah yang tinggi dalam ujian karangan. Strategi pengajaran secara eksplisit telah digunakan untuk mengajar metafora bagi membantu murid-murid menghasilkan karangan yang lebih menarik. Metafora dipilih dalam kajian ini kerana ia merupakan bahasa figuratif yang perlu didedahkan kepada murid-murid pada peringkat atas di sekolah rendah. Hasil daripada pengajaran unsur metafora ini, ayat-ayat murid-murid dalam penulisan karangan mereka didapati lebih menarik dan bermutu dari segi bahasa dan kosa kata.

(WS1-6) **Drama dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu**

Muhammad Andi MOHAMED ZULKEPLI <muhammad_andi_mohammed_zulkepli@moe.edu.sg>

Pusat Bahasa Melayu Singapura & Zhenghua Secondary School, Singapore

Penggunaan bahasa Melayu dalam pertuturan merupakan salah satu cabaran bagi sebilangan pelajar Bahasa Melayu. Terdapat juga dalam kalangan mereka yang kurang berminat mempelajari Bahasa Melayu. Hal ini lantas menjejas penguasaan bahasa Melayu mereka. Akibatnya, mereka semakin kurang berkeyakinan menggunakan bahasa Melayu dalam pertuturan seharian. Kajian yang dijalankan ini melihat keberkesanan Program Drama yang dijalankan di Sekolah Menengah Zhenghua bagi mencetuskan minat dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu dalam kalangan pelajar. Berdasarkan beberapa teks sastera yang terdapat dalam buku "Tekad", para pelajar menjalani beberapa sesi pembelajaran bermula dari pemahaman teks, pembinaan dan penghayatan skrip hingga kepada sesi lakonan untuk meningkatkan minat mereka dlaam pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu. Maklum balas daripada para pelajar menunjukkan keberkesanan program tersebut.

(WS1-7) **Serlahan kata bilangan dan penjodoh bilangan dalam Dialek Melayu Sarawak**

Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN, Rosnah MUSTAFA, Remmy GEDAT, Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB & Siti Marina KAMIL <mowrobiah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Bahasa mencerminkan bangsa, bahasa juga memerihalkan tentang keintelektualan dan ketinggian akal budi sesebuah ketamadunan. Peri penting bahasa mengangkat martabat sesebuah bangsa telah lama diperkatakan dan ditonjolkan sejak zaman-berzaman. Setiap bangsa atau masyarakat mempunyai sistem pertuturan yang diwarisi daripada satu generasi kepada generasi seterusnya. Hal ini juga dapat dilihat menerusi Dialek Melayu Sarawak (DMS) yang merupakan salah satu medium interaksi penting dalam menghubungkan masyarakat pelbagai kaum di Kepulauan Borneo khususnya Sarawak. DMS yang dituturkan oleh masyarakat Melayu di Sarawak ini mempunyai keunikan bahasa yang berbeza berbanding bahasa Melayu Standard (BMS). Justeru, makalah ini akan memanfaatkan data kata bilangan dan penjodoh bilangan yang digunakan oleh komuniti Melayu di Sarawak semasa interaksi sosial. Kajian berbentuk deskriptif ini diperoleh daripada temu bual yang dijalankan kepada penutur natif dialek ini. Pemilihan informan yang terdiri daripada penutur natif yang berusia menjadi teras dalam pemerolehan bahasa yang asli dan autentik. Hasil dapatan mendapati bahawa penutur Melayu Sarawak sering menggunakan kata bilangan dan penjodoh bilangan ini dalam aktiviti harian contohnya dalam urusan bersifat sosioekonomi. Kutipan data daripada komuniti ketiga terbesar di Bumi Kenyalang ini secara tidak langsung dapat menyerlahkan dan menonjolkan perihal khazanah bahasa dan ketinggian peradaban bangsa khususnya di Kepulauan Malaysia Timur.

(WS1-8) **Kecik omeng empunok kamek: Persepsi belia Melayu Sarawak terhadap penggunaan ungkapan lama Dialek Melayu Sarawak**

Siti Marina KAMIL, Hamidah ABDUL WAHAB, Remmy GEDAT, Rosnah MUSTAFA, Wan Robiah MEOR OSMAN <ksmarina@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Dialek Melayu Sarawak merupakan salah satu variasi Bahasa Melayu di Malaysia. Ia merupakan medium komunikasi yang penting bagi sebahagian besar penduduk Sarawak yang terdiri daripada pelbagai kaum. Dialek yang menjadi lambang identiti penduduk Sarawak ini dituturi bukan sahaja dalam kalangan bangsa melayu tetapi turut dituturkan bangsa-bangsa lain di Sarawak dalam pelbagai domain kehidupan. Kajian ini memanfaatkan data daftar kata melayu Sarawak yang diperoleh daripada penutur asal di Kuching dan Saratok. Data yang diperoleh dipanjangkan kepada responden yang terdiri daripada 30 belia Melayu yang berasal dari beberapa daerah penempatan Melayu di Sarawak. Persoalan kajian akan berfokus kepada pengetahuan dan penggunaan ungkapan lama dialek melayu Sarawak dalam kehidupan belia Melayu Sarawak masa kini. Dapatan kajian akan dapat memberi penerangan berkenaan vitalitas dialek melayu ini dalam arus pemodenan yang semakin mengubah lanskap berbahasa di Malaysia.

(WS1-9) **Situational Crisis Communication Theory Revisited: Highlighting the role of audience crisis involvement and crisis response message framing**

Dayang Aizza Maisha ABANG AHMAD & Noratikah MOHAMAD ASHARI <aadamaisha@unimas.my> <manoratikah@unimas.my>

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

This paper examines the theoretical link between the moderating effect of audience involvement and message framing in the application of Situational Crisis Communication Theory (SCCT). Based on the outcome of past empirical work, this paper argues that the limitation of this prominent crisis communication theory in its basis to deliberating audience response towards an organisation's crisis response strategies to reputational revival. Extending SCCT, this article elucidates the effect of different audience motivations to message processing as well as audience interpretation to rational and emotional message frames. The findings advances the field of crisis communication study by underscoring the distinct effect of message framing and crisis involvement in influencing the emotions and behavioural intentions of the audience towards the organisation in crisis.

(WS1-10) **Traditional mentoring of labour migrants in Black communities in South Africa**

Osborn CHAUKE <Osborn.Chauke@ul.ac.za>

University of Limpopo

This paper examines traditional mentoring within the context of the labour migratory system in South Africa. Mentoring is regarded as a form of support given to young men and women entering the labour market especially in cities. The aim of the paper is to examine the nature of traditional mentoring of young boys and girls who enter the labour market within the context of the current post-apartheid socio-political, economic and cultural environment in black communities. The study employs the qualitative research method. This research design is appropriate for this study as it seeks to employ an in-depth analysis of the data. The participants of the study are sampled purposefully. A total of ten Xitsonga-speaking elders aged 58 and above with experience in traditional mentoring are selected for participation in a focus group interview. Xitsonga is one of the 11 official languages of South Africa and people who speak this language are known as Vatsonga.

Acknowledgements and Special Thanks

International Conference on Language Studies 2017 is grateful to have the support from the following official sponsors and partners

- Tun Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, TYT Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak

- YAB Datuk Amar Abang Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Abang Haji Openg, Ketua Menteri Sarawak

- YB Datuk Haji Talip Zulpilip, Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti & Ombudsman)

- YB Datuk Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah, Menteri di Kementerian Pelancongan, Kesenian, Belia dan Sukan

- YB Datuk Haji Mohamad Naroden Majais, Menteri Muda Pembangunan Keusahawan & Perusahaan Kecil Sederhana dan E-Dagang

- YB Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh, Menteri Muda Perancangan Bandar,

- YB Datuk John Sikie Tayai, Menteri Muda di Pejabat Ketua Menteri, Undang-Undang dan Adat Bumiputera

- YB Dato' Haji Idris Buang, Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N16 Muara Tuang

- YBhg Datu IK Pahon Ak Joyik, Presiden Persatuan Kebangsaan Dayak Bidayuh (DBNA)

- Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak

- Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Malaysia

- Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Sarawak

- Persatuan Kebangsaan Dayak Bidayuh (DBNA)

- Badan Warisan Sejarah dan Kebudayaan Vaie Bintulu (BAWARIS)

- Tabung Ekonomi Gagasan Anak Bumiputera Sarawak (TEGAS)

- Persatuan Jatti Miriek Miri

- Other individuals and organisations for their invaluable support

iCLS2017 Organising Commitee

Patron
Professor Dato' Dr Mohamad Kadim bin Suaidi

Advisor
Professor Dr Ambigapathy Pandian

Chairperson
Dr Collin Jerome

Secretary
Bibi Aminah

Registration
Isabella Jali
Feona Albert Abell
Ivy Rigar
Keezrawati Mujan Yusuf
Kuan Wee Ling
Noorfarida Saini

Protocol & Liaison
Tamsir Adi Mas
Mohamad Fairuz bin Ali
Muhammad Jazlan bin Ahmad Khiri
Roshima Abdullah
Dayangku Melissa Shyatila binti Awang

Publicity, Promotion & Press
Chuah Kee Man
Nurul Huzaimah binti Hussein
Dabif Jack Shaw

Event
Humaira binti Raslie
Ahmad Junaidi Ahmad Hadzmy
Yvonne Michelle Campbell
Caroline Stian
Radina Mohamad Deli
Katelynn Dawn Kundrata
Dr Florence G. Kayad
Melisa Malini Raja Gopal
Haslina Wahab

Abstract Review & Proceedings
Associate Professor Dr Ting Su Hie
Ho Ai Ping
Dr Joseph Ramanair
Lam Kai Chee
Monaliza Sarbini
Pung Wun Chiew
Rokiah Paee

Floor Management Team
Rosnah Mustafa
Siti Marina Kamil
Wan Robiah Meor Osman
Dr Hamidah Abdul Wahab
Dr Remmy Gedat
Damien Mikeng
Associate Professor Dr Shanthi Nadarajan
Ahmed Shamsul Bahri B. Mohamad Tuah
Jamali Bujang Sanawi
Khadijah Mohamad Tuah

Sponsor
Norlina Kiflie
Norhamimah Hj. Buang
Radina Mohamad Deli
Dilah Tuah
Dr Collin Jerome
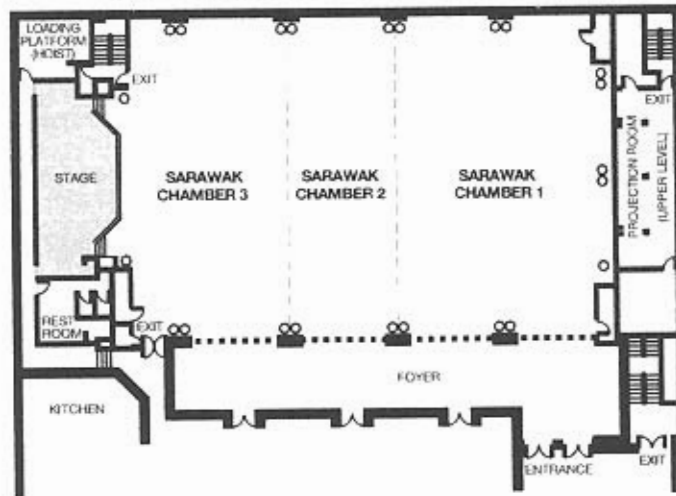
Secretariat
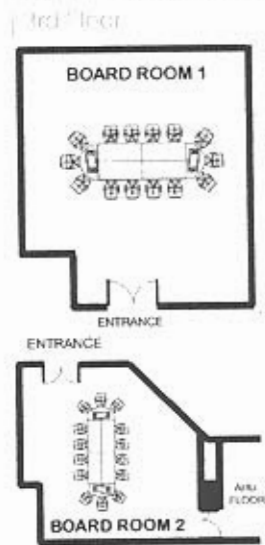Kamsiah Sabang
Tinggal Mohamad
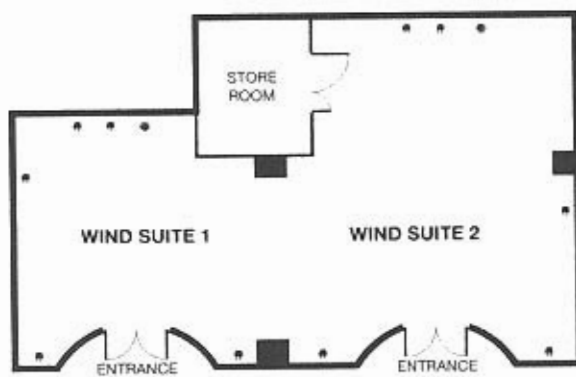Dabif Jack Shaw
Ghazali Ahmad

MEETINGS & BANQUET FLOOR PLANS

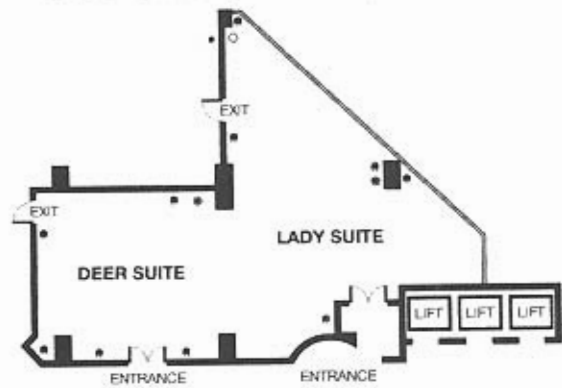## Sarawak Chamber | 3rd Floor

Board Room 1 & 2 | 3rd Floor

Wind Suites 1 & 2 | 3rd Floor

Deer & Lady Suites | 3rd Floor

Legend: 13amp Power Supply   MA TV Outlet Point