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Detailed guidelines:

Page 1: Title (in Cambria, Font size: 22 point), author's name (in Calibri, Font Size: 12 point) and affiliation, postal and e-mail address of each author. Please indicate corresponding author with an asterisk or superscript numbering.

Page 2: Title (in Cambria, Font size: 22 point), abstract not exceeding 200 words, 4-6 keywords. Articles not written in English should be accompanied by a title, abstract and keywords in English.

Page 3 onwards: Text in single-spacing and margins – top and bottom, left and right – should be 1.25 inches wide, Calibri Font size: 11 point.

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Use the three-level headings in APA style:

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Follow APA style for table titles and headings (placed above the table) and figures and figure captions (placed below the figure). Examples:

Table 1

Types of communication strategies used across age groups

Figure 1. Frequency of communication strategy use across age groups

Do not use footnotes. If notes are unavoidable, use a numeral in superscript and list notes at the end of the article, before the References.

Follow APA style (6th ed.) for citation and referencing, with the exception of Malay names which should be spelt in full in the text and the reference list.

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AL-SHI'R AL-TA'LCIMI

PENYUMBANG KEPADA

PERKEMBANGAN ILMU PADA ZAMAN

ABBASI: KAJIAN RINGKAS TERHADAP

BEBERAPA TOKOH BAHASA DI

ZAMANNYA

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ABSTRAK

Dalam sejarah peradaban tamadun Arab, bermula sejak zaman Jahiliah sehingga ke zaman moden ini, *shi'r* di anggap sebagai satu cabang kesenian yang diberi keistimewaan dan kedudukan yang tinggi dalam kalangan masyarakat Arab. *Shi'r* menjadi wadah penting kepada para penyair untuk menzahirkan perasaan dan menggambarkan kehebatan tamadun Arab pada ketika itu. Pertembungan antara peradaban Arab dengan pengaruh luar dari Parsi, Yunani dan India telah membawa kepada proses perkembangan dan penyebaran ilmu yang begitu pesat. Tinjauan terhadap perkembangan *shi'r* pada zaman Abbasi menunjukkan bahawa telah lahirnya satu bentuk *shi'r* baru yang dikenali sebagai *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk membuat pentakrifan terhadap *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*, mengenalpasti faktor yang membawa kepada kemunculannya, menyenaraikan beberapa tokoh penyair yang mempelopori *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*, seterusnya menyusun dan membuat pembahagian tema yang terdapat di dalam *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam bidang nahu, sejarah, falsafah, ilmu falak dan sebagainya. Kajian ini turut mengenalpasti sumbangan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* terhadap perkembangan berbagai bidang ilmu pengetahuan pada zaman Abbasi. Untuk merealisasikan matlamat ini kajian kepustakaan dilakukan dengan menulusuri bahan-bahan ilmiah terutamanya kitab-kitab sejarah dan kesusasteraan Arab khususnya pada zaman Abbasi. Jelasnya, terdapat pelbagai pendapat tentang faktor kewujudan dan kemunculan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*. Kesan daripada faktor inilah yang telah menggalakkan para ilmuan Islam gigih menghasilkan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* sebagai medium menyampai dan menarik minat masyarakat terhadap ilmu pada ketika itu. Kemunculan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* memberi kesan secara langsung sebagai penyumbang terhadap perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan yang giat dibangunkan pada zaman Abbasi sehingga kini.

Kata kunci: *al-Shi'r*, *al-Ta'limi*, *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*, zaman Abbasi

***EDUCATION POEMS AS A MEANS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE
ABBASID ERA: A BRIEF STUDY ON A FEW LANGUAGE FIGURES IN THE ERA***

ABSTRACT

Through out the period of Arabic Civilization, which started from the Ancient-Jahiliyyah period until the modern period, poetry has been regarded a branch of arts that has a special and high status among the Arabs. Poetry has become a means of expressing feelings, pride and civilization. The collision between the Arabic culture and civilisation with the outside influence from Persia, Greece and India has brought about rapid development and spreading of knowledge. By observing the development of poetry during the Abbasid period, one can see the emergence of a new form of poetry known as al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi. This research aims at defining al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi, establishing the reasons leading to its emergence, identifying the leading scholars who embraced this new genre of poetry, compiling and categorising its themes accordingly. This research will further identify the contribution of this new form of poetry to the progress of knowledge during the Abbasid period. A library reasearch methodology is used to fulfil the research objectives, refering mainly to literary sources, especially those pertaining to Arabic history and literature during the Abbasid period. This study concludes that there are several views on the development of al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi which lead the scholars during that time to adopt this new form of poetry as a means to spread knowledge and to attract the masses. The al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi is seen to have a direct impact on the advancement of knowledge during the Abbasid period until the present day.

Keywords: *al-Shi'r, al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi, Abbasid period*

Pendahuluan

Zaman pemerintahan Kerajaan Abbasi berterusan untuk tempoh melebihi lima abad bermula 132H/750M sehingga 656H/1258M, berbanding sebelumnya diperintah oleh Kerajaan Umayyah yang hanya bertahan selama 91 tahun bermula 41H (Philib Hitty 1952: 375-376). Perbezaan antara kedua-dua zaman ini dapat dilihat apabila berlakunya pertembungan budaya yang lebih meluas antara masyarakat arab Abbasi dengan pengaruh asing khususnya dari Parsi, Yunani, Rom dan India. Pertembungan budaya melibatkan kepelbagaiant adat resam, corak hidup dan cara pemikiran telah merancakkan proses perkembangan ilmu sehingga membawa kepada tercetusnya era kegemilangan ilmu pengetahuan pada zaman Abbasi.

Latar Belakang

Budaya menuntut ilmu dalam kalangan masyarakat telah merancakkan penyebaran ilmu pengetahuan dan membawa perubahan terhadap pemikiran dan cara hidup masyarakat Arab. Majlis perdebatan ilmu dan muzakarah yang turut disertai oleh khalifah seperti Harun Al-Rasyid, Al-Makmun dan para ilmuan seperti Al-Kisa'i al-

Kufi, *Al-Yazidi al-Basri* dan *Sibawaih* (Al-Sayuti, 1958, hlm. 183) giat dijalankan di rumah, masjid, istana dan tempat-tempat awam seperti di pasar *Suq Badiah al-Basrah* atau dikenali sebagai *Al-Marbad* (Ahmad Muhammad Aliyyan, 1991, hlm. 47). Pelbagai kaedah dilakukan oleh para ilmuan agar setiap ilmu yang disampaikan dapat difahami dengan mudah. Menurut Shauqi Dhaif (1966), antara usaha yang dilakukan untuk menyebar dan menarik minat masyarakat terhadap ilmu adalah menerusi aktiviti penulisan dan penterjemahan karya sastera; samada dalam bentuk prosa atau *shi'r*.

Penulisan *shi'r* berkembang pesat pada zaman Abbasi. Osman Khalid (1986, hlm. 50) berpendapat, *shi'r* pada zaman Abbasi telah mencapai kemuncaknya jika dibandingkan dengan zaman sebelumnya iaitu zaman Jahili, zaman awal Islam dan zaman Umawi. Hal ini menurut beliau disebabkan oleh pertembungan tamadun Arab dengan peradaban dari tamadun Rom, Parsi dan India yang dikatakan lebih maju dan terkehadapan jika dibandingkan dengan tamadun Arab pada zaman tersebut. *Shi'r* dalam masyarakat Arab dicipta mengikut tema, tujuan dan objektif yang berbeza bagi memenuhi keperluan tertentu. Ada yang dicipta untuk tujuan politik, menunjukkan semangat kebangsaan, kebanggaan, pujian, penghinaan, menggambarkan suasana dan keadaan, kesedihan mahupun kasih sayang (Imil Badi' Ya'cob, 1991, hlm. 277). Selain itu, *shi'r* turut berperanan sebagai sumber pendapatan (Taha Hussein, 1971, hlm. 139), melambangkan kemegahan sesebuah kerajaan (Al-Asfahani 1956, hlm. 34; Ahmad Muhammad Aliyyan, 1991, hlm. 134), menggambarkan kehebatan sesebuah tamadun (Ahmad Syalabi, 1970, hlm. 150) serta memberi kesan dalam perkembangan bidang hiburan, nyanyian serta alat muzik pada zaman Abbasi (Taha Hussein, 1971, hlm. 52-53).

Namun, dari sudut perkembangan ilmu pula, *shi'r* turut dijadikan sebagai medium yang mampu menyebar dan menarik minat masyarakat untuk mempelajari ilmu. Hal demikian kerana *shi'r* lebih mudah diikuti dan senang diingati (Othman Khalid, 1986). Pandangan tersebut bertepatan dengan maksud *shi'r* itu sendiri. Sebagaimana yang diulas dalam *Mu'jam al-'Arabi* (1988, hlm. 689) bahawa *al-shi'r* merupakan susunan kata-kata yang mengandungi *al-wazan* dan *al-qafiah*, dihasilkan mengikut manhaj *shi'r* serta mengandungi pengertian dan unsur imaginasi yang memberi kesan terhadap para pendengar. Pengkaji berpandangan 'memberi kesan' di sini membawa maksud yang lebih luas meliputi keupayaannya sebagai medium yang menarik kerana memiliki rentak dan nada yang unik hasil dari gabungan dan susunan *al-wazan* juga *al-qafiah* di dalam setiap rangkap *shi'r*nya. Keunikan ini memberi kelebihan kepada pendengar agar lebih mudah memahami, menguasai dan menghafaz ilmu yang disampaikan.

Penggunaan *shi'r* sebagai aset perakam ilmu tentunya merupakan satu perkembangan baru pada zaman Abbasi ketika itu. Bentuk *shi'r* yang dihasilkan ini mengandungi unsur-unsur pembaharuan atau *Al-Tajdid* dikenali sebagai *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* (Taha Hussin, 1971, hlm. 398). Meskipun penulisan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* tidak begitu meluas sebagaimana *shi'r* bertema yang lain, namun kemunculannya sebagai salah satu penyumbang kepada perkembangan ilmu pada zaman Abbasi tidak dapat disangkal.

Permasalahan Kajian

Menelusuri kajian sebelum ini mendapati kajian khusus tentang *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* masih kurang dijalankan. Meskipun dari pembacaan sebelum ini menunjukkan terdapat beberapa kajian sarjana Arab dijalankan tentang *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*, namun kajian yang dijalankan lebih cenderung kepada memberi penakrifan umum kepada *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* berdasarkan pandangan dari kalangan orang Yunani, Hindu dan Arab. Kajian-kajian tersebut sebahagian besarnya menyentuh tentang asal kewujudan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*, namun tidak dihuraikan secara terperinci tokoh-tokoh penyair yang terlibat mempelopori *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dan bidang ilmu yang dihasilkan menerusnya. Pengkaji mendapati kajian tentang *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* masih tidak diberi tumpuan secara meluas oleh para pengkaji sastera Arab, memandangkan mereka lebih cenderung untuk mengkaji *shi'r* dengan tema *al-Taqlidi* yang lebih mendominasi seperti tema alam semulajadi, kesan ketamadunan, pujian, kejian, kebanggaan dan ratapan. Kajian yang benar-benar mengkhususkan tentang *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* merangkumi sumbangannya terhadap perkembangan ilmu dengan mengemukakan contoh dan hasil *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam pelbagai bidang ilmu perlu dijalankan. Isu ini telah menjadi pendorong kepada pengkaji untuk membuat penelitian dengan penumpuan secara mendalam kepada *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam konteks yang lebih luas dan menyeluruh.

Justeru, pengkaji merasakan menjadi suatu keperluan untuk menjalankan penelitian khusus tentang *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* kerana dengannya akan menjawab persoalan berkaitan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*; satu bentuk *shi'r* yang diolah, mengandungi unsur pembaharuan, dan ternyata menjadi salah satu metod terpenting dalam penyebaran dan perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan pada zaman Abbasi. Walaubagaimana pun, fokus pengkaji hanya tertumpu kepada zaman Abbasi. Umum mengetahui, tercetusnya era kegemilangan ilmu pengetahuan berteraskan wahyu dan akal adalah tertumpu pada zaman Abbasi. Al-Tunji (1993) pula menyebut *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* lebih dikenali secara meluas pada zaman Abbasi.

Persoalan yang dikupas menerusi kajian ini adalah merangkumi pentakrifan terhadap *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* itu sendiri, faktor-faktor yang membawa kepada penghasilan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* oleh para ilmuan Abbasi, sumbangannya terhadap pelbagai bidang ilmu serta tokoh ilmuan yang mempelopori *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* pada ketika itu. Bagi menjawab persoalan kajian tersebut, maka kajian ini bertujuan mengkaji dan memperoleh informasi terperinci tentang maksud *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dari segi penakrifannya, mengenalpasti beberapa faktor sebagai penyebab yang membawa kepada kemunculan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*, menyenaraikan beberapa tokoh ilmuan zaman Abbasi yang mempeloporinya, bentuk *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* yang pernah dihasilkan serta sumbangannya dalam pelbagai bidang ilmu pada zaman Abbasi.

Kajian ini sekaligus dapat memperkasa khazanah kesusastraan Arab iaitu dengan mengetengahkan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* sebagai salah satu medium yang turut berperanan dalam menyampaikan ilmu dalam pelbagai bidang. Jelas sekali menunjukkan, sekiranya *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* diketengahkan ke dalam realiti masyarakat dewasa ini, maka ia tidak akan kehilangan fungsinya, sebaliknya *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* akan turut dinobatkan sebagai medium penyebaran ilmu yang menarik dan sesuai dengan setiap golongan masyarakat dari pelbagai generasi dan zaman.

Harapan pengkaji agar usaha kecil ini dapat memberi sumbangan kepada para sarjana yang mana ia dapat memberi maklumat baru dan sedikit sebanyak informasi tambahan khususnya bagi kegunaan kajian-kajian yang akan datang dalam bidang sastera Arab di Malaysia.

Rekabentuk Kajian

Kaedah yang akan digunakan adalah berbentuk deskriptif kualitatif. Data atau informasi berkaitan kajian yang bersumber daripada perpustakaan dikenal pasti dan dikumpul untuk dianalisis. Pengolahan data yang dijalankan dalam kajian ini mengaplikasikan pendekatan Sejarah. Pendekatan ini digunakan bertujuan untuk meninjau latar belakang masyarakat Abbasi terutamanya dari sudut pendidikan dan suasana perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan yang berlaku pada zaman tersebut. Penekanan diberi setelah wujudnya pertembungan antara tamadun Arab dengan tamadun luar khususnya dari Parsi, Yunani dan India.

Dapatkan Kajian

Definisi Shi'r

Ibn Manzur menerusi *Lisan al-'Arab* (j7:132-133) mentakrifkan *shīr* sebagai 'kata-kata yang tersusun' dan di dalamnya mempunyai *wazan* dan *qafiah*.^(منظّم القول) Perkataan *al-Shā'ir* (الشاعر) dalam bentuk kata pelaku sesuatu perbuatan bermaksud 'orang yang merasa'. Hal demikian kerana para penyair dapat merasai apa-apa yang tidak dirasai orang lain. Perkataan *al-Shī'r* (الشعر) dan *al-Shā'ir* (الشاعر) telah disebutkan di dalam al-Quran sebanyak 6 kali antaranya Firman Allah S.W.T.:

وَمَا عَلِمْنَاهُ الشِّعْرُ وَمَا يَنْبَغِي لَهُ

(Al-Qur'an, Yaasin 22:69)

Maksudnya:

Dan Kami tidak pernah mengajarnya (Muhammad) sesuatu *shīr* dan kepandaian bershi'r itu pula tidak sesuai baginya.

Menurut Qudamah Ibn Ja'far menerusi *Naqdu al-Shī'r* (327H:15), *shīr* bermaksud perkataan yang mempunyai *al-wazan* dan *al-qafiah*, yang merujuk kepada makna tertentu, manakala menerusi kitab *Al-Mu'jam al-Mufassal Fi al-Adab* oleh Muhammad al-Tunji (1993, hlm. 550-551) menjelaskan bahawa perkataan *al-shī'r* dari segi bahasa bermaksud ilmu pengetahuan manakala dari sudut istilah pula bermaksud kata-kata yang mempunyai makna *al-wazan* dan *al-qafiah* Arab yang sudah dimaklumi. Beliau berpendapat *shīr* merupakan ungkapan yang mempunyai unsur kesenian dengan menggunakan bahasa yang berirama dan berwazan yang dapat memenuhi cita rasa masyarakat umum. Sementara Imil Badi' Ya'cob menerusi *Al-Mu'jam al-Mufassal Fi 'Ilmi al-'Arud wa al-Qafiah wa Funun al-Shī'r* (1991, hlm. 276) menerangkan bahawa *al-Shī'r* adalah kata-kata yang mempunyai *al-wazan* dan *al-qafiah* yang terhasil daripada imaginasi dan luahan perasaan. Kedua-dua elemen ini apabila dialunkan ke telinga pendengar akan memberi sentuhan pada jiwa

mereka. Tambah beliau lagi, *shi'r* yang diungkap oleh para penyair menggunakan bahasa yang *'atifiyyah* (beremosi), indah dan mempunyai irama. *Shi'r* yang baik dihasilkan dengan penuh naluri dan boleh memberikan kesan kepada pendengarnya (Al-Qairawani, 1907, hlm. 34).

Shauqi Dhaif menjelaskan di dalam kitab *Fi al-Turath wa al-Shi'r wa al-Lughah* (1987, hlm. 87-90) bahawa *shi'r* adalah hasil daripada keupayaan penyair mencipta sesuatu yang baru berdasarkan kekuatan imaginasinya, ditambah pula dengan dendangan yang memberi kesan, makna yang hebat sehingga mampu menjadikan sesuatu perkara biasa pada pandangan mata menjadi perkara yang luar biasa kedudukannya. Pada zaman pertengahan Islam, orang Arab tidak melihat *shi'r* sebagai satu cabang seni, sebaliknya *shi'r* merupakan salah satu penciptaan dan perusahaan. Hal ini jelas melalui kata-kata Saidina Umar Ibn al-Khattab seperti yang diceritakan oleh Shauqi Dhaif di dalam kitab *Al-Fan wa Madhabibuhu Fi al-Shi'r al-'Arabi* (1965, hlm. 13-14) yang berbunyi "Sebaik-baik perusahaan Arab adalah rangkap-rangkap (rangkap) *shi'r* yang disampaikan kepada orang yang memerlukannya...".

Masyarakat pada zaman Abbasi menganggap *shi'r* sebagai salah satu daripada ilmu pengetahuan. Pada zaman Abbasi, kebanyakan ahli bahasa menggunakan *shi'r* sebagai satu perantara dan wasilah dalam mengajar bahasa Arab. Antara ahli bahasa yang terkenal pada zaman itu ialah Ibn Malik yang mengarang kitab yang dipanggil *Alfiyyah* dalam ilmu Nahu (Dhaif, 1973)

Takrif Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi

Perkataan *Al-Ta'limi* berasal dari perkataan علم yang membawa maksud 'menjadikannya, mengetahui atau mengajar'. *Al-Ta'limi* merupakan sebahagian daripada cara mendidik yang berkait rapat dengan pengajaran (Taha Hassan, 1991). Menerusi *Mu'jam al-Mustalahat al-'Arabiyyah fi al-Lughah wa al-Adab* (1984, hlm. 112-113) perkataan *Al-Ta'limi* membawa erti; sifat berkaitan kerja-kerja kesenian, bertujuan menyalurkan maklumat politik, akhlak, keagamaan, ilmu pengetahuan mahupun untuk tujuan hiburan. *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* menurut Ibn Manzur (1995) adalah *shi'r* yang mengandungi maklumat bertujuan untuk di hafaz dan difahami makna yang terkandung di dalamnya. *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* mempunyai *al-wazan* dan *al-qafiah*, lengkap, namun tanpa unsur-unsur khayalan atau imaginasi penyair. Dengan kata lain, *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* merupakan satu kaedah pengajaran dalam proses menyampaikan ilmu dalam bentuk yang lebih ringkas, mudah difahami dan mudah dihafaz oleh para pendengar. Menerusi kitab *Al-Mu'jam al-Mufassal Fi al-Adab* (1993), dinyatakan bahawa *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* merupakan satu bentuk *shi'r* yang menggabungkan ilmu dan kesenian. Ia bertujuan menceritakan pengalaman dan hasil pemerhatian penyairnya. Termasuk juga dalam pengertian *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* ialah *shi'r* berbentuk nasihat, hikmah dan perumpamaan.

Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi biasanya ditulis dalam *bahr al-Rajaz* kerana lebih mudah untuk dihafaz kerana *shi'r* pada asalnya dikatakan bermula dengan *bahr al-Rajaz*. Adakalanya *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* juga disebut sebagai *Shi'r al-'Ilmi* (Muhammad al-Tunji 1993, hlm. 553-560). *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* mengetengahkan pelbagai jenis ilmu, kesenian, penciptaan dan menjelaskan disiplin ilmu tersebut. Al-Sa'id Shauqah

(2008) berpendapat *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* merangkumi ilmu dalam bidang mantik, sejarah, salasilah dan kisah, feqh, hadis, adab dan kesusasteraan, aqidah, kimia, perubatan dan falak.

Selain untuk tujuan menyampaikan ilmu dalam pelbagai bidang, *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* juga dikarang untuk memberikan pengajaran kepada manusia dalam urusan agama dan dunia. Mempercambahkan mereka dengan maklumat yang berkaitan dengan kehidupan seseorang individu, masyarakat dan rahsia alam semulajadi (Belo, 2013). Dengan kata lain, *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* turut dikarang untuk tujuan memperbaiki akhlak, aqidah dan ibadah. *Shi'r* yang dihasilkan menjelaskan mengenai perkara baik dan buruk yang perlu diikuti dan dijauhi oleh seseorang manusia. Penyair akan menggunakan gaya bahasa berbentuk *Tarhib* (peringatan); untuk meninggalkan kejahatan dan *Targhib* (galakkan); untuk melakukan kebaikan, nasihat dan pengajaran. Manakala untuk tujuan Sejarah dan Perjalanan hidup, *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dikarang bagi menjelaskan salasilah sesuati keturunan, rentetan peristiwa, punca dan sebab berlakunya sesuatu perkara.

Asal-usul Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi

Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi telah wujud dalam beberapa tamadun awal sebelum kerajaan Bani Abbasi. Ia dikatakan telah wujud di Parsi dan Rom, di mana para penyair mereka telah mengarang *shi'r* dalam pelbagai cabang ilmu terutamanya ilmu falak (Al-Tunji 1993, hlm. 553). *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* telah pun berkembang dalam kalangan para penyair Yunani sejak dahulu. Hal ini berikutan penemuan *shi'r* berjudul *al-A'mal wa al-Ayyam* yang dihasilkan oleh penyair Yunani bernama *Hizyudus* beberapa kurun sebelum Masihi. *Shi'r* tersebut berkisar tentang musim-musim yang terdapat dalam setahun yang sesuai untuk aktiviti pertanian dan jenis hasil pertanian tersebut (^cAli ^cAbdul Wahid Wafi t.th., hlm. 99). Selain itu, terdapat dua lagi *shi'r* beliau yang termashyur. Pertama berkaitan dengan akhlak dan keduanya berkaitan dengan kesenian dan reka cipta. Beliau juga banyak memberi nasihat, pengajaran berkaitan dengan keadilan, kezaliman dan perasaan merendah diri (Mahdi Ilyas, 2008). Menurut ^cAli ^cAbdul Wahid lagi, penyair Rom terdahulu iaitu *Lukarsyius* turut menghasilkan *shi'r* bertemakan pemikiran dan falsafah yang bertajuk *Taba'i'c al-Ashya'*.

Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi juga terkenal dalam kalangan masyarakat India. Mereka mengarang beberapa ilmu pengetahuan yang praktikal serta mengarang *shi'r* bertujuan mengumpulkan formula-formula Matematik dan ilmu Falak (Ahmad Amin, 1933, hlm. 246).

Menerusi kitab *Ittijahad al-Shi'r Fi al-Qarni al-Thani* (Al-Hadharah, 1965, hlm. 355) dan kitab *Duha Islam* (Ahmad Amin, 1933, hlm. 246) masyarakat Arab pada awalnya tidak mengenali *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*. Namun kemudiannya terkesan dengan beberapa pemikiran Hindu pada zaman kerajaan Abbasi. Walau bagaimanapun ada juga yang beranggapan *shi'r* ini adalah kesan daripada pemikiran Yunani (Al-Jawari t.th., hlm. 250). Apabila pengaruh Yunani meresap masuk ke dalam masyarakat Arab, secara tidak langsung bentuk *shi'r* ini diperkenalkan (Al-Jawari t.th., hlm. 250). Syauqi Dhaif pula mempunyai dua pandangan tersendiri yang berbeza antara satu sama lain. Namun tidak diketahui antara dua pandangan ini yang manakah satu

pandangan muktamad mengenai asal kemunculan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*. Menerusi kitab *Al-Tatawwur wa al-Tajdid fi al-Shi'r al-Umawi* (1974, hlm. 352), Shauqi Dhaif berpendapat *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* berasal dari peradaban Arab iaitu bermula sekitar penghujung kurun pertama Hijri, dan permulaan kurun kedua Hijri. Para penyair seperti *Ru'bah* dan *Ajjaj* merupakan sebahagian daripada penyair pada zaman Umawi yang merupakan pelopor kepada kewujudan kesenian baru dalam *shi'r*. Penyair *Ru'bah* dikatakan menjadi pelengkap kepada para penyair pada zaman Abbasi. Penyair pada zaman ini mengarang *shi'r* berkisar tentang sejarah seperti kejayaan bangsa Parsi dan Yunani. Hal ini bertujuan untuk menzahirkan kepakaran penyair serta mempamerkan kehebatan mereka dalam mereka cipta sesuatu yang baru yang tidak pernah dilakukan oleh penyair lain pada zaman tersebut.

Menerusi kitab *Al-'Asr al-'Abbasi al-Awwal* (Syauqi Dhaif, 1966, hlm. 190) pula, dinyatakan bahawa *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* merupakan satu seni yang baru muncul dalam kalangan penyair pada zaman kerajaan Abbasi. Ia wujud disebabkan gaya kehidupan dan corak pemikiran masyarakat yang sentiasa meningkat maju. Berbeza dengan pendapat Taha Hussein menerusi kitab *Min Tarikh al-Adab al-'Arabi* (1971, hlm. 256), beliau menjelaskan bentuk *shi'r* ini telah pun mula diketengahkan dalam kalangan orang Arab sejak kurun kedua Hijri oleh pelopornya *Abban bin Hamid Al-Lahiqi* (200H). Beliau merupakan tokoh pertama yang memperkenalkan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* (Shauqi Dhaif, 1971, hlm. 64) Kebanyakan para cendekiawan menganggap *Abban bin Hamid Al-Lahiqi* sebagai pelopor *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam sejarah peradaban bangsa Arab. Kenyataan ini turut disebut oleh Taha Hussein dalam kitab *Min Hadith al-Shi'r wa al-Nasri* (t.th., hlm. 286) yang berbunyi "...nyatalah bahawa Abban adalah orang pertama yang memperkenalkan kesenian ini...". Menerusi kitab *Hadith al-'Arbi'a* (t.th., hlm. 220) beliau turut menyebut: "...beliau (*Abban bin Hamid Al-Lahiqi*) adalah Imam bagi para penyair. Di mana beliau yang telah mencipta dalam peradaban Arab satu kesenian yang tidak pernah diberikan kepada orang sebelumnya iaitu kesenian *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*....".

Menerusi kitab *Fusul fi al-Shi'r wa Naqdihi* (1971) dinyatakan bahawa *Abban bin Hamid Al-Lahiqi* menghasilkan rangkap *shi'r* yang panjang berkisar tentang sejarah, riwayat hidup individu, cerita tentang haiwan dan hukum-hakam agama. Shauqi Dhaif (1971, hlm. 64) menyebut *Abban bin Hamid Al-Lahiqi* mengarang *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* berkaitan hukum-hakam dalam bab puasa dan zakat. Beliau turut mengarang *shi'r* berkisar sejarah perjalanan hidup *Ardasyir* dan *Anu Syirwan* serta mengarang *shi'r* tentang kitab *Kalilah wa Dimnah*. Selain *Abban bin Hamid Al-Lahiqi* terdapat penyair lain seperti Muhammad bin Ibrahim al-Fazari yang mengarang *shi'r* dalam bidang ilmu falak manakala Bashshar bin Mu'tamir pula dalam bidang sains. Yahya bin al-Hakam dan Ibn 'Abd Rabbih turut mengarang *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam bidang sejarah dan tamadun. Selain itu *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* juga dikarang dalam bentuk nasihat dan kata-kata hikmah seperti mana yang pernah dikarang oleh Abu al-'Itahiyah (Al-Qasim, 1914, hlm. 301).

Usaha menyusun ilmu pengetahuan dalam bentuk *shi'r* telahpun wujud dalam kalangan masyarakat Arab sejak dahulu namun ia agak terbatas dan tidak begitu diperkatakan. Walau baagimanapun, Al-Aghani menerusi *Al-Adab al-'Asru al-'Arabi fi al-'Asru al-'Abbasi al-Thani wa al-Andalusi* (1960, hlm. 97-98) menyebut, pada kurun keempat hijrah penulisan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam pelbagai bidang ilmu

giat dijalankan. Usaha ini bertujuan untuk memelihara ilmu, memudahkan kesukaran dalam memahaminya selain kerana rasa cintakan ilmu yang tinggi dalam kalangan para ilmuan pada ketika itu.

Saleh Adam Belo (2013) berpendapat, penulisan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* telahpun bermula sejak dari zaman Jahili lagi. Beliau menolak pandangan yang mengatakan bahawa *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* muncul dalam kalangan masyarakat Arab disebabkan berlakunya pertembungan tamadun Arab dengan tamadun Hindu, Yunani dan Parsi, sebaliknya *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* pernah dicetuskan oleh penyair zaman Jahili seperti *'Umayyah bin Abi Salt* dan *'Uday bin Zaid*. Sebagaimana yang disebut oleh Al-Jahiz tentang wujudnya *shi'r* mengenai awal kejadian manusia seperti penciptaan Nabi Adam a.s dan Siti Hawa diceritakan menerusi rangkap *shi'r* berikut (Al-Jahiz, 1938, hlm. 197-199):

وَجَعَلَ الشَّمْسَ مَصْرًا لَا خَفَاءَ بِهِ بَيْنَ النَّهَارِ وَبَيْنَ اللَّيلِ قَدْ فَصَلَ
قُضِيَ لِسْتَةُ أَيَّامٍ خَلَقَهُ وَكَانَ آخِرُ شَيْءٍ صُورَ الرِّجَالَ
دُعَاهُ آدَمُ صَوْتًا فَاسْتَجَابَ لَهُ بَنْفَخَةُ الرُّوحِ فِي الْجَسَمِ الَّذِي جَبَلَ

Yang bererti:

- 1) Matahari telah dijadikan yang menjadi pemisah antara malam dan siang.
- 2) Allah menyempurnakan penciptaanNya dalam tempoh enam hari dan antara ciptaannya yang terakhir adalah mencipta seorang lelaki (Adam).
- 3) Adam menerima perintah dari tuhannya dan lantas beliau menerima, lantas ditiupkan ruh masuk ke dalam tubuhnya.

Menerusi *shi'r* di atas, penyair menggambarkan kekuasaan Allah yang menciptakan Alam semesta ini dan penciptaan bumi serta makhluk yang bernama manusia seterusnya bagaimana ruh ditiupkan agar manusia itu mampu bergerak. Ini amat berkait rapat dengan ilmu moden seperti ilmu astronomi, fizik serta biologi.

Seorang lagi penyair zaman Jahili *Al-Akhnas bin Shihab* turut menghasilkan *shi'r* dalam bidang ilmu Geografi (Al-Dhabbi, 1942, hlm. 203):

فَمَنْ يَكُنْ أَمْسِى فِي بَلَادِ مَقَامِهِ يَسَائِلُ أَطْلَالًا بِهَا لَا تَجَابُ
لَكِيزْ لَهَا الْبَحْرَانُ وَالسَّيفُ دُونَهُ وَإِنْ يَأْتِهِمْ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْهَنْدِ هَارِبٌ
وَبَكْرٌ لَهَا بِالْعَرَاقِ وَإِنْ تَخْفَ يَحْلُّ دُونَهَا مِنَ الْيَمَامَةِ حَاجِبٌ

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Barangsiapa yang berdiri dan bertanya tanah tumpah darahnya dan runtuhan yang diam membisu.
- 2) Bagi penduduk *Kayyiz* dua buah lautan yang menjadi tumpuan pelarian seandainya datang golongan daripada Hindu.
- 3) Dan gadis, bagi mereka bumi Iraq dan seandainya takut mereka boleh melalui *Yamamah*.

Penyair menggambarkan kawasan tempat tinggal qabilah-qabilah yang terdapat di semenanjung Arab dan Iraq. Penggunaan perkataan *Iraq* dan *Yamamah* memperlihatkan unsur *al-ta'limi* ataupun pengajaran yang berkait rapat dengan ilmu geografi.

Pada zaman Kerajaan Umayyah, *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* amat ketara sekali terutamanya dalam bidang kimia dan penciptaan. Penyair bernama *Khalid bin Yazid bin Mu'awiyyah* merupakan tokoh terkenal dalam bidang kimia (Al-Mas'udi, 1982, hlm. 514). Beliau mencipta *shi'r* yang berkisar proses menukar bahan galian di bumi yang hampir tiada nilainya menjadi sesuatu yang amat bernilai seperti permata. Berikut antara rangkap *shi'r* yang menjelaskan proses tersebut:

خذ الطلاق مع الأشقر وما يوجد في الطريق
وشيئاً يشبه البرقـا فبرقه بلا حرقـا
فإن أحبيت مولاكـا فقد سودت في الخلقـا

Yang membawa maksud:

- 1) Berusahalah dan keluarkanlah ia (permata) daripada bumi walaupun dengan segala kesusahan kerana tidak dapat ditemui ia di jalan-jalan.
- 2) Ia adalah bersinar menyerupai kilat maka canailah ia usahlah dibakar.
- 3) Jika kamu menyayangi tuanmu sesungguhnya kamu telah menghitamkan dalam ciptaannya.

Antara penyair lain menghasilkan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* pada zaman Umai adalah *Al-Sayyid al-Humairi* (105-173H) (Al-Asfahani, 1956, hlm. 254). Beliau menceritakan riwayat hidup Saidina Ali dan anak-anaknya serta kisah Rasulullah SAW (Al-Asfahani, 1956, hlm. 259). Antaranya kisah Rasulullah SAW yang sedang sujud mengerjakan solat. Baginda kemudiannya didatangi cucundanya Hassan dan Hussein lalu bermain di atas belakang Rasulullah SAW. Lalu Saidina Umar yang kebetulan lalu di situ berkata "...Sebaik-baik tunggangan adalah tunggangan kamu. Lalu Rasulullah menyebut: "...dan sebaik-baik penunggangnya adalah mereka berdua...". Lantas *al-Sayyid al-Humairi* mula mengarang *shi'r* di mana beliau cuba mempamirkan sirah Rasulullah SAW bersama cucu baginda Hassan dan Hussein. Antaranya yang berbunyi (Al-Asfahani, 1956, hlm. 259):

أنتي حسن والحسين النبىـا وقد جلسـا لـديه بذلك المكانـا

Yang bermaksud:

Telah datang Hussein dan Hassan cucu Nabi SAW kepada Baginda, mereka berdua duduk di sisinya di tempat tersebut.

Demikianlah pengenalan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* yang pernah wujud pada zaman Jahili dan Umai. Walaupun *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* telah wujud pada zaman sebelum kerajaan Abbasi, namun kewujudannya tidak begitu meluas diperkatakan. Hal ini disebabkan oleh gerakan ilmiah yang tidak begitu menjadi perhatian dalam kalangan para penyair mahupun masyarakat pada ketika itu jika dibanding dengan keadaan pada zaman Abbasi. Kemasukan pengaruh luar dari pelbagai tamadun dunia secara tidak langsung telah menggerakkan budaya ilmu dalam kalangan masyarakat pada zaman Abbasi. Hal yang demikian telah merancakkan aktiviti penulisan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam pelbagai bidang seterusnya membawa kepada perkembangan ilmu yang begitu pesat.

Faktor Kemunculan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam Masyarakat Abbasî

Kecenderungan umat Islam terhadap ilmu pengetahuan mendorong para penyair pada zaman Abbasî untuk menghasilkan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*. Menerusi wahyu pertama dalam Surah Al-'Alaq, Islam menggalakkan umatnya mencintai ilmu pengetahuan dan menuntutnya. Seiring dengan tuntutan tersebut, masyarakat pada zaman Abbasî menjadikan masjid dan pusat-pusat pendidikan sebagai tempat perkembangan ilmu (Al-Maqdisi, 1946, hlm. 39). Golongan cendikiawan dihormati dan diletakkan di kedudukan yang mulia. Para ilmuan Islam tidak hanya menjadi penterjemah semata-mata, malah menjadi pencipta kepada pelbagai ilmu pengetahuan baru. Mereka mentafsir, menganalisis dan memberi komen dan penjelasan terperinci terhadap sesuatu ilmu (Ahmad Syalabi, 1970, hlm. 251). Dengan penerokaan ini mereka mampu memindahkan ilmu dalam realiti dan suasana kehidupan masyarakat pada ketika itu. Hasilnya, generasi pada zaman tersebut dapat mengecap nikmat kemajuan dan turut sama mendapat manfaat melalui ilmu yang disebarluaskan oleh para ilmuan. Sehingga kini nama-nama para cendikiawan Abbasî tetap menjadi sebutan dalam kalangan golongan cendikiawan di Barat. Mereka begitu mengiktiraf dan mengagumi kehebatan ulama pada zaman tersebut (Abdul Rahman Abdullah, 2007, hlm. 366-379).

Pengaruh asing dari Parsi dan Yunani ke dalam budaya Arab memperlihatkan percampuran dari soal bahasa dan pemikiran bangsa Arab (Ahmad Amin, 1933, hlm. 182). Keadaan ini mencetuskan usaha menghasilkan idea dan kalimah yang baru untuk membentuk *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* (Ja'far Khuraibani, 1990, hlm. 12). Kecenderungan masyarakat Abbasî terhadap ilmu telah menggalakkan aktiviti penterjemahan dan penulisan. Antara mereka yang menjalankan penterjemahan pada zaman Abbasî adalah seperti *Ibn al-Muqaffa'*, *Abu al-Hassan 'Ali bin Yazid al-Tamimi*, *Hassan bin Sahl al-Falaki*, *Ishak bin Yazid*, *Muhammad bin al-Jahmi al-Barmaki*, *'Umar bin al-Farrukhan* dan sebagainya (Ibn Nadim, 1877, hlm. 244; Ahmad Amin, 1964, hlm. 177). Bermulah usaha mengaplikasi ilmu tersebut ke dalam pelbagai bentuk termasuk dalam bentuk *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* (Shauqi Dhaif, 1966, hlm. 190). Antara ilmu tersebut termasuk salasilah, sejarah, falak, *'Arudh*, nahu, saraf serta ilmu lain sehingga menjadi tema baru pada zaman Abbasî (Al-Sobah, 1990, hlm. 35). Kebanyakan penyair pada zaman Abbasî mencipta *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* untuk memperlihatkan kemahiran masing-masing dalam pelbagai ilmu. Ilmu yang dimiliki diperolehi melalui proses penterjemahan yang dilakukan (Najib Mahmud, 1422H, hlm. 37). Para penyair kemudiannya menguasai ilmu yang diterjemah sehingga mereka mampu mencipta *shi'r* dalam bidang tersebut untuk disampaikan kepada masyarakat. Bagi memastikan kesinambungan ilmu dapat dipelihara dan dipindahkan dari satu generasi ke satu generasi yang lain, para ilmuan menjadikan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* sebagai aset penting merakam ilmu. Hal ini bertujuan untuk memelihara ilmu daripada loput disebabkan oleh kematian, perperangan dan sebagainya.

Kemunculan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* turut disebabkan oleh keperluan terhadap teknik dan cara pengajaran yang paling menarik dan berkesan. Ini kerana rangkap *shi'r* lebih mudah dihafaz dan difahami (Al-Fakhuri, 1991, hlm. 188). Sejak dahulu lagi golongan Arab terkenal dengan kemampuan mereka yang luar biasa dalam

menghafaz dan menyusun rangkap-rangkap shi'r. Sebagai contoh, *Al-Asma'i* telah menghafaz 12,000 rangkap shi'r dan beliau turut menghafaz sebahagian besar dari qasidah penyair lain (Ahmad Amin, 1964, hlm. 373). Keupayaan ini telah mendorong para ilmuan menyusun ilmu pengetahuan dalam bentuk shi'r sebagai satu cara menarik minat masyarakat mempelajari ilmu. Tambahan lagi menerusi shi'r, ilmu akan mudah dipindahkan antara satu sama lain. Secara tidak langsung, masyarakat dibantu untuk memahami kesamaran dan memudahkan hafalan ilmu dari pelbagai bidang. Yang demikian proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran akan berlangsung dengan lebih mudah.

Budaya pemberian ganjaran dari pemerintah Abbasi menjadi salah satu penyebab para penyair pada zaman ini berlumba-lumba untuk menghasilkan shi'r. Para khalifah menggalakkan supaya usaha penterjemahan dijalankan ke atas manuskrip ilmiah dan kesusasteraan dari pelbagai bahasa asing seperti Rom, Greek, Mesir Kuno, Parsi, India dan China ke dalam bahasa Arab (Ahmad Shalabi, 1970, hlm. 246). Hal ini secara tidak langsung mewujudkan suasana persaingan antara para penyair untuk menghasilkan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* yang bermutu. *'Abdul Hamid al-Katib* pernah memberi galakkan kepada para ilmuan Abbasi dengan berkata (Ahmad Amin, 1964, hlm. 172):

Maka berlumba-lumbalah wahai para penulis dalam menghasilkan ilmu dan kesusasteraan, dan

dalamilah agama Islam, dan mulailah dengan ilmu dari kitab Allah dan syariah, kemudian bahasa

Arab, maka sesungguhnya ia pengukuh sebutanmu, dan kuasailah khat,
maka sesungguhnya ia
perhiasan bagi tulisanmu, dan ungkapkanlah shi'r.

Di Antara Para Pelopor Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi dalam Kalangan Cendikiawan Abbasi

Khalil bin Ahmad al-Farahidi (100H).

Beliau ialah *'Abdul Rahman al-Khalil bin Ahmad al-Farahidi*. Dilahirkan dan dibesarkan di Basrah (Al-Hamawi, 1936, hlm. 72-77). Khalil bin Ahmad al-Farahidi merupakan pengasas Madrasah Basriyyah. Beliau merupakan pengarang kitab *al-'Ain al-Naghm, Kitab al-'Arud, Kitab al-Shawahid dan Al-Iqa* ^c. Beliau mencipta ilmu *'Arud* dan nahu bahasa Arab seperti ilmu *dabit al-Lughah* (menentukan baris pada huruf Arab) (Al-Zarkali 1980 Jil.2: 314). Berikut merupakan antara shi'r beliau yang menyebut tentang huruf *al-'Ataf* atau yang disebut sebagai huruf *al-Nasaq*:

فانسق وصل بالواو قوله كله
وبلاء ثم وأو فيليست تصعب
الفاء ناسقة كذلك عندنا
وسيلها رحب المذاهب مشعب

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Maka sambunglah kata-katamu kesemuanya dengan huruf *waw* (و) dan *la* (لا), atau *summa* (ثم) dan *au* (أو), ia bukanlah susah.
- 2) Begitu juga dengan huruf *fa* (ف), dan disepakati oleh mazhab-mazhab yang pelbagai.

Menerusi rangkap *shīr* di atas, huruf *al-^cAtaf* dalam bahasa Arab ialah huruf *waw*, *la*, *summa*, *au*, dan *fa* (Al-Salma, 2007).

Imam al-Shafi'i (150H).

Beliau ialah Abu ^cAbdullah Muhammad bin Idris bin al-^cAbbas bin ^cUthman bin Shafi'i bin Al-Saib, daripada keturunan Bani Hasyim bin ^cAbdul Manaf (Badr al-Din Qadhi Shahbah, 1974, hlm. 62). Dilahirkan pada tahun 150H di Ghazzah, Palestin (Mujahid Mustafa Bahjad, 1999, hlm. 10). Menurut kitab *Tarikh Baghdad* (1931, hlm. 56) Imam al-Shafi'i mula menghafaz al-Quran ketika beliau berusia 7 tahun. Beliau mula mendalamai kitab-kitab ilmu hadis ketika berusia 10 tahun, antaranya ialah kitab *al-Muwatta*^c karangan Imam Malik r.a. Imam al-Shafi'i turut mendalamai Bahasa Arab dan mempelajari *Al-shīr* di perkampungan badwi dari keturunan *Huzail* selama hampir sepuluh tahun (Ibn Kathir, 1994, hlm. 252). Qabilah *Huzail* merupakan qabilah yang memiliki ketulinan bahasa Arab yang tidak bercampur dengan unsur-unsur luar pada zaman tersebut (Al-Razi 1279H, hlm. 63). Kesemua ini menjadi landasan untuk beliau memiliki keupayaan berbahasa dan bershīr sehingga beliau digelar sebagai bangsa yang Arab sejati kerana fasih berbahasa Arab meskipun dalam ungkapan sehari-hari (Al-Baihaqi, 1970, hlm. 49).

Keupayaan Imam al-Shafi'i dalam bershīr merupakan bakat semulajadi ditambah dengan keupayaan beliau mengingati dan memiliki daya hafalan yang kuat serta kesungguhan dalam menuntut ilmu. Ini dibuktikan dengan kata-kata Imam Ahmad bahawa kata-kata Imam al-Shafi'i dari sudut bahasa menjadi sandaran dan hujah (Badr al-Din bin Qadhi Shahbah, 1974, hlm. 62). Sumbangan Imam al-Shafi'i dalam ilmu Balaghah dapat dilihat apabila beliau memasukkan unsur *al Tashbih* dalam shīr. Antaranya seperti di dalam *Diwan al-Shafi'i* (Al-Razi 1279H, hlm. 43) yang berbunyi:

إن الرسول الذي يأتي بلا عدة مثل السحاب الذي يأتي بلا مطر

Maksudnya:

Sesungguhnya seorang Rasul yang datang tanpa bekalan, umpama awan yang hadir tanpa hujan.

‘Ali bin al-Jahmi (188H).

Menurut Hasan Muhammad Nur al-Din (1990, hlm. 13-18) ^cAli bin al-Jahmi bin Badar bin al-Jahmi bin Mas'ud bin Asid bin Uzainah bin Ka'ab bin Malik dilahirkan pada tahun 188H dan meninggal dunia pada tahun 238H ketika berumur 50 tahun. Gelaran beliau ialah Abu al-Hasan. Berasal daripada *Khurasan*. Kemudianya berhijrah ke Baghdad bersama-sama keluarganya kerana mencari rezeki (Al-Baghdadi, 1931, hlm. 240). Ibn al-Jahmi merupakan penyair yang sempat melalui dua zaman peralihan kerajaan Abbasi. Pertama pada zaman Khalifah al-Rasyid (786-808M) dan kedua pula adalah zaman Khalifah al-Amin (808-813M) (Abdul Rahman Abdullah, 2007, hlm. 206-207). Kedua-dua zaman yang dilalui oleh ^cAli Ibn al-Jahmi membina diri beliau menjadi seorang penyair yang berpengalaman dan berbakat.

Kesemua ini adalah pengaruh dari suasana kehidupan dan persekitaran yang dialami oleh beliau sebagai seorang penyair (Hassan Muhammad Nur al-Din, 1990, hlm. 17-18). ‘Ali bin al-Jahmi memberikan sumbangan dalam *Al-Shi‘ral-Ta‘limi* menerusi tema hikmah dan nasihat. Unsur *al-Ta‘limi* dalam rangkap *shi‘r* beliau berbunyi (Hassan Muhammad Nur al-Din 1990, hlm. 121):

ما الجود عن كثرة الأموال والنسب ولا البلاغة في الإكثار والخطب
ولا الشجاعة عن جسم ولا جلد ولا الإماراة إرث عن أبي فأب
ولكنها هم أدت إلى رفع وكل ذلك طبع غير مكتسب

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Kemuliaan bukanlah kerana banyak wang, keturunan mulia, petah berkata.
- 2) Keberanian bukanlah disebabkan tubuh yang besar dan gagah, warna kulit dan kerana memiliki kerajaan yang diwarisi.
- 3) Akan tetapi kemuliaan adalah kerana jati diri yang tinggi, ia bukanlah dapat dipelajari atau diperolehi.

Menurut ‘Ali bin al-Jahmi, kemuliaan bukannya datang daripada kekayaan, keturunan mulia, kerajaan yang luas dan bukan juga terletak kepada kepetahan berkata-kata dan keberanian yang dimiliki, namun kemuliaan lahir daripada sifat semulajadi yang dimiliki oleh seorang insan sejak azali.

Abban bin Abdul Hamid Al-Lahiqi (200H).

Abban bin Abdul Hamid Al-Lahiqi merupakan seorang hamba daripada Bani Riqash (بني رقاش) yang berasal dari golongan *mawali* di Basrah. *Al-Lahiqi* adalah sandaran kepada nama datuknya yang bernama *Lahik* (Al-Baghdadi, 1931, hlm. 458). Abban bin Abdul Hamid Al-Lahiqi mencipta *al-Shi‘r al-Ta‘limi* dalam pelbagai bidang ilmu seperti ilmu tarikh, kisah dan juga feqah (Al-Asfahani, 1956, hlm. 155-167). *Shi‘r* paling masyhur yang pernah dihasilkan adalah menerusi kitab *Kalilah wa Dimnah* iaitu sebanyak empat belas ribu rangkap (Majdi Wahbah, 1984, hlm. 213). Beliau memilih bahasa yang mudah difahami sehingga dikagumi masyarakat pada zamannya.

Ibn Duraid (223H).

Muhammad bin al-Hassan bin Duraid al-Azadi atau lebih dikenali sebagai Ibn Duraid dilahirkan di Basrah kemudian merantau ke Parsi dan menghasilkan *al-Diwan*. Setelah itu beliau pulang ke Baghdad pada zaman Khalifah al-Muqtadir dan menghasilkan kitab berjudul *Al-Ishtiqaq* (Al-Hamawi, 1991, hlm. 296; Al-Zarkali, 1980). Ibn Duraid menghasilkan *al-Shi‘r al-Ta‘limi* dalam bidang bahasa. Beliau membina Qafiah menggunakan huruf *al-Maqsur* sebanyak 250 rangkap *shi‘r* Al-Hamawi, 1991, hlm. 105). Seterusnya, menjadikan setiap qafiyah dalam rangkap *shi‘r*nya berakhir dengan perkataan yang mempunyai huruf *alif maqsurah*. Antaranya rangkap *shi‘r* beliau tersebut berbunyi (Shauqi Dhaif, 1973, hlm. 253):

لا تركن إلى الهوى واحذر مفارقة الدهاء

يُوْمًا تَصِيرُ إِلَى الْثَّرَاءِ وَيُفْوزُ غَيْرُكَ بِالثَّرَاءِ

Bermaksud:

- 1) Janganlah kamu terpesona dengan hawa nafsu dan sentiasalah beringat akan perpisahan dengan ruh.
 - 2) Hari di mana kamu menuju ke tanah perkuburan, sedangkan warismu yang ditinggalkan bergembira dengan harta yang kamu tinggalkan untuk mereka.
- Shi'r* di atas mengandungi lebih 75 perkataan *al-maqsur* dan diikuti dengan perkataan *al-mamdu'd*. Kedua-dua bentuk perkataan tersebut berasal daripada satu kata dasar yang sama (Shauqi Dhaif, 1973, hlm. 253).

Ibn Malik (600H).

Nama beliau Muhammad bin 'Abdullah bin Malik, dilahirkan disebuah tempat bernama *Jiyan* di Andalus pada tahun 600 Hijrah dan meninggal dunia pada tanggal 672H. Beliau mencapai kedudukan yang tinggi dalam bidang ilmu Arab. Antara kitab penulisan beliau adalah seperti kitab *Fi Qadri Al-Shatibiyyah*, *Al-Muqaddimah al-Asadiyyah*, *Sabak al-Manzum wa Wafk al-Makhtum* serta kitab beliau yang masyhur berjudul *Al-Khulasah* atau dikenali juga sebagai *Al-fiyyah* (Ibn 'Aqil, 1995, hlm. 8-12). Menerusi rangkap *shi'r* beliau yang pertama ada menyebut perkataan *al-Fiyyah* seperti berikut (Ibn 'Aqil, 1995, hlm. 16):

وأَسْتَعِينُ اللَّهَ فِي أَفْيَهِ
مقاصد النحوها محوبيه

Bermaksud: Dan aku minta tolong pada Allah di dalam menyusun *Kitab Alfiyyah*, yang dengannya maksud-maksud ilmu nahu telah tercakup.

Sementara nama *al-Khulasah* diambil sempena rangkap *shi'r* beliau yang terakhir yang berbunyi (Ibn 'Aqil, 1995):

وَمَا بِجَمِيعِهِ عَنِيتْ قَدْ كَمِلَ
حَوْيَ مِنَ الْكَافِيَةِ الْخَلاصَه
كَمَا اقْتَضَى غَنِيًّا بِلَا خَصَاصَه
نظمًا على جل المهمات اشتمل (1)

Bermaksud:

- 1) Dan tidaklah usaha yang kulakukan untuk menghimpunkan apa-apa yang sangat penting akhirnya sempurna dalam bentuk *shi'r*.
- 2) Ia merangkumkan dan menyimpulkan segala ilmu sebagaimana ia mendatangkan satu faedah tanpa sebarang keraguan.

Kitab *Al-fiyyah* telah mengangkat kemasyhuran beliau kerana kitab ini merupakan satu-satunya kitab yang menghimpunkan *shi'r* dalam *ilmu nahu* dan *saraf* menggunakan *bahr al-rajaz* (Al-Ansari, 1997).

Bashshar bin Burd (714H).

Al-Asfahani di dalam kitab beliau *Al-Aghani* ada menyebut mengenai Bashshar bin Burd. Beliau merupakan anak kepada *Yarjukh*. Berasal daripada Tukhristan, hamba kepada *al-Muhallab bin Abi Sufrah* dan mendapat gelaran sebagai *Abu Mu'adh* (Al-

Asfahani, 1956, hlm. 143). Beliau dilahirkan dalam keadaan buta. Sifat fizikal Bashshar tidak seindah insan lain. Selain buta, beliau juga berwajah kurang menarik, bertubuh gempal dan sentiasa dihina sejak kecil lagi (Al-Baghdadi, 1931, hlm. 112). Bapa beliau seorang penjual susu. Kehidupan beliau penuh dengan penderitaan akibat kemiskinan. Meskipun begitu, kemiskinan inilah yang membina kekuatan dirinya untuk mencipta *shi'r* dalam pelbagai tema (Al-Shi'kah, 1974, hlm. 104-105). Bashshar bin Burd menerusi *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* memberi sumbangan dalam tema hikmah dan nasihat yang disebut sebagai *shi'r al-Hikmah wa al-Mau'izah*. Berikut antara kata-kata beliau (Al-Shi'kah, 1972, hlm. 267) yang berbunyi:

لم يبق قلبك لامرئ ذهبه
وتنرى الوضيع يزينه أدبه
ولربما ضر الفتى كذبه
واستغن بالواجبات عن ذهب
عى الشريف يشين منصفه
والصدق أفضل ما حضرت به

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Utamakanlah kewajipan daripada emas, tidak pernah kekal emas itu di kalangan orang sebelum kamu.
- 2) Ketidakupayaan itu menghilangkan kemuliaan, kamu akan melihat bahawa orang yang tawadhus dihiasi oleh adabnya.
- 3) Kejujuran adalah sebaik-baik perkara yang perlu dimiliki, boleh jadi pendustaan mendatangkan bencana kepada tuannya.

Bashshar menasihati golongan yang memiliki harta agar menggunakan harta sesuai pada tempatnya agar dapat dimanfaati oleh orang lain. Harta sama ada digunakan dengan betul ataupun sebaliknya kesudahannya tetap akan binasa. Menurut Bashshar lagi, sifat yang paling terpuji adalah sifat "benar" kerana di sanalah puncak kejayaan seorang insan.

Al-Fazari (796H).

Penyair Ibrahim Abu Ishaq Ibn Habib Ibn Sulaiman Ibn Samura Ibn Jundub al-Fazari atau al-Fazari (796H) merupakan seorang ahli falsafah, astronomi dan matematik Islam yang terkenal semasa zaman pemerintahan khalifah Harun al-Rashid. Al-Fazari mengarang *shi'r* dalam ilmu Falak. Antaranya seperti yang disebut di dalam kitab *Al-Wafi wa al-Wafayat* oleh Solah al-Sifdi (1953, hlm. 332-338) yang berbunyi:

الحمد لله العلي الأعظم
ذى الفضل والمجد الكريم الأكرم
الواحد الفرد الجود المنعم
الخالق السبع على طباقا
والشمس نورها الأغساقا
والبدر يملأ نوره الآفاقا
الفلك الدائر في المسير
لأعظم الخطب من الأمور
يسير في بحر من البحور

Rangkap *shi'r* di atas bermaksud:

- 1) Segala puji bagi Allah yang Maha Tinggi dan Maha Agong. Mempunyai kelebihan, kemegahan dan kemuliaan yang Tinggi Yang Esa, Maha Pemurah dan Pemberi nikmat.

- 2) Pencipta tujuh petala langit dan matahari yang bersinar cahayanya. Dan bulan yang cahayanya memenuhi ufuk.
- 3) Bintang-bintang yang berputar di paksinya. Di atas perintah yang Maha Besar atas setiap urusan. Ia berjalan di atas lautan dari lautan-lautan.

Sumbangan Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi Terhadap Perkembangan Ilmu Pada Zaman Abbasi

Pelbagai ilmu berteraskan wahyu dan akal digarap dalam bentuk *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* agar mudah difahami dan diingati. *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam **kisah-kisah teladan** mengetengahkan unsur didikan. Antaranya *shi'r* yang dikarang oleh *Aban bin Hamid Al-Lahiqi* mengandungi 14 000 rangkap *shi'r* (Shauqi Dhaif, 1966) tentang kisah bertema haiwan yang digarap dari kitab termasyhur karangan *Ibn al-Muqaffa'* bertajuk *Kalilah wa dimnah*. Kitab ini mengandungi kisah berunsur nasihat yang menggunakan watak haiwan sebagai pelakunya.

وإن من كان دنيء النفس يرضي من الأرفع بالأخس
يفرح بالعظم العتيق اليابس كمثل الكلب الشقي البائس

- 1) Sesungguhnya sesiapa yang berjiwa hina dan kotor mereka lebih meredhai dengan keuntungan yang sedikit daripada ganjaran yang tinggi nilainya.
- 2) Seumpama seekor anjing yang begitu daif dan lemah, terhibur dan gembira dengan tulang yang kering.

Unsur *al-Ta'limi* menerusi rangkap *shi'r* tersebut adalah tentang nilai manusia yang terletak pada jiwa yang tinggi. Penyair mengajak manusia agar tidak menyerupai perangai haiwan yang diumpamakan seperti anjing, tidak berjiwa tinggi dan hanya memadai dengan sesuatu yang kecil dan tidak berharga.

Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi dalam bidang sejarah pernah dimuatkan dalam *Muqaddimah Diwan 'Ali bin al-Jahmi* ('Ali Ibn al-Jahmi, t.th, hlm. 227). Beliau mengisahkan tentang zaman pemerintahan Khalifah al-Musta'in seperti berikut:

خلت عن الأضرار والمشاركة فحن في خلافة مباركة
جميع هذا الأمر من أحكامه فالحمد لله على إنعماته
على النبي باطنًا وظاهرًا ثم الصلاة أولاً وأخراً

Yang bermaksud:

- (1) Kami berada dalam keamanan dalam negeri khalifah yang diberkati, terhindar daripada kemudaratian.
 - (2) Kami bersyukur kepada Allah atas nikmatNya terhadap semua ini.
 - (3) Selawat dan salam pertama dan terakhir buat Nabi secara zahir dan batin.
- Penyair cuba membawa unsur sejarah dalam *shi'r* beliau mengenai khalifah Abbasi untuk ditatapi oleh generasi akan datang.

'Ali Ibn al-Jahmi turut menyentuh **kisah-kisah Nabi** seperti kisah Nabi Nuh a.s. Kemudian diikuti dengan kisah Nabi Ibrahim a.s (Hassan Muhammad Nur al-Din, 1990, hlm. 132-133):

فَأَرْسَلَ اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِمْ نُوحًا
عَبْدًا لِمَنْ أَرْسَلَهُ نَصْوَحًا
فَعَاشَ الْفَغْرُ خَمْسِينَ سَنَةً يَدْعُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَتَسْمِيَ الْأَزْمَنَةِ
ثُمَّ اصْطَفَى رَبُّكَ إِبْرَاهِيمًا فَلَمْ يَزِلْ فِي خَلْقِهِ رَحِيمًا

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Lalu Allah mengutuskan kepada mereka Nabi Nuh yang merupakan seorang hamba Allah yang diutuskan sebagai pemberi nasihat.
- 2) Lalu ia hidup selama seribu tahun kecuali lima puluh tahun menyeru kepada menyembah Allah sehingga berlalu bertahun-tahun.
- 3) Kemudian Tuhanmu mengutuskan Nabi Ibrahim, seorang yang mempunyai sifat pengasih yang baik akhlak.

Antara *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* yang turut terkenal dalam **bidang nahu** adalah karangan Ibn Malik bertajuk *Alfiyyah Ibn Malik* (Shauqi Dhaif, 1973, hlm. 246-254). Sumbangan beliau ini telah mengangkat kemasyhurannya kerana kitab ini merupakan satu-satunya kitab yang membahaskan nahu Arab secara terperinci sehingga mencakah seribu rangkap *shi'r* (Ibn 'Aqil, 1995, hlm. 5-14). *Alfiyyah Ibn Malik* menjadi bahan rujukan utama para ulama' nahu terkemudian untuk mensyarahkan semula apa-apa yang terkandung dalam rangkap *shi'r* tersebut. Antaranya adalah Ibn 'Aqil menerusi kitab beliau berjudul *Sharah Ibn 'Aqil* (1995) dan Ibn Hisham Al-Ansari menerusi kitab *Audah al-Masalik Ila Alfiyyah Ibn Malik* (1997). Berikut dipetik beberapa rangkap *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* oleh Ibn Malik berkisar tentang pembahagikan kata nama serta jenisnya (Ibn 'Aqil, 1995, hlm. 32-39):

وَالْإِسْمُ مِنْهُ مَعْرُوفٌ وَمَبْنَىٰ
لِشَبَهِ مِنَ الْحُرُوفِ مَدْنِيٰ
وَفَعَلُ أَمْرٍ وَمَضِيَ بَنِيَا
وَأَعْرَبُوا مَضَارِعًا إِنْ عَرِيَا

Yang bermakna:

- 1) Kata nama antaranya dikenali sebagai *al-Mu'rab* dan ada yang dikenali sebagai *al-Mabni* kerana ada persamaan dengan huruf.
- 2) *Fi'l amr* dan *fi'l madhi* hendaklah *dimabnikan*, sedangkan *fi'l mudari'* adalah dalam kategori *mu'rab*.

Rangkap *shi'r* di atas menyebut; kata nama yang pertama adalah *mu'rab*; iaitu huruf yang boleh berubah tandanya, dan keduanya adalah *mabni*; iaitu huruf yang tidak boleh diubah tanda bacaannya. Beliau menyatakan bahawa kata kerja dalam bentuk suruhan (*al-amr*) dan kata kerja yang telah berlaku (*al-madi*) hendaklah dii'rabkan sebagai *mabni*.

Sumbangan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam **ilmu Balaghah** pernah dihasilkan oleh Imam al-Shafi'i berkaitan *al-Muqabalah* (Al-Baihaqi, 1970, hlm. 7).

رَعَتِ النَّسُورُ بِقُوَّةِ جَيْفِ الْفَلَّا وَرَعَى الْذَّبَابُ الشَّهَدُ وَهُوَ ضَعِيفٌ

Yang bermaksud:

Helang menguasai bangkai dengan kekuatan yang dimilikinya, sedangkan lalat menguasai madu yang masih di dalam sarangnya dengan kelemahan yang dimilikinya.

Dalam rangkap di atas, Imam al-Shafi'i menjelaskan unsur *al-Muqabalah* menggunakan dua perkataan yang berlawanan dari segi makna iaitu antara perkataan قوة (kuat) dan ضعيف (lemah).

Salah satu sumbangan lain *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* adalah dalam bidang **ilmu 'Arud**. 'Arud merupakan bidang ilmu yang berkaitan dengan asas pembinaan *shi'r* dan menentukan kesahihan atau kecacatan wazan sesuatu *shi'r* Arab (Khalil bin Ahmad, 1980, hlm. 275). Ibn 'Abdu Rabbih mengemukakan contoh ilmu 'Arud dalam bentuk *shi'r* menerusi kitab *Iqdul Farid* dan kitab *al-Jauharat al-Saniah Fi A'arid al-Shi'r wa I'lal al-Qawafi*. Berikut beberapa rangkap *shi'r* mengenai Al-Zahafat (Ahmad Hassan Bassaj, 1994, hlm. 125-126), iaitu perubahan yang berlaku dalam *bahr al-Tawil*; iaitu *bahr* yang paling panjang dalam *shi'r* Arab. Hal ini disebabkan oleh satu huruf *disukunkan* (bertanda mati) ataupun satu huruf yang *dihazafkan*. Keadaan ini berlaku sama ada pada huruf yang kedua, keempat, kelima atau keenam (Yusuf Bakkar, 1990, hlm. 64):

من كل ما يبدو على اللسان فإنه عندي اسمه مخون محركا سميه المنقوصا	فكل جزء زال منه الثاني وكان حرفًا شأنه السكون واب وجدت الثاني المنقوصا
--	--

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Setiap bahagian dihilangkan padanya yang kedua
Daripada apa yang kelihatan pada lisan.
- 2) Dan sekiranya satu huruf dalam keadaan berbaris sukun
Sesungguhnya bagiku ia disebut *makhbun*.
- 3) Dan sekiranya aku dapati yang kedua adalah huruf *manqus*
Aku namakan *al-manqus*.

Sumbangan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam **ilmu al-Qiraat** seperti yang dikarang oleh al-Imam al-Hafiz Syeikh al-Qurra' Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Yusof atau dikenali sebagai *Ibn al-Jazari* (855H). Antara rangkap *shi'r* beliau dalam ilmu Qiraat yang menjelaskan mengenai makhraj huruf adalah seperti berikut (Gaibie, 2009):

على الذى يختاره من اختبر	مخارج الحروف سبعة عشر
حروف مد للهوا تنتهي	للجوف ألف وأختها وهي

Bermaksud;

- 1) Tempat keluar huruf ada 17 bagi orang yang mengkaji tentangnya.
- 2) Ruang kosong di tekak dan mulut mempunyai alif dan dua saudara perempuan yang(و) dan ي

Menerusi **bidang falsafah**, Imam al-Shafi'i mengemukakan panduan dalam menuntut ilmu menerusi *shi'r* bertajuk *Shurut Tahsili al-'Ilmi Sittah* (Al-Zu'bi, 1971, hlm. 81; Mahmud Isma'il, 1996):

سأنيك عن تفصيلها ببيان وصحبة الأستاذ وطول زمان	أخي لن تزال العلم إلا بستة ذكاء وحرص واجتهاد وبلغة
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Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Wahai saudaraku, kamu tidak akan mencapai ketinggian ilmu melainkan dengan enam perkara, saya akan terangkan perincinya.
- 2) Kebijaksanan, kesungguhan, usaha, kemampuan, mendampingi guru dan tempoh masa yang panjang (istiqamah).

Menurut penyair, dalam menuntut ilmu terdapat enam perkara yang perlu dipenuhi iaitu kebijaksanaan, kesungguhan, usaha, kemampuan, sentiasa mendampingi orang berilmu serta istiqamah dalam menuntut ilmu.

Sumbangan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dalam **bidang hikmah dan pembentukan akhlak** membawa kepada tercetusnya *shi'r hikmah* atau dikenali sebagai *shi'r al-Zuhdiyyat* (Abu al-'Itahiyah, 1914, hlm. 383; Ahmad Muhammad 'Aliyan, 1991, hlm. 173). Muhammad Redha Murawwah (1990) menerangkan bahawa *Hikmah* merupakan tema yang muncul pada zaman Abbasi dengan tujuan untuk mendidik dan membentuk akhlak masyarakat agar mengubah kehidupan daripada kelalaian dan hiburan yang berlebihan kepada mengingati Allah Taala dan menginsafi kematian.

Bashshar bin Burd mengetengahkan tema hikmah menerusi *shi'r* beliau tentang kejujuran dalam persahabatan. Persahabatan menurut Bashshar hendaklah disertai dengan sikap saling memahami, bertolak ansur dan keserasian antara mereka (Al-Asfahani, 1956, hlm. 237; Al-Shik'ah, 1972, hlm. 264):

صديقك لم تلق الذي لا تعابه	إذا كنت في كل الأمور معاتباً
مقارف ذنباً مرة ومجانبه	فعش واحداً أو صل أخاك فإنه
ظمئت وأي الناس تصفو مشاربه	إذا أنت لم تشرب مراراً على القذى

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Jika kamu sentiasa memarahi sahabat pada segala perkara, nescaya kamu tidak akan menemui seseorang pun di dalam hidup yang tidak kamu cela dan marah.
- 2) Maka hiduplah bersendirian ataupun keduanya pilihlah untuk berada bersama saudaramu, pada ketika ini perlu menerima segala perlakuan adakalanya tersalah adakalanya betul.
- 3) Jika kamu tidak mampu menerima kepahitan dalam pergaulan, maka dengan sahabat yang bagaimanakah dapat kamu bergaul.

Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi dalam **bidang Fiqh** pernah dikarang oleh Abban bin 'Abdul Hamid al-Lahiqi menerusi karya beliau bertajuk *al-Fara'id*. Beliau menerangkan tentang hukum *puasa* dan *zakat* (Al-Suli, 1986, hlm. 51):

فِرَمْضَانْ شَهْرُهُ مَعْرُوفٌ وَصُومَّهُ مَفْرُضٌ مَوْصُوفٌ
وَالْقَتْلُ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ عَمَدًا قَتْلَهُ فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ فِي الصِّيَامِ مُثْلٌ
شَهْرَانِ فِي الْعُدَدِ كَامِلَانِ مُنْصَلَانِ لَا مُفَرَّقَانِ

Bermaksud:

- 1) Dan bulan Ramadhan ialah bulan yang dikenali, dan berpuasa di dalamnya adalah satu kefardhuan.
- 2) Dan sesiapa yang melakukan pembunuhan secara tidak sengaja maka berpuasa adalah satu penyelesaiannya.

3) Berturut selama dua bulan secara berterusan tanpa berselang.

Kajian berkaitan **ilmu falak** berkembang pada zaman khalifah Al-Mansur. Usaha menterjemahkan buku *Sdhanta* dari bahasa Sanskrit ke bahasa Arab dilakukan oleh *Mohammad bin Ibrahim Al-Fazari* yang kemudian diberi judul *Al-Sindhind al-Kabir*. Muhammad al-Fazari mengarang *shīr* dalam bidang ilmu falak. Antaranya disebut di dalam kitab *Al-Wafi wa al-Wafayat* oleh Solah al-Sifdi (1953, hlm. 336) yang berbunyi:

الحمد لله العلي ذي الفضل والمجد الكريم الأكرم	الخالق السميع	الفلك الدائر
الواحد الفرد الجود المنعم الأعظم	والشمس نورها الأغساقا	
والبدر يملأ نوره الآفاقا	العلى طباقا	
	لأعظم الخطب من الأمور	
	في المسير	
	يسير في بحر من البحور	

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Segala puji bagi Allah yang Maha Tinggi dan Maha Agung
Mempunyai kelebihan, kemuliaan dan kemegahan yang Tinggi
Yang Esa, Maha Pemurah dan Pemberi nikmat.
- 2) Pencipta tujuh petala langit
Dan matahari yang bersinar cahayanya
Dan bulan yang memenuhi cahayanya.
- 3) Bintang-bintang yang berputar di paksinya
Atas perintah yang Maha Agong atas setiap urusan
Ia meniti di atas lautan dari lautan-lautan.

Menerusi **ilmu mantik**, *Ibn Sina* mengungkapkan berkenaan menerusi rangkap *shīr* beliau yang berbunyi (Al-Aghani, 1960, hlm. 98):

إذا أردت أن تحد حدا فرتّب الجنس القريب جدا
فأنه يحصر كل ذاتي يكون للحدود وفي الصفات
ثم أطلب الفصول فهي الحادة من صورة أخذتها أو مادة

Yang bermaksud:

- 1) Sekiranya kamu hendak mentakrifkan sesuatu, maka susunlah mengikut jenis yang paling hampir.
- 2) Maka sesungguhnya ia hendaklah terbatas kepada peribadi, yang merupakan batasan dan sifat.
- 3) Kemudian jadikanlah ia dalam bentuk pecahan, maka ia menjadi satu pecahan yang kamu ambil dari gambaran atau bahan.

Penutup

Hasil dapatan membincangkan asal kemunculan *Al-Shīr al-Taclimi* sebagai salah satu bentuk *shīr* baru pada zaman Abbasi yang mengalami *Al-Tajdid* atau pembaharuan (Shauqi Dhaif, 1973). Segelintir sejarawan berpendapat bahawa *Al-Shīr al-Taclimi* telah pun wujud sejak zaman Jahili iaitu sekitar penghujung kurun pertama Hijri lagi (Shauqi Dhaif, 1974). Namun kemunculannya tidak begitu ditengahkan dan

penulisannya kurang meluas. Walau bagaimanapun pada kurun keempat Hijri, penulisan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* giat dihasilkan. Ini adalah disebabkan oleh aktiviti ilmuan yang semakin berkembang pada ketika itu.

Pendapat kedua pula mengatakan bahawa kemunculan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* adalah disebabkan oleh pengaruh asing yang meresap masuk ke dalam masyarakat Arab pada zaman Abbasi. *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* telahpun wujud dalam kalangan masyarakat Yunani beberapa kurun sebelum Masihi (Mahdi Ilyas, 2008). Pada zaman Abbasi, budaya ilmu dan aktiviti pemikiran pesat berkembang. Galakkan yang tidak berbelah-bagi daripada para pemerintah terhadap usaha-usaha penulisan dan penterjemahan bahan ilmiah dari Yunani, Parsi dan India turut menjadi faktor pemangkin ke arah terhasilnya lebih banyak ilmu pengetahuan. Secara tidak langsung *shi'r* dengan tema *al-Ta'limi* telah didedahkan secara meluas dalam kalangan masyarakat Abbasi pada ketika itu.

Pendapat lain menyebut bahawa *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* sebagai satu seni baru yang muncul dalam kalangan penyair pada zaman Abbasi (Shauqi Dhaif, 1966). Kemunculannya adalah disebabkan oleh gaya kehidupan dan corak pemikiran masyarakat yang semakin maju dan rasa cinta yang mendalam terhadap ilmu. Justeru, sebagai usaha untuk menyebar dan menarik minat masyarakat Abbasi terhadap ilmu, pelbagai pendekatan baru diambil iaitu dengan merakamkan ilmu tersebut dalam bentuk *shi'r* agar lebih mudah difahami dan diingati. Para penyair bertungkus-lumus mencipta *shi'r* dalam pelbagai bidang ilmu. Perkembangan ini akhirnya telah membawa kepada kemunculan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*.

Pelbagai bidang ilmu telah disebarluaskan menerusi *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*. Di antaranya adalah dalam bidang sejarah termasuk sejarah pemerintahan khalifah Abbasiah, kisah Nabi, kisah teladan. Selain itu ilmu dalam bidang lain yang dimuatkan dalam bentuk *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* termasuklah ilmu bahasa, nahu, saraf, balaghah, ilmu arudh, ilmu qiraat, feqh, ilmu falak, mantik, falsafah serta hikmah dan nasihat. Terdapat ramai cendikiawan Abbasi yang mempelopori *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*. Di antara yang dibincangkan dalam kajian ini termasuklah Abban bin Abdul Hamid Al-Lahiqi (200H), Khalil bin Ahmad al-Farahidi (100H), Imam al-Shafi'i (150H), Ali bin al-Jahmi (188H), Ibn Duraid (223H), Bashshar bin Burd (714H) dan Al-Fazari (796H). Tokoh ilmuan lain yang turut menyumbang dalam menghasilkan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* termasuklah Ibn Malik (600H), Ibn Abd Rabbih, Ibn Al-Jazari dan Ibn Sina (368H).

Kesimpulan dan Cadangan

Demikianlah perbincangan mengenai *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* dan perkembangannya pada zaman Abbasi, iaitu zaman keagungan Islam yang menyaksikan berlakunya pertembungan dari sudut pemikiran, budaya dan keilmuan di antara tamadun Arab dengan tamadun asing khususnya dari Parsi, Yunani dan India. Pengaruh asing yang meresap ke dalam masyarakat secara tidak langsung telah memberi kesan dan mewujudkan rasa kecenderungan masyarakat Abbasi terhadap ilmu pengetahuan. Keadaan ini telah menggalakkan aktiviti penterjemahan dan penulisan seterusnya menyumbang terhadap kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan pada zaman Abbasi.

Para penyair pada zaman Abbasi juga tidak terkecuali daripada menerima kesan daripada pengaruh asing. Kedudukan dan kepentingan *shi'r* dalam kalangan masyarakat Arab tidak perlu dipertikaikan. Minat yang mendalam terhadap *shi'r* jelas hinggakan ada di antara mereka yang mampu memindahkan *shi'r* yang panjang daripada satu generasi ke generasi seterusnya hanya menerusi lisani. *Shi'r* juga dianggap penting untuk menarik minat masyarakat terhadap ilmu pada ketika itu (Othman Khalid 1986: 58). Justeru tidak hairanlah apabila penyebaran ilmu pengetahuan oleh para cendekiawan Abbasi sebahagiannya adalah menerusi penulisan *shi'r*. Perkembangan ini telah membawa kepada munculnya tema baru dalam *shi'r* masyarakat Abbasi yang dikenali sebagai *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi*. Di samping *shi'r* dengan tema lama, kemunculan *Al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* adalah didorong oleh beberapa faktor seperti yang telah dibincangkan sebelum ini. Namun, antara faktor penting yang menarik perhatian berkaitan kemunculannya adalah disebabkan oleh keperluan terhadap teknik dan cara pengajaran yang paling menarik dan berkesan. Hal ini kerana susunan ilmu yang dimuatkan dalam bentuk *shi'r* lebih mudah dihafaz dan difahami (Al-Fakhuri, 1991, hlm. 188). Di samping itu, kesinambungan ilmu turut terpelihara disebabkan oleh kematian atau peperangan, sebaliknya dapat dipindahkan dari satu generasi ke satu generasi yang lain.

Meskipun penulisan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* tidak begitu meluas sebagaimana *shi'r* bertema yang lain, namun kemunculan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* telah menjadi salah satu faktor penyumbang ke arah perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan khususnya pada zaman Abbasiah. Hal ini kerana para penyair telah menghasilkan *shi'r* yang mengandungi unsur *al-Ta'limi* dari pelbagai bidang ilmu seperti sejarah, bahasa, nahu dan saraf, ilmu 'Arud, *Balaghah*, qiraat, falsafah, feqah, falak, mantik, hikmah dan nasihat. Pelopor pertama yang mengembangkan usaha menghasilkan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* sebagaimana yang telah dibincangkan adalah penyair *Abban bin 'Abdul Hamid al-Lahiqi*. Usaha ini diikuti oleh ramai lagi tokoh penyair dan ilmuan Abbasi antaranya 'Ali bin al-Jahmi, *Ibn al-Mu'taz*, *Ibn Malik*, *Imam al-Shafi'i*, *Ibn Sina* dan *Al-Fazari*. Para penyair yang telah diketengahkan dalam kajian ini secara umumnya mewakili beberapa bidang ilmu. Masih ramai penyair dan tokoh ilmuan yang tidak dibincangkan dalam kajian ini, namun turut mengembangkan tenaga dan usaha menghasilkan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* di antaranya seperti *Ibn Al-Mu'taz*, *Al-Hariri*, *Abu Tammam*, *Abu Al-Itahiyah*, *Al-Mu'arri*, *Ibn Al-Shibl* dan ramai lagi. Sumbangan mereka dalam *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* wajar dibincangkan dalam kajian seterusnya. Walaupun tidak secara keseluruhan, namun usaha ini sedikit sebanyak dapat memberi gambaran yang jelas berkaitan kemunculan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* pada zaman Abbasi dan sumbangannya dalam mengembangkan ilmu pengetahuan pada zaman tersebut.

Semoga kajian ini akan menjadi satu permulaan yang baik bagi penghasilan lebih banyak lagi bahan ilmiah berkaitan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* yang perlu diterokai oleh para sarjana pada masa akan datang. Pengkhususan terhadap perkembangan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* pada zaman Abbasiah boleh diperluaskan skopnya kepada zaman-zaman selepasnya seperti zaman kerajaan Andalusi, zaman kerajaan Uthmaniyyah sehingga ke zaman moden. Bidang ilmu pengetahuan lain yang wujud dalam bentuk *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* atau memiliki kesamaan dengannya perlu dikaji secara

mendalam lagi bagi merungkai banyak lagi sumbangan *al-Shi'r al-Ta'limi* terhadap perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan. Allahu Waliyyu al-Taufiq.

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ANALISIS PENGGUNAAN *ISTI'ARAH*; KAJIAN TERHADAP BEBERAPA HADITH AMTHAL RASULULLAH S.A.W.

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ABSTRAK

Isti'arah merupakan salah satu gaya bayan yang indah. Melaluiinya penutur mampu menampilkan makna dalam bentuk yang boleh nampak untuk mendekatkan pemahaman pendengar terhadap sesuatu idea yang ingin diketengahkan. Rasulullah S.A.W. sebagai orang Arab yang paling tinggi kepetahannya menggunakan pendekatan ini untuk menyampaikan sesuatu makna dengan cara yang paling berkesan. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti unsur *isti'arah* di dalam amthal Rasulullah S.A.W. serta gambaran yang dibina oleh baginda untuk menyampaikan sesuatu idea. Kajian juga bertujuan untuk melihat pengaruh makna nahu dalam binaan amthal Rasulullah S.A.W.. Bahan kajian merupakan beberapa amthal pilihan yang terdapat di dalam kitab himpunan amthal serta diriwayatkan di dalam *Sahih al-Bukhariy* dan *Sahih Muslim*. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa Rasulullah S.A.W. membina perlambangan yang objek untuk menyampaikan sesuatu idea yang abstrak. Hal ini kerana, bayan Rasulullah S.A.W. berfungsi untuk memperjelaskan makna dalam bentuk yang boleh nampak bagi menjelaskan perkara yang kesamaran, mendekatkan perkara yang jauh serta menampakkan perkara yang abstrak. Dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan baginda menggunakan berbagai pendekatan untuk membina gambaran makna yang dikehendaki seperti pengguguran komponen ayat, gaya nafi, *fi'il mabniy li majhul* serta elemen persekitaran sosiobudaya Arab seperti musim bunga, lubang dan patukan ular serta dapur pemanggang roti.

Kata kunci: bayan, *isti'arah*, makna nahu, amthal Rasulullah S.A.W.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF ISTI'ARAH; A STUDY ON THE AMTHAL OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD

Abstract

Isti'arah is a beautiful yet graceful style of descriptions or explanations. In using isti'arah, a speaker is able to convey his message or ideas illustratively making it easier for the listener to comprehend. Prophet Muhammad S.A.W. is the most proficient Arab who had used this style in conveying messages most effectively. The purpose of this study is to observe the elements of isti'arah used in the form of amthal (idiomatic expressions) and illustrations by Rasulullah S.A.W. when he presented his messages and ideas. Items studied involved a few amthals chosen from the Amthal Book of Collection which are narrated by Sahih al-Bukhariy and Sahih Muslim. The findings of this study show that Rasulullah's isti'arah were used to explain questions on either mahsus (object) or ma'qul (subject), both using symbolically another mahsus (object). This manner of explanation by Rasulullah S.A.W. gives an illustrative view of the meanings and explains clearly those that are vague, drawing near those that seem far and make vivid those that are abstract. The findings also found that the Prophet S.A.W. had used different approaches to disseminate the intended ideas such as omission of components, and use of negation, passive voice, and local sociocultural elements of the spring, hole, snake bite ang bread stove.

Keywords: bayan, isti'arah, the meaning of grammer, amthal (idiomatic expressions) by Rasulullah S.A.W.

Pengenalan

Menyampaikan isu-isu keimanan, menjelaskan syariat Tuhan dan hukum-hakam merupakan tanggungjawab yang besar dan berat yang memerlukan penguasaan bayan yang tinggi. Oleh hal yang demikian, orang yang bertanggungjawab menyampaikan seruan berkenaan mestilah merupakan seorang yang paling tinggi tahap bayannya. Menurut al-Bayyumi (1987) ketinggian bayan Rasulullah S.A.W. tidak boleh dipertikaikan lagi kerana terbukti keberkesanannya menyebabkan ia mampu menggongcang kepercayaan yang berakar umbi dalam masyarakat, malah melenyapkannya terus. Sebaliknya baginda mampu membina kepercayaan baru yang sempurna dan mantap.

Salah satu gaya bayan yang mendominasi penyampaian baginda S.A.W. ialah *isti'arah*. Rasulullah S.A.W. menggunakan pendekatan ini kerana *isti'arah* berperanan memberikan makna yang banyak dengan lafaz yang sedikit sepertimana yang diumpamakan oleh al-Jurjaniy (1999) bagaikan keluar daripada satu tiram berbagai-bagi permata dan bercambah daripada satu dahan buah yang banyak. Di antara keistimewaannya juga ialah memberikan personifikasi terhadap perkara yang abstrak, menjadikan benda yang abstrak seakan hidup, bergerak dan berkata-kata serta menggambarkannya dengan cara yang berseni dan menarik. Keistimewaan ini disentuh oleh al-Jurjaniy (1999, p. 40) melalui kata-katanya: "melalui *isti'arah* kamu

akan lihat benda yang tidak bernyawa bagaikan hidup bertutur, orang ‘ajam menjadi fasih, tubuh yang kaku mampu menjelaskan maksud dan makna yang tersembunyi menjadi terang jelas. Kamu mampu mengungkap makna-makna yang halus yang bersarang di dalam fikiran menjadikan ia bagaikan berjisim sehingga boleh dilihat oleh mata”.

Dalam mengketengahkan idea mengenai *nazm* sebagai dasar dalam memahami makna sebuah ucapan, al-Jurjaniy mengaitkannya dengan peranan makna nahu. Menurut al-Jurjaniy (1994, p. 361-362) *nazm* sesuatu ayat adalah berpusatkan makna nahu, “*nazm ialah mengaitkan makna nahu dalam makna percakapan*”. Justeru, dalam menginterpretasi makna sesuatu ujaran, peranan makna nahu tidak boleh dikesampingkan.

Menurut ‘Abd al-Qadir Husayn (2001) al-Jurjaniy tidak melihat kepada nahu dengan maksud yang difahami iaitu yang ada kaitan dengan betul atau salah dalam ayat atau perubahan *i’rab* pada akhir kata. Akan tetapi yang dimaksudkan beliau dengan makna nahu melangkaui sempadan pemahaman tersebut yang melibatkan aspek keindahan. Hal ini kerana sesuatu makna boleh disampaikan dengan gaya yang berbeza-beza seperti *hadhf*, *dhikr*, *taqdim*, *takhir*, *mubtada*’, *khabar* dan sebagainya. Setiap gaya pula berbeza-beza di antara yang bermutu atau sebaliknya. Melihat kepada aspek perbezaan berkenaan, mengetahui gaya yang sepatutnya digunakan, mendatangkan gaya yang bertepatan dengan makna yang ingin disampaikan itulah yang dimaksudkan oleh beliau sebagai makna nahu.

Di dalam artikel ini, pengkaji berusaha untuk mengesan unsur *isti’arah* di dalam amthal Rasulullah S.A.W. serta peranan makna nahu dalam *nazm* amthal berkenaan. Melalui kajian ini pengkaji berusaha melihat sejauh mana keberkesanan pendekatan yang dipilih dalam menyampaikan tema yang diinginkan.

Definisi *Isti’arah*

Isti’arah merupakan *tashbih baligh* yang digugurkan salah satu daripada dua tonggak asas *tashbih* iaitu *mushabbah* atau *mushabbah bih*. Penjelasan mengenainya boleh dijelaskan melalui contoh berikut:

Sabda Rasulullah S.A.W.:

- (1) الْإِيمَانُ بِضُّنْعٍ وَسُقُونَ شُبْهَةً (Al-Bukhariy, 1999, hadith 8)
(2) هُلْ يُكُبُّ النَّاسُ فِي النَّارِ عَلَى مَنَاحِرِهِمْ إِلَّا حَصَائِدُ أَسْبَتَهُمْ ؟ (Al-Tirmidhiy, 2015, hadith 2616)

Dalam contoh yang pertama, terdapat penggunaan perkataan secara *majaz* iaitu menyandarkan perkataan cabang kepada iman. Rasulullah S.A.W. mengumpamakan iman bagaikan sebatang pokok kerana adanya hubungan persamaan di antara keduanya iaitu kedua-duanya mempunyai cabang dan ranting yang banyak. Kemudian perkataan yang menunjukkan *mushabbah bih* (pokok) digugurkan dan diganti dengan perkataan “cabang” yang merujuk kepada *mushabbah bih* yang digugurkan berkenaan. *Qarinah* yang menghalang daripada dimaksudkan makna kata yang sebenar berbentuk situasi yang difahami melalui

konteks ucapan. Dalam contoh yang pertama ini *mushabbah bih* digugur dan digantikan dengan sesuatu yang menunjukkan *mushabbah bih* yang digugurkan itu.

Dalam contoh yang kedua Rasulullah S.A.W. mengumpamakan ucapan yang dituturkan oleh lidah bagaikan alat penuai (كَلْمَةُ الْأَلْسُنِ كَحَصَائِدِ النَّهَاجِلِ) (Ibn al-Athir, 1998). Dalam konteks ini Rasulullah S.A.W. telah menggunakan satu kata untuk menunjukkan satu makna kata yang lain kerana adanya hubungan persamaan di antara dua perkataan berkenaan. Penggunaan satu lafaz kata seperti “*alat penuai*” untuk menunjukkan makna ucapan yang dituturkan oleh lidah kerana adanya hubungan persamaan di antara keduanya iaitu kedua-duanya lazimnya akan mengambil apa sahaja yang berada di laluannya sama ada bermanfaat atau tidak, jika tidak dikawal dinamakan dalam perbahasan ilmu bayan sebagai *isti’arah*. Kemudian digugurkan *mushabbah bih* dan digantikan dengan lafaz “tuaian” yang menunjukkan *mushabbah bih* yang digugurkan berkenaan (‘Abbas, 2009). *Qarinah* yang menghalang daripada dimaksudkan makna kata yang sebenar berbentuk perkataan iaitu menetapkan tuaian kepada lidah.

Kesimpulan daripada contoh di atas: *isti’arah* pada asalnya merupakan *tashbih baligh* yang digugurkan salah satu daripada dua tonggak *tashbih* iaitu *mushabbah* atau *mushabbah bih*. Adanya pengguguran satu tonggak *tashbih* inilah yang mendorong Ibn al-Athir menamakan *isti’arah* sebagai *tashbih mahdhuf* (Ibn al-Athir, 1998)

Melihat kepada pengguguran *mushabbah* atau *mushabbah bih* yang terjadi dalam sebuah *isti’arah* yang merupakan tonggak *tashbih*, maka *isti’arah* dibahagikan kepada dua jenis iaitu:

- 1- *isti’arah tasrihiyyah*
- 2- *isti’arah makniyyah*

Isti’arah Tasrihiyyah dalam Amthal Rasulullah

Isti’arah tasrihiyyah ialah *isti’arah* yang dinyatakan di dalamnya *mushabbah bih*, manakala *mushabbah* digugurkan. Al-Sakkakiy (2000, p. 482) berkata ia berlaku apabila tonggak *tashbih* yang dinyatakan ialah *mushabbah bih*.

Contoh *isti’arah tasrihiyyah* di dalam amthal Rasulullah S.A.W. ialah:

- 1) Sabda Rasulullah S.A.W.:

الْدِيْنُ الْصَّيِّدَةُ

(al-Bukhariy, 1999, hadith 42; Muslim, 1998, hadith 196; al-Maydaniy, 1992, amthal 1433)

Amthal ini digunakan untuk menunjukkan makna galakkan memberi nasihat, menerima nasihat dan beramal dengan nasihat selagi mana tidak ke arah maksiat atau membawa kemudaran (al-Mu’allimiyy, 1994).

analisis isti’arah.

Di dalam amthal ini terdapat *isti’arah* pada perkataan النَّصِيحةُ. Hal ini kerana asal perkataan ini diambil daripada kata akar النُّصْنُحُ yang bermaksud “menjahit” (al-

Asfahaniy, 1997, p. 808). Menurut al-Azhariy (2001) dikatakan apabila kamu menjahitnya. Manakala النَّصَحَةُ adalah jahitan.

Perlakuan pemberi nasihat yang menasihati untuk memperbaiki keadaan orang yang dinasihatinya diumpamakan dengan perlakuan tukang jahit yang menjahit untuk memperbaiki kecatatan pada pakaian. Kemudian digugurkan mushabbah *bih* dan dikenalkan mushabbah. Berikutnya dipinjamkan kata النَّصْحُ dengan makna memperbaiki keadaan seseorang dan diderivasikan daripada perkataan itu perkataan النَّصِيحةُ. Oleh kerana perkataan النَّصِيحةُ adalah *ism mushtaq*, maka *isti'arah* ini dinamakan *isti'arah tasrihiyyah taba'iyyah*.

Sebahagian sarjana berpandangan perkataan ini di ambil daripada kata نَصَحْتُ الْقَمِيصَ (aku membersihkan madu) iaitu apabila disucikannya daripada campuran lemak. Al-Jawhari (1999, p. 604) berkata: "apabila dikatakan العَسْلُ النَّاصِحُ maknanya ialah madu sebenar yang bersih daripada campuran". Diumpamakan perlakuan membersihkan percakapan daripada pendustaan dengan proses membersihkan madu daripada campuran bendasing. Kemudian digugurkan mushabbah *bih* dan dikenalkan mushabbah. Justeru, di sini juga terdapat *isti'arah tasrihiyyah taba'iyyah* (Muhammad Bilu, 1979)

Jami' bagi *isti'arah* ini ialah memperbaiki keadaan iaitu kedua-dua perlakuan mushabbah dan mushabbah *bih* menunjukkan makna memperbaiki keadaan. Manakala *qarinah* bagi *isti'arah* ini pula berbentuk perkataan iaitu perkataan *الذِّي* di awal ayat.

analisis makna nahu.

Merujuk kepada maklumat perkamus, perkataan النَّصِيحةُ di dalam bahasa Arab mengandungi medan makna yang luas. Menurut Ibn al-Athir (1963) makna perkataan النَّصِيحةُ hanya dapat dijelaskan dengan ayat iaitu ingincaan kebaikan kepada sesuatu. Tidak mungkin untuk menjelaskan makna perkataan ini dengan satu perkataan yang menghimpunkan makna yang dikandungnya dengan menggunakan perkataan lain. Asal makna perkataan ini ialah ikhlas.

Al-Azhariy (2001) dan Ibn Manzur (1994) menyatakan maknanya ialah ikhlas dan benar. Al-Zubaydiy (2004) pula menyenaraikan sejumlah penggunaan perkataan ini. Di antaranya ialah digunakan untuk menunjukkan makna:

- Membersihkan madu
- Menjahit pakaian
- Lawan kepada tipu
- Ikhlas dan benar seperti *al-tawbat al-nasuh* iaitu taubat yang sebenar
- Menghendakkan kebaikan kepada orang lain
- Memberi tunjuk ajar kepada orang ke arah kebaikan.

Seterusnya beliau mengulas dengan berkata: perkataan ini adalah satu perkataan yang menghimpunkan makna menginginkan kebaikan.

Berdasarkan pernyataan al-Zubaydiy ini, perkataan ini boleh digunakan untuk menunjukkan perlakuan yang mendatangkan kesan yang baik kepada sesuatu. Seorang penjahit yang menjahit koyakan pada baju digunakan نَصَحَّ الْقَمِيصَ, seorang

yang menapis madu untuk menyaringnya daripada campuran dikatakan نَصْحَ الْعَسْلِ، taubat yang sebenar dinamakan تُوبَةٌ نَصْحٌ dan perlakuan memberi peringatan untuk membawa seseorang ke arah yang baik dikatakan النَّصِيحةُ.

Manakala 'Aliy al-Jurjaniy (1998) pula lebih mengkhususkan petunjuk makna perkataan ini kepada perlakuan memberi nasihat dengan perkataan. Beliau berkata: "النَّصِيحةُ ialah menyeru kepada perkara yang mendatangkan kebaikan dan menegah daripada perkara yang membawa kerosakan" ('Aliy al-Jurjaniy, 1998, p. 251). Farhat (2000) memasukkan makna ikhlas, peringatan dan doa dalam memerikan makna perkataan النَّصِيحةُ.

Berdasarkan perbincangan ini dapatlah dibuat kesimpulan bahawa perkataan ini mempunyai medan makna yang sangat luas yang mana semuanya merujuk kepada perlakuan membuat sesuatu dengan tujuan mendatangkan kebaikan kepada sesuatu. Pemilihan perkataan seumpama ini di dalam amthal baginda S.A.W. tentulah akan menyumbang kepada medan makna tertentu yang luas kepada amthal baginda S.A.W.. Inilah keistimewaan "jawami 'kalim" baginda S.A.W..

Ibn al-Athir (1963, p. 63) dalam mengintrepretasikan maksud nasihat dalam hadith ini menjelaskan seperti berikut:

Makna "nasihat untuk Allah" ialah benar iktikad kepada keesaanNya dan ikhlas niat dalam beribadat kepadaNya. "Nasihat untuk Al-Quran" ialah membenarkannya dan beramal dengan kandungannya. "Nasihat untuk RasulNya" ialah membenarkan kenabian dan kerasulannya serta patuh kepada perintah dan larangannya. "Nasihat untuk pemimpin Islam" ialah taat kepada mereka dalam kebenaran dan tidak memberontak ke atas mereka. "Nasihat untuk masyarakat Islam" ialah memberi tunjuk ajar untuk kepentingan mereka.

Semua makna yang dikemukakan oleh Ibn al-Athir ini menunjukkan kepada makna leksikal yang terkandung di dalam makna inti perkataan النَّصِيحةُ iaitu ikhlas, benar dan juga memberi peringatan.

Justeru, maksud nasihat dalam amthal ini merangkumi medan makna yang lebih luas iaitu melibatkan makna ikhlas, benar dalam perkataan dan tindakan serta memberi peringatan. Semua makna ini pula berada di bawah maknanya yang besar iaitu inginan kebaikan.

Di dalam amthal ini juga terdapat pendepanan partikel *alif lam* pada kedua-dua rukun ayat iaitu *mubtada'* dan *khabar*. Menurut al-Jurjaniy (1994, p. 180) binaan kata yang terdapat pendepanan partikel *alif lam* pada kedua-dua rukun ayat (*mubtada'* dan *khabar*) membawa maksud *al-qasr* (pengkhususan makna). Apabila Rasulullah S.A.W. bersabda: (الَّذِينَ النَّصِيحةُ) (agama itu adalah nasihat) dengan mendepankan partikel ini pada *mubtada'* dan *khabar*, ini menunjukkan pengkhususan makna iaitu mengkhususkan *mawsuf* (النَّصِيحةُ) dengan sifat (al-'Ayniy, 2005; al-Maydaniy, 1995).

Isti'arah Makniyyah dalam Amthal Rasulullah S.A.W.

Al-Sakkakiy (2002) berkata yang dimaksudkan dengan *isti'arah makniyyah* ialah apabila tonggak *tashbih* yang dinyatakan adalah *mushabbah*. Manakala *mushabbah bih* tidak dinyatakan.

Di antara contoh amthal Rasulullah S.A.W. yang didatangkan dalam bentuk ini ialah:

1) Sabda Rasulullah S.A.W.:

إِنَّ مِمَّا يُبَيِّنُ الرَّبِيعُ مَا يَقْتُلُ حَبَطًا أَوْ يَلْمُ

(al-Bukhari, 1999, hadith 6427; Muslim, 1998, hadith 2419; al-Maydaniy, 1992, amthal 3; al-'Askariy, 1988, amthal 2; al-Ramahurmuziy, 1983, amthal 17; Abu 'Ubayd, 1980, amthal 4)

Amthal ini digunakan untuk menunjukkan makna larangan bersikap melampau dalam sesuatu (al-Maydaniy, 1992)

analisis isti'arah.

Di dalam amthal ini terdapat *isti'arah*. Hal ini kerana perlakuan menumbuhkan rumput rampai disandarkan kepada anak sungai, sedangkan realitinya yang menumbuhkannya adalah Allah S.W.T., bukannya perlakuan makhluk lain. Akan tetapi, oleh kerana air dan anak sungai merupakan sebab tumbuhnya tumbuhan berkenaan, perlakuan itu disandarkan kepadanya secara *majaz* dan perluasan makna.

Perlakuan anak sungai yang menumbuhkan tumbuhan diumpamakan dengan perlakuan Allah S.W.T. dengan *jami'* menumbuhkan rumput rampai yang berlaku pada keduanya. Seterusnya *mushabbah* dikekalkan manakala *mushabbah bih* digugurkan dan diisyaratkan dengan sesuatu yang menjadi kelaziman *mushabbah bih* iaitu menumbuhkan rumput rampai. Justeru, terdapat *isti'arah makniyyah* di dalam amthal ini. Manakala *qarinah* yang menghalang daripada makna yang asal bagi *isti'arah* ini pula berbentuk perkataan iaitu menetapkan kelaziman *mushabbah bih* (menumbuhkan rumput rampai) kepada *mushabbah* (anak sungai).

analisis makna nahu.

Di dalam amthal ini terdapat penggunaan perkataan dan partikel tertentu yang mana rujukan penuhnya perlu dirujuk kepada konteks penggunaannya dalam sosiolinguistik Arab. Terdapat penggunaan perkataan الرَّبِيعُ *bil*, حَبَطًا *tawkid* *in* serta huruf jarr مَّا yang menunjukkan makna banyak pada permulaan ayat yang dipersembahkan dengan menggunakan pendekatan bayan *isti'arah makniyyah*. Manakala *maf'ul bih* kepada *fi'il* يَقْتُلُ digugurkan. Inilah *nazm* ini yang melatari amthal ini.

Menurut al-Ramahurmuziy (1983) perkataan الرَّبِيعُ digunakan untuk menunjukkan tiga maksud iaitu musim bunga yang merupakan salah satu daripada kitaran musim dalam setahun, dengan makna hujan dan dengan makna orang pemurah yang melakukan banyak kebaikan. Ibn Qutaibah dalam al-Ramahurmuziy (1983, p. 64) berkata: "orang Arab menamakan musim bunga dengan nama kerana hujan akan turun di masa ini. Ia juga dinamakan musim bunga kerana pokok buah-buahan mulai berbunga ketika ini". Ibn Hajar (1989) memindahkan maksud keempat bagi perkataan ini iaitu anak sungai.

Kesimpulannya, makna-makna yang digunakan untuk perkataan ini mempunyai kaitan secara langsung dengan tempoh masa tertentu dalam setahun yang mana hujan banyak turun ketika itu, anak-anak sungai mula terbentuk dan pokok-pokok mula hidup subur. Manakala penggunaannya dengan makna orang yang pemurah adalah merupakan penggunaan secara *majaz* dengan diumpamakan sikap orang pemurah yang banyak melakukan kebaikan bagaikan hujan yang turun lalu menghijau dan menghidupkan bumi. Menurut al-Maydaniy (1992) kedatangan الرَّبِيعُ akan menumbuhkan rumput rampai liar. Haiwan ternakan akan memakannya dengan banyak sehingga kembung perutnya sekiranya melebihi had. Dengan demikian perutnya akan pecah dan haiwan berkenaan akan mati.

Terdapat juga penggunaan perkataan حَبَطٌ secara *tamyiz* yang di ambil daripada perkataan الحَبْطَ. Asal makna perkataan ini ialah keadaan perut binatang yang menjadi kembung kerana banyak makan atau kerana sakit (al-Ramahurmuziy, 1983; Ibn Hajar, 1989). Dalam penggunaan bahasa dikatakan: حَبَطَتِ الدَّابَّةُ حَبَطٌ apabila binatang ternakan menjumpai rumput rampai, lalu ia makan dengan banyak sehingga perut menjadi kembung dan mati. Manakala perkataan يُلْمُمُ pula membawa maksud hampir musnah (Ibn Hajar, 1989).

Amthal ini didahului dengan partikel *tawkid* أَنْ sebagai pengukuh ayat, kemudian diikuti dengan partikel مَّا yang berfungsi menunjukkan makna banyak bukannya menunjukkan makna sebahagian sesuatu. Hal ini bertepatan dengan riwayat yang lain yang datang dengan lafadz إِنَّ كُلَّ مَا أَنْتَ ... (*sesungguhnya semua yang ditumbuhkan ...*) (Ibn Hajar, 1989).

Terdapat juga pengguguran *maf'ul bih* dalam amthal ini. Pengguguran *maf'ul bih* seperti mana yang ditegaskan oleh al-Jurjaniy (1994) bertujuan untuk mengketengahkan sesuatu perlakuan kepada pelaku atau menafikannya daripadanya secara mutlak tanpa menentukan siapa yang terkena perlakuan berkenaan. Justeru, dalam konteks amthal ini perkara yang ingin diketengahkan ialah rumput rampai yang tumbuh di musim bunga itu boleh membunuh atau menyebabkan sakit sekiranya diambil secara berlebihan, tanpa mengkhususkan siapa yang terkena perlakuan bunuh atau sakit berkenaan.

Inilah gambaran yang dibina oleh Rasulullah S.A.W. untuk menyampaikan makna larangan bersikap melampau dalam sesuatu perkara. Gambaran yang digunakan dengan menggunakan elemen persekitaran budaya masyarakat, mendekatkan makna yang diinginkan kepada pemahaman masyarakat sasaran.

2) Rasulullah S.A.W. bersabda:

حُبِّتِ النَّارُ بِالشَّهْوَاتِ، وَحُبِّتِ الْجَنَّةُ بِالْمَكَارِهِ

(al-Bukhariy, 1999, hadith 6487; Muslim, 1998, hadith 7130; al-Tha'alubiy, 1983, p. 25)

Amthal ini digunakan untuk menjelaskan bahawa sesuatu yang diingini manusia sentiasa dihalangi dengan kepayaan dan kesukaran. Menunaikan ibadat dihalangi dengan kesukaran mengambil wuduk atau mandi, zakat perlu mengeluarkan harta, puasa terpaksa meninggalkan makan minum, haji terpaksa menanggung kesukaran menempuh perjalanan jauh dan kepenatan. Begitu juga dengan urusan keduniaan

memerlukan seseorang menempuh kesukaran dan kepayahan. Justeru, manusia perlu berusaha untuk memperoleh apa yang diingini (al-Mu'allimiy, 1994).

analisis isti'arah.

Di dalam amthal ini neraka dan juga syurga diumpamakan bagaikan bekas bertutup ataupun taman. Sepertimana bekas atau taman itu di kelilingi dengan pagar, begitulah juga neraka dipagari dengan perkara yang disukai oleh hawa nafsu, manakala syurga pula dipagari dengan sesuatu yang dibenci dan tida digemari. Seterusnya digugurkan *mushabbah bih* iaitu (bekas ataupun taman) dan digantikan dengan sesuatu yang menunjukkan kelaziman bagi *mushabbah bih* yang digugurkan iaitulah perkataan حِبَّتْ (dipagari/dikelilingi/dilitupi). *Isti'arah* dengan digugurkan *mushabbah bih* dan digantikan dengan sesuatu yang menunjukkan kelaziman bagi *mushabbah bih* dinamakan *isti'arah makniyyah*.

Sementara kelaziman kepada *mushabbah bih* ialah sesuatu yang menutupi (lazim kepada bekas) atau pagar yang mengelilingi (lazim bagi taman). *Jami'* bagi *isti'arah* ini ialah perlindungan iaitu kedua-dua perlakuan *mushabbah* dan *mushabbah bih* menunjukkan makna melindungi sesuatu di dalamnya. Manakala *qarinah* bagi *isti'arah* ini pula berbentuk perkataan iaitu menetapkan pagar atau halangan kepada neraka dan syurga.

analisis makna nahu.

Dalam menyampaikan makna sesuatu yang diingini manusia sentiasa dihalangi dengan kepayahan dan kesukaran, Rasulullah S.A.W. menggunakan beberapa perkataan yang dipersembahkan dalam dua ayat yang bertentangan makna. Terdapat penggunaan *fi'il mabniy li majhul*, syurga dan neraka serta kata nama jamak الشَّهْوَاتِ وَالْمَكَارِهِ yang disusun dalam satu *nazm* yang dipersembahkan dengan menggunakan pendekatan *isti'arah makniyyah*.

Dalam amthal ini kata kerja حِبَّتْ didatangkan dalam bentuk *fi'il mabniy li majhul* tanpa menyebut pelakunya. Justeru, terdapat pengguguran pelaku di sini. Menurut 'Abbas dalam Norazamudin Umar (2012) di antara fungsi pengguguran ialah memberi fokus kepada peristiwa, manakala pelaku dalam peristiwa berkenaan bukan menjadi tujuan. Apabila Allah S.W.T. berfirman:

فَإِذَا نُفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ نَفَخْتُهُ لِوَحْدَةٍ (13) وَحُمِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ وَالْجِبَالُ فَدَكَّنَا نَكَّهُ لِوَحْدَةٍ (14)

Terjemahan: "kemudian (ketahuilah bahawa) apabila ditüp sangkakala dengan sekali tiup. Dan bumi serta gunung ganang diangkat (dari tempatnya) lalu dihancurkan keduanya dengan sekali hancur" (Surah al-Haqqa 69, p. 13-14)

Dalam ayat-ayat ini pelaku digugurkan. Fungsi pengguguran di sini ialah menarik perhatian pendengar kepada peristiwa besar tanpa mengendahkan pelakunya. Siapa yang meniup sangkakala, siapa yang mengangkat gunung dan siapa yang menghancurkannya?, bukanlah fungsi utama berita. Fungsi utamanya ialah menarik perhatian pendengar kepada peristiwa yang berlaku. Apabila Rasulullah S.A.W. menggambarkan syurga dan neraka dalam keadaan dihalangi dan dipagari

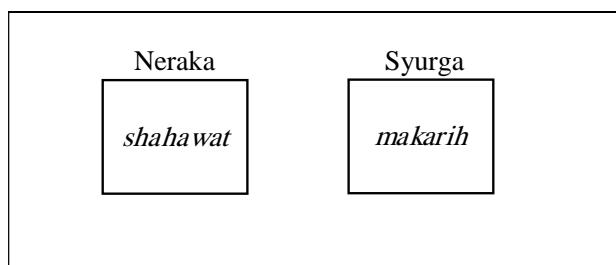
dengan sesuatu, maka fokusnya ialah gambaran yang dikemukakan, bukannya siapakah yang melakukan perlakuan berkenaan.

Pemilihan perkataan حُجَّت (dihalangi) memberikan imaginasi kepada pendengar mengenai satu tempat yang dipagar atau ditutup. Syurga dan neraka yang asalnya adalah perkara ghaib seakan tergambar dalam pemikiran pendengar. Pendengar secara terus akan dapat menggambarkan gambaran suatu tempat yang dipagar yang sukar untuk dilepasi. Gambaran yang dikemukakan ialah adanya halangan syurga dan adanya halangan neraka. Halangan berkenaan didatangkan dengan pola jamak iaitu الشَّهْوَاتِ وَ الْمَكَارِيْهِ. Ibn Hajar (1989) mendefinisikan sebagai perkara yang dituntut supaya kita berusaha bersungguh-sungguh dalam melakukannya atau meninggalkannya seperti menunaikan ibadat dengan cara yang dituntut, memelihara ibadat dan meninggalkan perkara yang dilarang, sama ada berbentuk perlakuan atau perkataan. Manakala الشَّهْوَاتِ pula ialah perkara keduriaan yang digemari tetapi syarak mlarang kita mendekatinya.

Halangan neraka ialah perkara yang digemari oleh manusia dan syurga pula dihalangi dengan perkara yang tidak digemari oleh mereka. Zina, minum arak, mencuri dan seumpamanya adalah di antara perkara yang digemari oleh nafsu manusia. Sekiranya manusia berusaha memecah halangan neraka ini dengan menurut kehendak nafsu, perbuatan berkenaan merupakan penyebab dia tercampak ke dalam neraka.

Manakala halangan syurga pula ialah perkara-perkara yang tidak disukai oleh nafsu manusia. Di antara contoh perkara yang tidak digemari ialah bersungguh-sungguh dalam melakukan ibadat, melazimnya, sanggup menanggung kesukaran dalam melakukannya, menahan perasaan marah, memaafkan kesalahan orang, lemah lembut, bercakap benar, berbaik kepada orang yang menyakiti kita, dan sabar melawan tuntutan nafsu. Sekiranya manusia memecah halangan berkenaan, dengan memaksa dirinya melakukan perkara yang tidak digemari ini untuk melakukan ketaatan dan kewajipan serta meninggalkan larangan, ketika itu dia akan sampai ke syurga.

Ibn Hajar (1989) dalam menjelaskan maksud yang ingin disampaikan daripada amthal ini mengemukakan rajah seperti berikut:



Rajah 1. Keterangan makna amthal hasil adaptasi daripada Ibn Hajar (1989)

Seterusnya beliau menjelaskan: orang yang dikuasai oleh nafsu perumpamaannya bagaikan burung yang melihat bijirin di dalam sangkar. Burung berkenaan tidak melihat sangkar sebagai halangan kerana seluruh hati dan akalnya hanya terpaut kepada bijirin sahaja. Begitulah juga orang yang dikuasai oleh nafsu.

Penglihatan dan pendengarannya dikuasai oleh perkara yang digemarinya, sehingga menyebabkan dia sanggup memecah halangan berkenaan.

Menurut al-Nawawiy (1994) maknanya ialah tidak akan masuk ke syurga melainkan dengan cara melakukan perkara yang tidak digemari oleh nafsu dan tidak akan masuk ke dalam neraka melainkan kerana melakukan perkara yang digemari nafsu. Hal ini kerana kedua-duanya mempunyai halangan. Sesiapa yang memecah halangan, dia akan sampai kepada perkara yang terhalang. Memecah halangan syurga ialah dengan melakukan perkara yang tidak digemari nafsu dan memecah halangan neraka adalah dengan cara melakukan perkara yang digemarinya.

Gambaran yang dikemukakan oleh Rasulullah S.A.W. ini dapat menyampaikan maksud yang diingini iaitu celaan daripada bersikap menurut kehendak nafsu walaupun ia digemari oleh manusia dan galakkan supaya melakukan ketaatan walaupun ia dibenci oleh manusia dan manusia merasai kesukaran melakukannya. Menurut al-'Ayniy (2005) amthal ini termasuk di antara *jawami' kalim* Rasulullah dan menyerlahkan keindahan balaghah baginda S.A.W..

Isti'arah Tamthiliyah dalam Amthal Rasulullah S.A.W.

Satu lagi bentuk *isti'arah* ialah *isti'arah tamthiliyyah*. Ia didefinisikan sebagai satu rangkai kata yang digunakan bukan dengan maknanya yang sebenar kerana ada hubungan persamaan di antara makna sebenar dengan makna yang diingini, serta ada pula *qarinah* yang menghalang daripada difahami maknanya yang sebenar ('Abd 'Aziz 'Atiq, 1998)

Terdapat *isti'arah* dalam bentuk ini di dalam amthal Rasulullah S.A.W.. Antaranya ialah:

1) Sabda Rasulullah S.A.W.:

لَا يُلْدُغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ بُخْرٍ وَاحِدٍ مَرْتَبَتِينَ

(Al-Bukhariy, 1999, hadith 6133; Muslim, 1998, hadith 7498; Abu al-Shaykh al-Asfahaniy, 1982, amthal 9; al-'Askariy, 1988, amthal 2216; Abu 'Ubayd, 1980, amthal 17)

Amthal ini digunakan untuk menjelaskan bahawa orang yang cerdik dan celik tidak akan tertipu kali kedua daripada orang yang sama atau perlakuan yang sama. Sekiranya tertipu kali pertama, itu adalah peringatan supaya tidak tertipu lagi kali yang seterusnya (al-Mu'allimi, 1994).

Amthal ini dipetik daripada sabdaan Rasulullah S.A.W. kepada Abu 'Izzah al-Jumahiy, seorang penyair. Beliau telah ditawan semasa peperangan Badar. Dia mengadu kepada Rasulullah S.A.W. mengenai kepapaan dan kefakirannya. Rasulullah S.A.W. bersimpati dan membebaskannya tanpa membayar sebarang tebusan. Beliau ditawan sekali lagi dalam peperangan Uhud. Sekali lagi beliau meminta supaya dibebaskan dengan alasan yang sama. Lalu baginda menjawab dengan berkata: "Aku tidak akan membenarkan kamu menyentuh dua pipi kamu di Mekah, orang mukmin tidak akan dipatuk di dalam lubang yang sama sebanyak dua kali" (Ibn Hamzah, 1982, p. 331).

analisis isti'arah.

Dalam amthal ini, Rasulullah S.A.W. mentashbihkan perlakuan Abu 'Izzah yang mengulangi kesalahan yang sama berkali-kali dengan seseorang yang dipatuk dalam satu lubang sekali, kemudian dia sembah dan terselamat. Tetapi dia tidak mengambil pengajaran daripada peristiwa yang berlaku kali pertama. Lalu dia kembali dipatuk di lubang yang sama. Ini bukanlah sikap seorang yang beriman. Seakan-akan Rasulullah S.A.W. berkata: Kamu bukanlah seorang mukmin. Kalau tidak, nescaya kamu tidak akan mengulangi kesalahan yang sama sepetimana ketika kamu ditawan kemudian dibebaskan dahulu.

Dalam amthal ini, perlakuan orang yang mengulangi kesalahan yang sama berulang kali diumpamakan bagaikan gambaran orang yang dipatuk ular di dalam lubang yang sama berulang kali. *Jami'* yang menghimpunkan di antara *mushabbah* dengan *mushabbah bih* ialah keduanya menunjukkan kecuaian. Kemudian digugurkan *mushabbah* dan dikenalkan rangkai kata yang membentuk gambaran *mushabbah bih*. Justeru, terdapat *isti'arah tamthiliyyah* di dalam amthal ini. *Qarinah* yang menghalang daripada difahami maknanya yang sebenar berbentuk situasi yang difahami berdasarkan konteks ayat. Hal ini kerana tidak terdapat patukan ular dan lubang sarangnya di sana secara hakikatnya.

analisis makna nahu.

Amthal ini terdiri daripada beberapa rangkaikata yang digunakan bukan dengan makna sebenar. Hubungan di antara makna secara *majaz* dengan makna yang sebenar ialah hubungan persamaan iaitu mengulangi sesuatu perkara sekali lagi kerana tidak mengambil pengajaran daripada kejadian terdahulu (Kamal 'Izz al-Din, 1984). Manakala *qarinah* yang menghalang daripada difahami maknanya yang asal berbentuk situasi yang difahami daripada konteks ayat.

Rasulullah S.A.W. menjadikan patukan ular dan lubang sarangnya sebagai perlambangan untuk menggambarkan sikap orang mukmin yang perlu sentiasa berhati-hati dalam semua urusan kehidupannya.

Terdapat dua riwayat berkaitan dengan amthal ini. Di dalam al-Bukhari (1999) dan Muslim (1998) diriwayatkan bahawa Rasulullah S.A.W. bersabda: “*orang-orang mukmin tidak akan dipatuk...*” dengan menggunakan perkataan لَيْلُدْخُ. Manakala di dalam riwayat Abu al-Shaykh al-Asfahaniy (1982) diriwayatkan bahawa Rasulullah S.A.W. menggunakan perkataan لَيْسَعْ dengan makna “tidak akan disengat”. Menurut al-Tha'alubiy (n.d.) semua binatang yang menyengat dengan ekornya seperti kala jengking digunakan istilah لَيْسَعْ. Manakala لَيْلُدْخُ digunakan untuk semua haiwan yang mematuk dengan mulutnya seperti ular. Kedua-dua perbuatan berkenaan sangat menyakitkan kerana melibatkan binatang berbisa. Justeru penggunaan perkataan berkenaan sudah menggambarkan makna yang ingin disampaikan oleh Rasulullah S.A.W. mengenai bahaya sikap cuai dan tidak berhati-hati di dalam semua tindakan. Kesannya sangat mendalam dan bisa yang ditanggung tidak terpergi.

Di dalam amthal ini, Rasulullah S.A.W. mengemukakan gambaran watak seorang manusia yang memasukkan tangannya ke dalam satu lubang. Dia tidak

mengetahui di dalam lubang berkenaan terdapat ular atau kala jengking atau haiwan lain. Lalu haiwan berkenaan mematuknya. Dia menanggung kesakitan yang amat sangat, kesan daripada bisa patukan berkenaan. Kemudian dia datang sekali lagi ke tempat yang sama lalu memasukkan tangannya ke dalam lubang yang sama sekali lagi dan dipatuk sekali lagi. Yang berkemungkinan patukan itu akan membawa kepada kematiannya. Ini bukanlah sikap seorang yang beriman.

Orang mukmin hendaklah sentiasa berjaga-jaga. Sekiranya dia terbuat satu kesalahan atau melakukan satu dosa atau sebagainya, dia seharusnya tidak mengulanginya. Sebaliknya dia beringat dan berhati-hati supaya tidak terjerumus sekali lagi dengan melakukan kesalahan atau kesilapan yang sama.

Menurut al-Khattabiy di dalam al-'Ayniy (2005, p. 268) ayat di dalam amthal ini adalah *khabar* dengan makna *amar* (perintah) iaitu maknanya "orang-orang mukmin hendaklah berhati-hati dengan bersungguh-sungguh sehingga tidak berlaku cuai lalu tertipu berkali-kali sama ada dalam urusan agama, lebih-lebih lagi dalam urusan keduniaan".

Menurut al-'Ayniy (2005), ada juga riwayat yang membaca dengan baris bawah pada huruf *ghayn* pada perkataan يُلْدُغُ atas alasan لا pada permulaan amthal adalah *la nahiyyah*. Justeru, mengikut riwayat berkenaan, maksud amthal ini ialah "...jangan terpatuk..."

Merujuk kepada *nazm* amthal, Rasulullah S.A.W. mentaqdimkan *nafi* "tidak akan dipatuk..." ke atas perkataan المؤمنون. Menurut al-Jurjaniy (1994) apabila ditaqdimkan *nafi* ke atas *fi'il*, ini menunjukkan kita menafikan perbuatan berkenaan kepadanya. Akan tetapi kita tidak menafikannya kepada orang lain. Berkemungkinan perbuatan berkenaan terkena kepada orang lain. Justeru, di sinilah kelihatan fungsi penggunaan perkataan المؤمنون yang mempunyai pendepanan *alif lam al-ta'rif* sebagai pelengkapnya. Menurut al-Samarra'iy (2009) di antara fungsi *alif lam al-ta'rif* ialah menunjukkan makna kesempurnaan. Seolah-olah terdapat isyarat bahawa orang mukmin yang sebenarnya, tidak akan terpatuk dua kali. Manakala orang lain mungkin berlaku perlakuan melakukan kesalahan yang sama berkali-kali. Ibn Hajar (1989) berkata, المؤمنون yang dimaksudkan di sini ialah orang mukmin yang sempurna imannya, yang mana ilmu dan pengalamannya akan menjadi pelindungnya daripada terjerumus dengan perkara yang kesamaran, sehingga menjadikan dia berhati-hati dengan apa yang akan berlaku. Adapun orang mukmin yang cuai, dia akan terpatuk di dalam lubang yang sama berkali-kali.

Di dalam amthal ini, pendekatan bayan *isti'arah* dipilih oleh Rasulullah S.A.W. untuk menyampaikan mesejnya. Rasulullah S.A.W. menggambarkan perumpamaan orang yang melakukan kesalahan yang sama berulang kali bagaikan gambaran orang yang dipatuk berulang kali di dalam lubang yang sama. Kemudian digugurkan *mushabbah* dan dikekalkan rangkai kata yang membentuk gambaran *mushabbah bih*. Justeru, terdapat *isti'arah tamthiliyyah* di dalam amthal ini yang berfungsi menyampaikan makna yang banyak dengan jumlah perkataan yang sedikit. Ia bagaikan kita mengeluarkan sejumlah mutiara yang banyak daripada sebiji tiram, dipetik berbagai jenis buah-buahan daripada satu dahan (al-Jurjaniy, 1994).

2) Sabda Rasulullah S.A.W.:

الآن حمي الوطيسُ

(Muslim, 1998, hadith 4612; Abu al-Shaykh al-Aṣfahāni, 1982, amthal 217; al-Maydāni, 1992, amthal 2883; al-Shārif al-Rādiy, 1937, hadith 26; al-Ta’alubiy, 1983, p. 22)

Amthal ini digunakan untuk menunjukkan suasana tegang di dalam peperangan, suasana tegang dalam persaingan sukan, pilihanraya dan seumpamanya (al-Mu’allimiy, 1994: 66).

analisis isti’arah.

Amthal yang menarik ini diucapkan oleh Rasulullah S.A.W. ketika berlakunya peperangan Hunayn. Al-‘Abbas r.a. berkata: “Aku bersama Abu Sufyan bin al-Harith r.a. mengiringi Rasulullah S.A.W. di dalam peperangan Hunayn. Baginda menunggang keldainya yang berwarna putih. Baginda meninjau-ninjau suasana peperangan dan berkata: *“Sekarang, dapur telah panas”* (Ibn Hamzah, 1982, p. 221).

Menurut al-Shārif al-Rādiy (1937) ialah lubang yang digali lalu dinyalakan api di dalamnya untuk digunakan bagi memanggang. Menurut Ibn Manzur (1994) ialah dapur iaitu lubang yang digali yang digunakan untuk membakar dan memanggang dan ada yang mengatakan ia adalah dapur daripada besi.

Rangkaikata *“dapur telah menjadi panas”* ini digunakan untuk menunjukkan suasana yang tegang di antara dua orang atau dua puak di dalam peperangan atau perbalahan atau perebutan dan sebagainya. Rasulullah S.A.W. menggambarkan suasana yang berlaku di hadapannya dengan gambaran keadaan sebuah dapur yang sedang membakar panas. Ia membakar sehingga menjadi panas membahang. (Kamal ‘Izz al-Din, 1984)

Persamaan di antara peperangan dengan api boleh dilihat dari dua aspek iaitu kehangatan yang terhasil dari kilauan mata pedang, silauan baju perang dan sengitnya pertarungan disebabkan pertembungan yang berlaku. Dari aspek yang lain pula ditashbihkan dengan api kerana api membakar pejuang-pejuang, memusnahkan bala tentera sepertimana api menelan jelaga dan membakar kayunya.

Daripada amthal di atas, didapati ia terdiri daripada satu rangkai kata yang digunakan bukan dengan maknanya yang sebenar. Hubungan di antara maknanya secara *majaz* dengan maknanya yang sebenar adalah hubungan persamaan iaitu kedua-duanya menghasilkan kehangatan yang membakar dan terdapat *qarinah* berbentuk situasi yang menghalang daripada difahami maknanya yang sebenar. Hal ini kerana tidak terdapat dapur di sana secara hakikatnya. Justeru, *isti’arah* ini dinamakan sebagai *isti’arah tamthiliyyah*.

analisis makna nahu.

Dalam menggambarkan suasana tegang, hangat dan panas orang-orang Arab menggunakan beberapa ungkapan seperti كَشَفَتُ الْحَرْبَ عَنْ سَاقِهَا (*peperangan menyingskap betisnya*), أَبْدَى الشَّرَّ عَنْ تَاجِنَّيهِ (*kejahatan menampakkan gusinya*), دَارَتْ رِحْيَ الْحَرْبِ (*roda peperangan telah berputar*).

Rasulullah S.A.W. turut menyumbang perbendaharaan kata dalam menggambarkan suasana sedemikian. Baginda menggunakan ungkapan حَمِيَ الْوَطِيسُ (dapur telah panas) untuk menggambarkan suasana tegang yang dihadapi di dalam peperangan. Terdapat penggunaan *fi'il madi* yang menunjukkan perlakuan kala lalu yang dipadankan dengan *fa'il* الوَطِيسُ dan dipersembahkan dengan menggunakan pendekatan bayan *isti'arah tamthiliyyah*.

Dalam konteks pemakaian bahasa, perkataan حَمِيَ digunakan dengan maksud sesuatu yang tersangat panas (Ibn Manzur, 1994). Manakala diertikan sebagai dapur yang dibuat daripada lubang yang digali yang digunakan untuk membakar roti dan memanggang (Ibn Manzur, 1994). Justeru, rangkai kata ‘dapur telah panas’ menonjolkan gambaran dapur yang telah panas membahang dan bersedia digunakan untuk membakar dan memanggang. Penggunaan *fi'il madi* menonjolkan makna yang dikehendaki. Hal ini kerana perlakuan membakar dan memanggang hanya berlaku apabila dapur telah menjadi panas membahang. Bahang kepanasan itulah yang digunakan untuk membakar roti atau memanggang. Justeru, inilah fungsi penggunaan *fi'il madi* di dalam amthal ini.

Berdasarkan konteks hadith, *isti'arah tamthiliyyah* “dapur telah panas” adalah merujuk kepada suasana tegang dalam peperangan Hunayn. Al-'Abbas r.a. berkata: Aku bersama Abu Sufyan bin al-Harith r.a. mengiringi Rasulullah S.A.W. di dalam peperangan Hunayn. Baginda menunggang keldainya yang berwarna putih. Baginda meninjau-ninjau suasana peperangan dan berkata: “Sekarang, dapur telah panas” (Ibn Hamzah, 1982, p. 221).

Pembaca perlu merujuk konteks ayat keseluruhannya untuk menginterpretasikan makna yang relevan dengannya. Berdasarkan konteks, ‘dapur telah panas’ adalah merujuk kepada suasana peperangan yang sedang hangat berlangsung yang bagaikan dapur yang sedang hangat membahang, sedia untuk digunakan untuk membakar dan memanggang.

Menurut al-Jahiz (1968), ungkapan ini merupakan merupakan ungkapan asli Rasulullah S.A.W. yang tidak pernah diungkapkan oleh orang Arab lain, tidak pernah digunakan oleh bangsa bukan Arab, tidak didakwa diungkap oleh seseorang dan tiada seseorang mendakwa sebagai kata-katanya. Ungkapan ini telah menjadi kegunaan ramai dan amthal yang diterima meluas kerana keupayaannya mengemukakan gambaran mengenai makna yang diinginkan.

Kesimpulan

Isti'arah terdapat dalam amthal yang disandarkan kepada Rasulullah S.A.W.. Jenis *isti'arah* yang dikesan pula melibatkan semua bentuk *isti'arah* iaitu *isti'arah makniyyah*, *isti'arah tasrihiyyah* dan *isti'arah tamthiliyyah*. Pendekatan *isti'arah* yang digunakan menyebabkan berlaku percambahan makna sepetimana dalam amthal berbentuk *isti'arah tamthiliyyah* dan amthal “agama itu nasihat”. *Isti'arah* yang digunakan juga berfungsi menjadikan benda tidak bernyawa seakan hidup dan berjasad.

Melalui *isti'arah*, anak sungai atau musim bunga yang asalnya adalah benda yang tidak bernyawa bertukar menjadi seakan hidup dan menumbuhkan rumput rampai serta tanaman. Syurga dan neraka digambarkan seakan berhalangan dan

berpagar. Halangan yang digambarkan itu menjelaskan makna baharu iaitu orang yang memperoleh tempat di dalam syurga atau orang yang terjerumus ke dalam neraka adalah kerana hasil usaha dan susah payah mereka sendiri yang cuba melepassi halangan-halangan berkenaan.

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ASPECT IN MALAY VERBS: REALIGNING TIME AND VOLITION TO MALAY EVENTS

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Abstract

This article examines existing studies of Malay verbs by major local Malay scholars. An interesting finding from the review is that there is a lack of emphasis on aspect as a semantic category in Malay verbs. The lack of overt tense marking in Malay verbs suggests that the verbs operate according to an internal temporal framework. Hence, it is necessary to highlight aspect as the underlying semantico-syntactic operator in Malay syntax guided with verb. To illuminate the point, verbal frames are incorporated as the necessary semantic template for the operation of Malay verbal prefixes in Malay phrases. The explication, based on existing linguistic notions of syntax and semantics, offers different interpretations of verb structures from previous studies to pave the way for a more detailed analysis of Malay verbs that factors in aspect as part of the phrasal construction.

Keywords: aspect, internal temporal structure, Malay grammar, Malay verbs, Malay verbal prefixes, temporal framework

Prelude to Malay Aspect

In the existing studies on Malay verbs few have mentioned anything substantial on Malay aspect. Despite the common grammar consensus that Malay verbs are devoid of tense, the process property inherent in the verbal category presupposes a temporal component as part of its semantic make-up. In fact, aspect is a common subcategory in languages throughout the world and is contended to be a more prototypical property than tense in the acquisition of first languages that have both tense and aspect (Lyons, 1977). As such, it can be established that Malay verbs, like verbs of other languages, manifest some kind of aspectuality may it be morphological codification, syntagmatic specification or contextual.

For a start, the categorisations of Malay verbs based on Abdullah Hassan (1982), Asmah Haji Omar (2009), Liaw (1985), and Nik Safiah Karim, Farid M. Onn, Hashim Hj. Musa (1996) are used as the foundation. The study of aspect in

Indonesian by McCoy (1985) is used as a comparison to this analysis of Malay aspect. The difference between aspect and *aktionsart* becomes the consequential continuum to the analysis. The confusion between internal temporal content of Malay verbs and the manner in which a verb is unfolded, are sorted out. This is an important departure from previous work on aspect conflating both subcategories in the semantics of verbs (Comrie, 1993; Lyons, 1977).

Bache (1985) has made explicit that there is a need to tease out the distinction between aspect and *aktionsart* in order to attain a clear perspective of aspect in verbs. The aspectuality of verb according to Russian Academy of Grammar is adopted for Malay verbs. Bache's metacategory of *aktionsart* is imported into Malay verbal category. Nevertheless, I argue that the distinction between Malay aspect and *aktionsart* is feasible only as a theoretical construct. In reality the verbs is profiled as a process within an aggregation of manner and temporal alignment. Whichever way a verb is performed, the temporal component prevails as a pivotal domain of instantiation. To a certain extent one can choose to suspend the temporal domain may it be punctual or progressive but its existence remains inherent in the constituency of a verb.

The focus in this analysis is Malay reduplication with respect to aspect. It is evinced that verbal reduplication is an aspect marker in Malay. This type of morphology is used to signal progressivity in Malay. The particular morphology of Malay aspect manifest prototypically either by a basic verb stem to denote perfectivity, or a reduplicated verb to encode imperfectivity. Semantics wise, Langacker's (1990) insight on verbal aspect is adopted to explain the meaning of Malay verbal reduplication. The discussion ends with a macro verification of Malay verb reduplication as designating the imperfective aspect with data from the Malay newspapers.

Malay Verbs

According to Asmah Haji Omar (2009), Malay verb is defined as any word that functions as the predicate of a sentence. This definition applies to action verbs and situational verbs with action verbs are further classified into the following dichotomies:

Table 1

Verb dichotomies in Malay based on Nahu Melayu Mutakhir (2009)

Intentional	Non-intentional
<i>membuka</i> (open)	<i>jatuh</i> (fall)
<i>berdiri</i> (stand)	<i>luruh</i> (drop)
<i>memberi</i> (give)	<i>rebah</i> (flop down)
Reflexive	Non-reflexive
<i>mandi</i> (bathe)	<i>jual</i> (sell)
<i>tidur</i> (sleep)	<i>menghias</i> (to decorate)
<i>baring</i> (lie down)	<i>dampingi</i> (accompany)

Causative	Non-causative
<i>bunuh</i> (kill)	<i>mati</i> (die)
<i>basuh</i> (wash-to cause X to be clean)	<i>datang</i> (come)
<i>merahkan</i> (making X red)	<i>kejar</i> (chase)
Creative	Non-creative
<i>masak</i> (cook)	<i>buka</i> (open)
<i>jahit</i> (sew)	<i>makan</i> (eat)
<i>buat</i> (make)	<i>cucuk</i> (pierce)
Mutual	Non-mutual
<i>berpeluk</i> (to hug)	<i>tegur</i> (to scold)
<i>berbual</i> (to chat)	<i>menggaji</i> (to study)
<i>bersalam</i> (to shake hands)	<i>memaki</i> (to curse)
Perfective	Imperfective
<i>berdering</i> (ringing)	<i>berdering-dering</i> (continue ringing)
<i>berlari</i> (running)	<i>berlari-lari</i> (continue running)
<i>memandang</i> (looking)	<i>memandang-mandang</i> (continue looking)
Habitual	Non-habitual
<i>bekerja</i> (to work)	<i>memukul</i> (to hit)
<i>berjual</i> (to sell as a profesion)	<i>menjual</i> (to sell as one event)
<i>berabdi</i> (enslaven to)	<i>tertawa</i> (laugh)
Moving	Non-moving
<i>pergi</i> (go)	<i>tidur</i> (sleep)
<i>terbang</i> (fly)	<i>bernyanyi</i> (sing)
<i>ambil</i> (take)	<i>berdiri</i> (stand)

Situational verbs, on the other hand, are classified into four categories, namely, event, possessive, descriptive and cognitive verbs. Among some of the examples provided by Asmah Haji Omar (2009) are as follows:

Table 2
Situational verbs in Malay based on Nahu Melayu Mutakhir (2009)

Event verbs	Possessive verbs	Descriptive verbs	Cognitive verbs
<i>sakit</i> (sick)	<i>ada</i> (have)	<i>menjadi</i> (be)	<i>fikir</i> (think)
<i>menang</i> (win)	<i>punya</i> (possess)	<i>merupakan</i> (is)	<i>ingat</i> (recall)
<i>sembuh</i> (recover)	<i>memiliki</i> (own)	<i>terdiri</i> (comprise)	<i>percaya</i> (believe)

In *Tatabahasa Dewan* the prescriptive Malay grammar, Malay verbs are divided into a transitive and intransitive dichotomy. Transitive Malay verbs are split into active and passive voices. Intransitive Malay verbs are separated further into those with complements and without complements (Nik Safiah Karim et al. 1996):

Table 3
Classification of Malay verbs based on Tatabahasa Dewan (1996)

Malay Verbs			
Transitive Verbs		Intransitive Verbs	
Active	Passive	+ Complement	- Complement
<i>makan</i> (eat)	<i>dimakan</i> (eaten)	<i>tinggal</i> (stay)	<i>bangun</i> (stand)
<i>minum</i> (drink)	<i>diambil</i> (taken)	<i>ada</i> (have)	<i>menangis</i> (cry)
<i>mengambil</i> (take)	<i>diminum</i> (drank)	<i>menjadi</i> (become)	<i>menjerit</i> (shout)

Liaw (1985) has listed many types of verbs in Malay. I choose to list the following as the major verbal types commonly found in Malay.

- a) Transitives (*makan* (eat), *tulis* (write), *ikat* (tie)...)
- b) Intransitives (*turun* (descend), *senyum* (smile), *sembahyang* (pray)...)
- c) Ditransitives (*memberikan* (to give), *membelikan* (to buy)...)
- d) Catenatives (*duduk menangis* (sit-cry), *pergi melihat* (go watch)...)
- e) Copulatives Verbs (verbs that require complements: *kelihatan* (seem)...)

Three other categories of Malay verbs in Liaw (1985) are not included, namely, Transitive and Intransitive Verbs, Pseudo Transitive Verbs, and Complex Transitive Verbs. They are considered as variants of either the Transitive or Intransitive Verbs. Similar to Nik Safiah Karim et al. (1996), Abdullah Hassan (1982) divides Malay verbs into the typical transitive and intransitive bipartite with a further division of Malay intransitive verbs into dynamic (*menangis* (cry), *terbang* (fly), *jatuh* (fall)...); and static (*tidur* (sleep), *mati* (die)...).

In comparison, only Asmah Hj. Omar's (2009) listing contains a fragment of semantic explication in terms of aspectuality as she provides a subdivision of perfective and imperfective bipartite in her categorisation of action verbs in Malay. However, her description is a structural taxonomy of Malay verbal category with semantics playing a secondary role. For if semantics is to be the ultimate criterion for verbal classification in Malay verbs, Asmah (2009) would have profiled perfectives and impertives as the major distinction to her 16 subtypes of Malay verbal classification. That the aspectuality of Malay verbs is classified as a subcomponent of the verbal categorisation reflects a limited attention on aspect. This discussion offers aspect as the major semantic element to Malay verbs as compared to Nik Safiah Karim et al. (1996), Liaw (1985) and Abdullah Hassan (1982) who seem to focus on transitivity in Malay verbs. One reason for the lack of attention to aspectuality could be that Malay verbs are utterly tenseless. Therefore the internal temporal content is less obvious, though no less significant as each verb

denotes a process and each process pre-supposes an internal temporal dimension (Sew, 2007).

McCoy (1985) studied aspect in Indonesian in a more detailed analysis. From her survey of the literature she notices the similar linguistic phenomenon that there is no systematic study being carried out in Indonesian with respect to aspectual reference. The aspectual domains in Indonesian identified by McCoy are “inchoative, progressive, durative, perfective, frequentative and momental” (1985, p. 108). The codification of aspect in Indonesian verbs may thus have the following variants:

Table 4
Aspect of Malay verbs based on McCoy (1985)

Aspectual	Reference
“Neutral”	Pengemis itu makan di bawah pohon besar itu. The beggar eats under that big tree.
“Inchoative”	Pengemis itu <u>pun</u> makan <u>lah</u> di bawah pohon besar itu. The beggar starts to eat under that big tree.
“Progressive”	Pengemis itu <u>sedang</u> makan di bawah pohon besar itu. The beggar is eating under that big tree.
“Durative”	Pengemis itu <u>makan-makan</u> di bawah pohon besar itu. The beggar has been eating under that big tree.
“Perfective”	Pengemis itu <u>sudah</u> makan di bawah pohon besar itu. The beggar has already eaten under that big tree.
“Frequentative”	Pengemis itu <u>selalu</u> makan di bawah pohon besar itu. The beggar always eats under that big tree.
“Momental”	Pengemis itu <u>tiba-tiba</u> menelan biji buah itu. Suddenly the beggar swallowed the seed of the fruit.

As the focus in this discussion is on verbal reduplication, the adverbial expressions that designate the aspectual reference are not the concern of this study. It is interesting to note that the verb /makan/ eat is an unconventional lexical item in Malay as it does not require prefixation in the written form. Indeed, /makan/ is a stand alone verb. It stands grammatically bare in form either in spoken or written. A different perspective can be profiled with the more conventional Malay verb, which requires prefixation in order to be deemed grammatical within the norm of Malay pedagogy. If we replace the verb /makan/ with /jalan/ (walk), for example, the progressive aspect shall require the prefix /ber-/ as either an inchoative, or habitual verbal marker. The same may be said for the frequentative aspect where the prefix /ber-/ is part of the verbal morphology in standard Malay.

Also noticed in the momental aspect in McCoy's (1985) example is the fact that the prefix /me-/ is not explained as whether it has any contribution to aspectuality. Adhering to the langue of standard Malay, I can well exclude the adverbial /tiba-tiba/ and prefix the verb /telan/ swallow with the polysemous Malay /ter-/ to maintain the momental reading in a Malay expression i.e. *pengemis itu telan biji buah*. Although it is tempting to conclude that the verbal prefixation is related to aspectuality in Malay, it is worthwhile to extend a more refined distinction between aspect and aktionsart in Malay. The following discussion on the difference between the two shall offer a more restraint theoretical distinction towards a more accurate categorisation of Malay aspectuality and aktionsart.

Aspect

Aspect is concerned with the internal temporal content of a verb. Simply put, aspect of the verb is either a complete punctual process within a definite time span, or a progressive process that prolongs through time. Aspect encompasses the dynamics of a situation with respect to a progressive or a simple form. The former denotes an incomplete i.e. a developing situation and the latter refers to a situation as complete. Comrie (1993) has made it clear that tense is distinct from aspect. Tense is a deictic category that locates situations in time with reference to the present moment whereas aspect is concerned with the internal temporal make-up of a situation. In Comrie's words, tense is about situation-external time and aspect refers to situation-internal time.

Aspect can exist in the past tense either in the form of perfective, or imperfective as in these examples respectively, "He was laughing" and "He laughed". Comrie defines aspects as "different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation" (1993, p. 3), which are generally found to be in either one of the prototypical oppositions, namely perfective and imperfective. Comrie further expounds that,

... the perfective looks at the situation from outside without necessarily distinguishing any of the internal structure of the situation, whereas the imperfective looks at the situation from inside, and as such is crucially concerned with the internal structure of the situation, since it can both look backwards towards the start of the situation, and look forwards to the end of the situation, and indeed is equally appropriate if the situation is one that lasts through all time, without any beginning and without any end. (p. 4)

Comrie's (1993) idea of aspectuality is the basic working framework for the explication of Malay aspect in the study of Malay verbal reduplication. It is rather fortunate that there is no tense inherent in the Malay verbs. In other words, Malay processes as codified in verbs need not be accounted with external temporal reference in relation to the zero-deictic-point. The complicated aspectuality such as "past perfective, present perfective, past imperfective, present imperfective and future imperfective" in the formal aspect of Russian (Bache 1985, p. 34), for example, does not surface in Malay. The aspectuality of Malay verbs can be assigned

to the dichotomy of Perfective and Imperfective as the prototypical meanings. I adopt the meta-semantics suggested by The Russian Academy of Grammar as cited in Bache (1985, p. 59) into Malay:

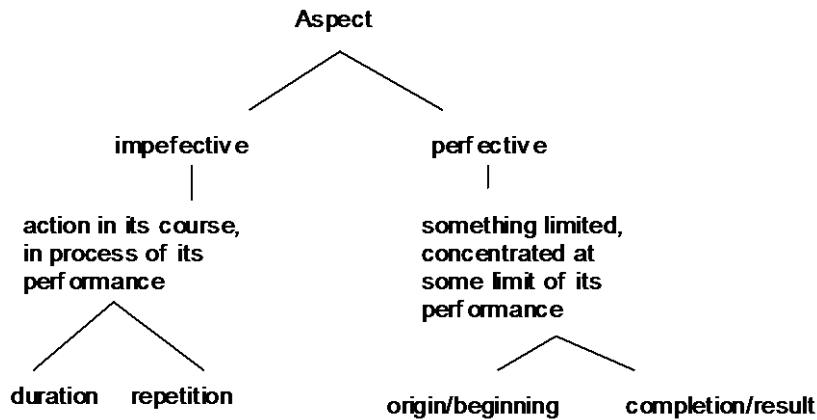


Figure 1. Russian meta-semantic divide

A debate on the inadequacy of Comrie's (1993) attempt to conflate aspect with aktionsart was pointed out by Bache. Bache (1985) sees the same problem in Lyons' work (1977) as well and argues that it is mandatory to distinguish the difference between aspect and aktionsart. I examine Comrie's standpoint with respect to Bache's allegation. In a footnote, Comrie points out the difference between aspect and aktionsart in linguistics:

... the distinction between aspect and aktionsart is drawn in at least the following two quite different ways. The first distinction is between aspect as grammaticalisation of the relevant semantic distinctions, while aktionsart represents lexicalisation of the distinctions, irrespective of how these distinctions are lexicalised; this use of aktionsart is similar to the notion of inherent meaning (related to the general semantic definition of aspect given above)...The second distinction, which is that used by most Slavists, and often by scholars in Slavonic countries writing on other languages, is between aspect as grammaticalisation of the semantic distinction, and aktionsart as lexicalisation of the distinction provided that the lexicalisation is by means of derivational morphology...In view of the confusion that can be caused by these two rather different senses of aktionsart, this term will not be used in the present book. (p. 7)

Contrary to Comrie (1993), Bache (1985) points out the difference between aspect and aktionsart. These two categories can be differentiated from a notional standpoint by ascribing separate sets of values to them respectively. Aktionsart can be defined in terms of "the type of situation expressed" whereas aspect can be understood in terms of "the speaker's view of the situation" (Bache, 1985, p. 94). I adopt the diagrammatic definition above as the general notion of Malay aspect. Aktionsart, on the other hand, is defined in the following section.

Aktionsart

According to Bache (1985, p. 11), aspect can be regarded as types of verbal meanings that are concerned specifically with “the manner in which an action or a situation is performed or takes place”. This is an interesting distinction, which detaches the mannerism of which a verb is carried out from the aspectuality i.e. the temporal constituency of the action. I adopt this division in the study of Malay verbal reduplication. On the one hand, Malay verbal aspect, similar to the Russian verbal counterpart, is defined generally into two categories, namely, perfective and imperfective. On the other, Malay aktionsart refers to the manner in which the verb is performed.

Both Malay aspect and aktionsart are regarded as a morphological category, although it is well understood that Malay aspect can be codified with syntactic specification such as the adverbial modification (McCoy, 1985). The second distinction with respect to aspect and aktionsart mentioned but disregarded in Comrie (1993) is now reiterated and subscribed as the operating notion for Malay verbal semantics: aspect is the grammaticalisation of the verbal semantic distinction and aktionsart is derivational lexicalisation of the distinction in question.

The core attribute in defining aktionsart, according to Bache (1985, p. 109) is “± actionality with respect to the phasal constituency of a situation”. This phasal constituency results in four binary oppositions of aktionsarten in language. They include complexity versus simplicity, punctuality versus duration, telicness versus homogeneity, and direction versus self-containment. The full configuration of the aktionsart chain can be represented by Bache's Meta-category of Aktionsart

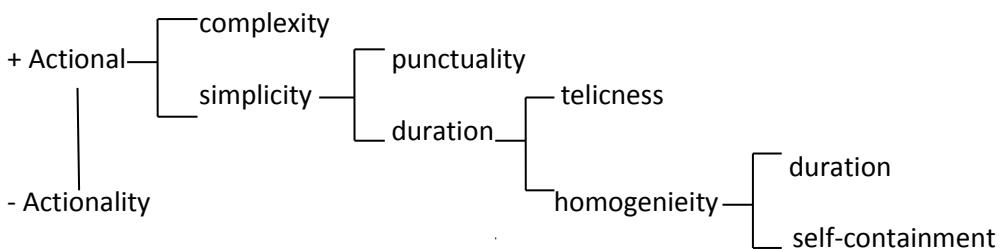


Figure 2. A meta-categorisation of Aktionsart

A Metacategory of Aktionsart and Aspect for Malay Verbs

At this point it is established that aktionsart and aspect are two separate semantic categories. The former concerns with the mannerism in which a verb is carried out, whereas the latter designates the profile of the verb either from internal or external viewpoints by the speakers. However, it is misleading to believe that the two categories are always exclusive of one another in the profiles of Malay verbs. The inter-categorical overlap of aspect and aktionsart is inevitable as the temporal profile of a verb underlies the manner in which the verb is performed by the agent or to the patient irrespective to the processual profile of the verb.

The confluence of aktionsart-aspect is accountable when the development of verbal process is placed in the cognitive model of energy flow. The prototypical procedural configuration of a verb is equated with the flow of energy from the canonical agent through an instrument to a patient. The semantic notion of patient is termed as victim in traditional Malay grammar. No matter in what manner the energy is unleashed and whether the process is profiled as a complete or partial trajectory of the energy flow, the verbal profile shall nevertheless be underlined by a temporal axis. Both the flow of energy in a particular manner and the existence of a temporal constituency within the energy flow constitute an overlap of aktionsart and aspect culminating to a fusion of aktionsart and aspect as one unitary category understood by some scholars such as Comrie (1993) and Lyons (1977) is not a surprise.

Even Bache (1985) who champions three distinct subcategories of tense, aktionsart and aspect to the verbal category, formulates a combined diagram of aktionsart and aspect for his analysis of Russian verbs. This discussion incorporates Bache's twinning of aktionsart and aspect as a possible alternative to the description of Malay prefixed and/or reduplicated verbs but maintains a distinguished categorisation of aspectuality as the grammaticalised distinction in the semantics of Malay verbs. Bache's interplay of aktionsart and aspectuality is formulated as follows:

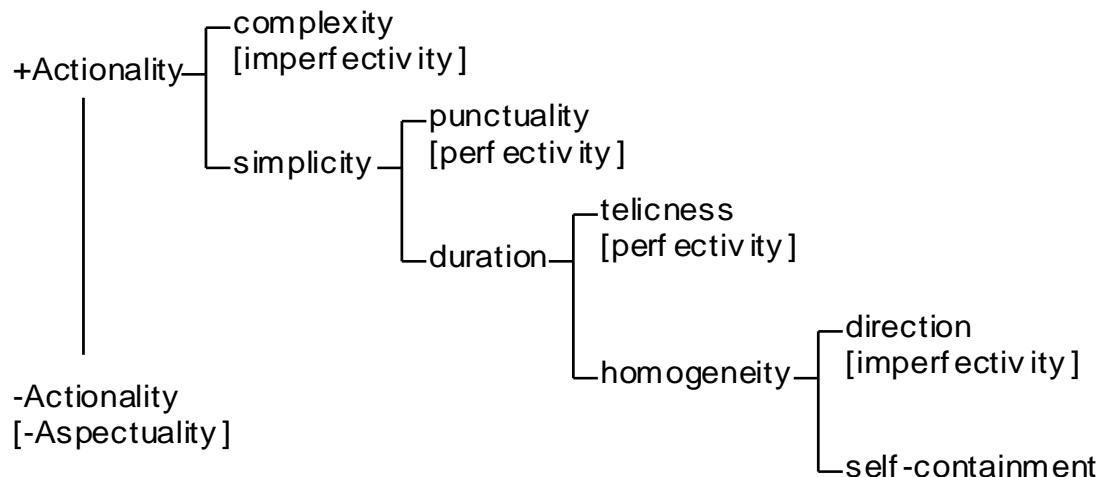


Figure 3. A semantic model combining aktionsart with aspect

With this enriched framework we can now classify the written forms of Malay verbs in general. The remainder of this article deals with verbal classification in terms of aktionsart and/or aspect with respect to prefixed verb and reduplicated verb forms respectively in written Malay. The prefixed forms of the Malay verbs are equated with the simple forms in English verbs and the Malay reduplicated verbs correspond to the progressive forms in English verbs.

Malay Aktionsart

Asmah Haji Omar (2009, p. 135) explains that Malay verbs are characterised by these affixes namely; “/me(N)-/¹, /ber-/; /ter-, /per-/; /di-/; /-kan/ and /-i/”, among others. Asmah’s explication clearly shows that she is referring to the written version of Malay as spoken Malay may be used without prefixation.

Malay verbs are mostly prefixed within a sentence. The salience of verbal prefixation can even be seen in reduplication, as bare verb stem reduplication is marginal compared to prefixed verb reduplication in Malay. This is contrary to nouns, which are reduplicated extensively in free forms. The significance of verbal prefixes necessitates a closer linguistic investigation. I examine the basic verb configurations in Malay morphology. Our focus is on the valence relations of four verbal prefixes in Malay namely /meN-/, /beR-/, /teR/, /di-/ in the composite structures of Malay verbs in written Malay. These prefixes are respectively known to be the active volitional, middle voice, stative and passive volitional markers for verbs in written Malay.

Verbal Prefixation, Valence and Its Reconfiguration

I supply two accounts of verbal prefixation from Sneddon (1996) and Benjamin (1993) repectively. The outlines of the meanings of the verbal prefixation in question are further employed in the establishing of grammatical valence of Malay composite structures within the asymmtery of stem-affix correspondence. Finally by using Cognitive Grammar’s (CG) valence explanation I attempt to reconfigure the categorisation of Malay verbal prefixes in Wee (1995).

verbal prefixation ala Sneddon.

In Sneddon (1996) /meN-/, /beR-/ and /di-/ are considered to be primary prefixes in Malay. They provide primary prefixation to verbs to derive primary verbal structures. All primary transitive verbs are prefixed with /meN-/ in the active voice and /di-/ in the passive voice. All primary intransitive verbs are prefixed with /beR-. A few intransitive verbs that are found to be marked by /meN-/ listed by Sneddon (1996, p. 65) include the following:

Table 5
Intransitive Malay verbs based on Sneddon (1996)

menangis (cry) meledak (explode) meluncur (slide) melompat (jump) mengunci (flee)	mendidih (boil) menyanyi (sing) menikah (marry) menyerah (surrender) menginap (spend the night)	melapor (report) mengeluh (complain) menyorok (hide) menelentang (lie on the back)
---	---	---

At this point /meN-/ is determined as the prototypical dependent structure in Malay verb morphology that marks active transitive action:

1. a. Abdullah membaca buku
Abdullah meN-read book
- b. Abdullah menangkap pencuri itu
Abdullah meN-catch the thief

The fact that it is also found marking a few intransitive verbs as shown above can be explained as a semantic extension from the prototypical [meN-] schema as the transitive marker in Malay. This is justified by the distributions of transitive marking from /meN-/ which outnumber the intransitive marking.

/beR-/ is ascertained as the prototypical intransitive component in a verb prefixation in a Malay verbal composite structure:

2. a. Dia bermain di tepi sungai
S/he ber-play at side river
S/he is playing by the river.
- b. Ali bergambar di sekolah
Ali ber-photo at school
Ali has his photo taken at school

/di-/ is established as the prototypical passive transitive component structure in the composite verbal structure in Malay:

3. a. Mereka dipukul oleh emak
They di-beat by mother
They were beaten by mother
- b. Kari dimasak dengan santan
Curry di-cook with coconut milk
The curry was cooked with coconut milk

The prefix /teR-/ is regarded as the secondary prefix providing secondary verbal prefixation. According to Teeuw (1959), there was no evidence of /teR-/ in Old Malay only /mam/, /ni/ and /mar/ which are regarded to be cognate with /meN-/, /di-/, and /beR-/. Malay verbs can inherit three different semantic markings from /teR-/:

4. Stative
- a. Sekolah saya terletak di tepi sungai
School I ter-locate at side river
My school is located at the river bank
5. Accidental
- a. Dia terambil buku saya

S/he ter-take book I
 S/he has accidentally taken my book

6. Abilitative

- a. Dia tidak termakan nasi itu
 S/he NEG ter-eat rice ART
 S/he could not finish eating the rice

According to Sneddon (1996) all stative ter-verbs correspond to basic passive verbs which describe the state results, all accidental ter-verbs can be transitive passive or intransitive, and all abilitative ter- verbs are transitive passive.

Malay verbal prefixation ala Benjamin.

Benjamin (1993) has classified the first /meN-/ to be marking active voice, the second /ber-/ marking middle voice, the last /di/ for marking passive voice. Benjamin (1993, p. 356) explains that “the orientation markers are attached to the predication verb-stem; the subject orientation markers are prefixed and the object (i.e. predicate-complement-) markers are suffixed”. This point is best demonstrated by his configuration of these prefixes in a Standard Malay syntactic schema (I have excluded /per-/ from Benjamin’s schema):

PREDICATE			
active me-		-kan	“affected”
SUBJECT	middle ber-	VERB	Compliment
	passive di-		-i “domain”

I leave out Benjamin’s anthropological perspective on transitivity and focus on his view on /ber-/. Benjamin finds notions like “intransitive” and “object-incorporating” unsatisfactory to describe the function of /ber-/. He prefers the notion of “centripetal”, or the notion of “internal”. /ber-/ is said to have the valency reducing properties, which could be attributed to grammatical subject, which is psychosocially divided. Benjamin illustrates that the notion of psychosocial division as follows (1993, p. 375):

“saya bercukur” (I shave myself)

The subject is simultaneously the agent and patient hence the source and goal of its own action. The same reflexive function is attributed to sentences like:

saya bertopi (I wear a hat)
saya berkeretapi (I ride in a train)

In habitual predication like:

Dia bertenun (S/he is weaving)

The subject is said to be divided temporally. In inalienability like /berbapa/ (to have as father) /ber-/ is further equated to be the Malay middle voice occupying the ground between active and passive.

Benjamin (1993) also points out that /teR-/ cancels the sense of in progress and designates the perfected-state meaning. He doubts the various functions of /teR-/ which include unintentional active, unintentional passive, perfective, abilitative, unintentional volitive as outlined by Abdullah Hassan (1982). The non-intentional meaning of this prefix is said to reflect the Malay ethos of subsuming to the almighty, which is consonant with Winstedt's (1957) point that the non-agentive meaning is the basic meaning.

Malay Cognitive Verbal Frames

In the probing of Malay verbal composite structures within the framework of cognitive grammar, the syntagmatic relationship between a prefix and the verb base is translated into the valence relation between a dependent structure (prefix) and a content unit (verb). The prefixes or dependent structures form a symbolic asymmetrical valence to the content verbs or autonomous structures in the sense that the conceptually dependent structure pre-supposes the autonomous structure as part of its internal structure (Langacker 1990, p. 122). The internal properties of a dependent structure are integrated to the autonomous structure as an elaboration site (e-site).

The asymmetry can be taken to be a “spike-hole” metaphor. The dependent structures /meN-/, /di-/, /ber-/, /ter-/ provide the “holes” to be filled by the “spikes” of content verbs (Tuggy, 1992). The function of each prefix is to determine the profile of the content verb it depends on. The verbal composite structures are related with Croft’s (1990) prototypical event views namely causative, inchoative and stative. The event structures are symbolised schematically in these verbal prefixes.

I identify valence of each Malay prefix. The Malay verb, *sell* /jual/ is a conceptually autonomous structure which is also regarded as an un-analisable unit in cognitive grammar. It can integrate symbolically with the dependent structure of Malay a prefix /meN-/ to form a composite structure:

[[MEN]-[JUAL]]/[[menjual]]

The prefix is a dependent structure, which becomes the profile determinant of the composite structure as it provides the e-site to be elaborated by the internal structure of the content verb. The same symbolic integration applies with prefixes /ber-/, /ter-/ and /di-/:

[[BER]-[JUAL]]/[[berjual]]
[[TER]-[JUAL]]/[[terjual]]
[[DI]-[JUAL]]/[[dijual]]

All the prefixes are dependent on the content verb /jual/ as they are presupposed to be part of the content verb as their internal structures. Some structures of each prefix correspond to the autonomous verb structure as a whole and exist in a schematic relation to the content verb. The content verb /jual/ elaborates the content of each e-site (prefix) respectively specifying in greater detail the meaning of each prefix which remains schematic in its unintegrated (free) form (schema in cognitive grammar is equated with rules). The elaboration of the e-site of a dependent structure by the autonomous structure constitutes a grammatical valence in cognitive grammar.

This leaves us to ascertain the semantic schemas of the verbal prefixes, /meN-/, /ber-/, /ter-/, /di-/. I adopt Croft's (1990) classification of event types to categories Malay verbs and to account for the various functions of verbal prefixation in Malay. Cross-linguistically, verbs can be classified into three event types namely the causative, inchoactive and stative (Croft 1990). Another important point made by Croft is the capability of languages in the world to coerce a verb root into one of the three event types by means of ancillary morpho-syntax which he calls conversion.

The grammatical process of the morphology conversion includes causativising, detransitivising, passiving and stativising. All these conversions can be seen as correspondences within grammatical valence relations between the Malay dependent structures /meN-/, /beR-/, /teR-/, /di-/ and the autonomous structures of various content verbs. In other words, verb prefixation in Malay morphology has valence significance in the identification of various event types. This conceptualisation of event structures become the categorising basis of various Malay verb meanings within a clause.

Different prefix profiles a particular manner of action path or energy flow with respect to trajector and landmark alignment. The prefix foreshadows the construal of an event. The multifarious but regular patterns of Malay verbal construals portended by the prefixes in a series of valencies manifest the ability of human cognition to perceive, structure and construe the motion verbs in Malay and other languages in alternate prototypical configuration. Malay verbal prefixes profile these basic meanings:

/meN-/ is the prefix prototype for causative events: transitivising

/ber-/ is the prefix prototype for inchoactive events: inchoating

/ter-/ is the prefix prototype for stative events: stativising

/di-/ is the prefix prototype for passived causative events: passiving

The above patterns are by no means absolute. In cognitive grammar as any grammatical unit is capable of undergoing semantic extension within a network of schemas. Schemas, according to Langacker (1990, p. 113) are "abstract in relation to content units or actual expression...a schema can differ from instantiating content

structures only in degree of specificity, and can never be substantially different in kind". Furthermore,

... schema are more closely analogous to rules and grammatical classes than to deep structures; they bear a relation to their instantiations that can be considered PARADIGMATIC. A schema captures a generalization and categorizes a series of content structures which are parallel in formation; it does not relate one content structure to another, except in the sense of expressing their similarities. (Langacker: 1990, p. 114)

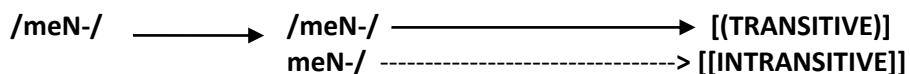
A schema in cognitive grammar embodies the generalisation, which is extractable from an array of content units and the grammar of a language is conceived in cognitive grammar as a structured inventory of conventional linguistic units, which involves the co-existence of schematic and content units. The latter elaborate the former in an interactive relation (Langacker 1990, pp. 103-104). The Malay verbal prefixes are schemas in terms of cognitive grammar. Each prefix is a dependent schematic unit, which provides an elaboration site to a content verb. The semantic extensibility of a schema integrates the additional senses of a prefix as semantic variants into the semantic network.

From the four patterns of Malay prefixes, /di-/ can be safely ascertained as the schema of causative event which profiles the patient in the construal of the event. All verbal component structures which take /di-/ as its e-site are passive constructions profiling the patient of a clause as its trajector. This is equivalent to the second variant [Perf₂] of English passive in Langacker's (1990, pp. 130-131) analysis.

Table 6
Passive constructions in Malay

a. Ali dipukul oleh emak	b. Air kelapa dijual setiap petang
Ali di-hit by mother	water coconut di-sell every evening
Patient di-V Actor	Coconut water is sold every evening
	Patient (Object) di-V Complement

/meN-/² is a causative schema in verbal prefixation with a semantic extension as intransitive marker for certain idiomatic verbal component structures as listed in Table 5 following Sneddon (1996).



The first schematic meaning is represented in a full arrow to illustrate its prototype status as a meaning elaboration. The prototype meaning is given the parenthesis as the semantic takes on indefinite morpho-syntax conversion, which naturally is a novel schematicity. The second schematic meaning is represented by a broken arrow as intransitivity is not the prototypical function of /meN-/ in Malay. The non-

prototypical meaning is represented in square brackets because each verbal component structure is a unit, which is learned and mastered by the Malay speakers as a convention in Malay.

It is plausible for /meN-/ with non-prototypical meaning as an intransitive schema. Taylor (1995) has pointed out the complexity of prototype effect which could lend support to explain the duality of grammatical role of /meN-/ hence the non-prototypical role for /meN-/ as profile determinant of intransitive verbs. They are explained as the conventional units in cognitive grammar. These intransitive meN-verbs are manipulated as “pre-packaged verbal composite structures” Malay speakers without attending specifically to its internal parts (Langacker 1990, p. 103).

Prototypical verbal prefixation of /meN-/ [(TRANSITIVE)]

Emak memukul Ali
mother meN-hit Ali
Actor meN-V patient

Ali menjual air kelapa setiap petang
Ali meN-sell water coconut every evening
Actor meN-V Patient Complement

Non-prototypical verbal prefixation of /meN-/ [[INTRANSITIVE]]

Air sudah mendidih
water already boiled
Pat aspect meN-boil

Ali menangis di universiti
Ali cried at university
Actor meN-cry PREP. LOC

/beR-/ is a middle voice marker in Malay (Benjamin, 1993). The schematic meaning of this prefix is inchoative. Many researchers found difficulty in assigning the exact meaning to it other than pointing to the fact that the prefix makes a well-formed verb composite (cf. Sneddon 1996). However, others (for example, Benjamin, 1993) have also identified the reflexive meaning of this prefix as in these examples:

Dia bercukur sendiri (He shaves himself)
Saya menjahit sendiri (I sew for myself)
Aku bernyanyi sendiri menghibur hati (I sing myself to please my (own) heart)

Following Benjamin (1993), I include habitual into the inchoative meaning of the prefix. The possessive meaning is not our concern as the focus is on verbal prefixation rather than nominal (Sew, 2011). Reflexive is taken as the prototypical meaning whereas habitual is the extension. The act of brushing one's teeth, for example, illustrates that one is always brushing for oneself and it becomes a

habitual process through repetition. Habitual is secondarily cultivated whereas reflexive is the inherent meaning of the action marked with /beR-/. The schema of the prefix /beR-/ is:

/beR-/ —————→ [INCHOATIVE-REFLEXIVE] -----> [INCHOATIVE-HABITUAL]

/teR-/ is the most polysemous of the four verbal Malay prefixes. Wouk (1980, pp. 86-87) singles nonintentionality out as the prototypical meaning for /teR-/ and claims that “the agent of a *ter*-verb is not responsible for the experience in the causal-event”. In cognitive grammar’s terms, the trajector of a clause elaborated by the composite verbal structure which has /teR-/ as its profile determinant is not responsible for the experience of the landmark. If we follow the prototype events outlined by Croft (1990) the problem with the polysemous /teR-/ is resolved as it is relegated to be a prototypical stative marker in verbal prefixation.

This prefix profiles the final state of the process which in turn equates it with imperfective. In its prototypical meaning as a schematic stative dependent structure, it profiles a complex atemporal relation rather than a process. This semantic is equivalent to the first variant of English passive [PERF₁] (Langacker, 1990).

The imperfective state could then be construed into various perfective interpretations as accidental and abilitative. The construal of the former is by foregrounding the landmark whereas the construal of the latter is by foregrounding the trajector which is also the actor (Sew, 1999).

/teR-/ —————→ [STATIVE]
————→ [TRANSITIVE ACCIDENTAL]
————→ [TRANSITIVE ABILITATITATIVE]

Pintu itu terbuka [**Stative**]

Door that ter-open

That door is opened

Dia terjatuh semalam [**ACCIDENTAL**]

S/he ter-fall last night

She fell down last night

Ali tidak terangkat batu itu. [**ABILITATIVE**]

Ali NEG ter-lift stone that

Ali could not lift that stone

Wee's Reconfiguration of Verbal Prefixation in Malay

Wee (1995) re-examines the paradigmatic set of voice markers in /meN-/, /beR-/, /di-/, /teR-/ and come to the conclusion that /meN/ is volitionally unspecified whereas /beR-/ is volitional and /teR-/ is non-volitional. The reconfigured Verbal Paradigm in Malay is:

Table 7

Malay verbal paradigm based on the analysis in Wee (1995)

Vol []	Vol [+]	Vol [-]
meN-: active	beR-: active	ter-: active
di-: passive	beR-: passive	ter-: passive

Wee's (1995) argument is not without problem. The fact that /beR-/ is a middle voice marker is ignored and it is given both active and passive voice specifications. He ignores the fact that /meN-/ is traditionally understood as marking volitional. His argument that /meN-/ does not specify volitionality is based on the fact that a meN-verb in Malay sentences can co-occur with either an adverbial of intentionality or unintentionality, as shown in his examples:

Ali meN-pukul John dengan sengaja
Ali meN-hit John with intention

Ali meN-pukul John dengan tidak sengaja
Ali meN-hit John with NEG intention

The second sentence suggests a conflict between the verb valence and the unintentional adverbial. This is due to the fact that /meN-/ is a volitional marker, a point which is already made clear by Benjamin (1993). In re-examining their work, Wee (1995) first poses the question as to why we cannot have the composite structure of *meN-ter Verb. This is simply due to the fact that the two prefixes conflict with each other in terms of volitionality where meN- is volitional and ter- is non-volitional hence this question is a nonissue.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the problem of active, or passive marking in Malay prefix is explicable with the figure and ground asymmetry in cognitive grammar. A passive clause is a patient profiled clause and an active clause is an agent profiled clause. The problem of volitionality is solved by adopting Croft's (1990) event views. Causative and inchoative is volitional whereas stative event is non-volitional. The fact that /meN-/ is a causative schema renders it to be volitional. The same could be said for /beR-/, the inchoative schema. /teR-/ is a stative schema and consequently non-volitional. The non-volitionality of /teR-/ is considered to concur with the meaning of non-intentionality. The cognitive configurations of Malay Verbal Prefix are as follows:

Table 8

A semantic schema of Malay verbal prefixes

Causative Schema	Inchoative Schema	Stative Schema
meN- di-	beR-	teR-

The trajector profiled by /meN-/ is always an agent within a prototypical causative event in Malay whereas the trajector in the profiled by /di-/ is always the patient within a prototypical causative event in Malay.

Notes

¹ I do not discuss the ditransitive of /meN-/ as it involves the suffix /-kan/. The reader is referred to (Bambang Kaswanti Purwo 1995) for a discussion based on functional grammar. Ong (2009) offers a recent study on ditransitive and transitive Malay verbs based on learners' grammar.

² For ease of symbolic representation and cognitive salient, I choose /meN-/ as the prototypical unit compared to /meNG-/ and /me(˜)-/ which are both less activated symbolically in written form hence the latter two may be symbolically more novel. Although /meN-/ is the more conventionalised symbolic unit, Mintz (1994) has chosen /meng-/ as the prefix prototype. Similarly, based on Malay data, Yeoh (1988) offers a distributive explication in making a case for /meng-/ as a more basic morphemic segment compared to /meN-/.

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ENGLISH REMEDIAL INSTRUCTION TO ENHANCE LOW-ACHIEVING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY

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Abstract

This study examines the extent to which using an English Remedial Instruction Course enhances the vocabulary of Form 3 Malaysian students at a rural school in Sarawak, Malaysia. The research questions addressed were: (1) What are the teachers' beliefs, assumptions and knowledge (BAK) in regards to teaching remedial students?; (2) Is there a significant difference in vocabulary competency between pre- and post-test mean score for those who underwent the English remedial instruction course in an ESL classroom and the control group?; and (3) What are the students' feedback regarding the use of remedial instruction in their ESL classroom? The vocabulary chosen for the study was taken from the Ministry of Education Malaysia Form 3 English Textbook Word List, mostly consisting of the common words used in the students' daily lives. An 8-week remedial instruction course which employed a variety of teaching theory-based activities was designed as the intervention process for the study. Thirty students (experimental group) were chosen from an English language Form 3 low-achieving class to undergo the course while another 30 students (controlled group) underwent the traditional chalk-and-talk and memorisation learning method. Pre-test and post-test statistical results of the students showed there were significant differences using Remedial Instruction enhance the learners' vocabulary. Learners' perceptions regarding the English Remedial Instruction course yielded positive responses as gathered through the feedback survey. Educational policy makers could thus improvise workshops and seminars based on these data-proven remedial instruction activities.

Keywords: English, remedial, instruction, vocabulary, beliefs, assumptions and knowledge

Introduction

According to McKay (2009), English language is now a global lingua franca. Possessing adequate proficiency in English is not only a basic requirement to secure careers or job promotions, it also enables an individual to obtain the latest

knowledge and expand horizons. The importance of English has received great attention from the government of Malaysia and a variety of programmes have been carried out to enhance students' English proficiency, especially secondary school students. One of the main goals in the "Malaysia Education Blueprint (2013-2025)" issued by the Ministry of Education is to equip our students holistically to allow them to succeed in the 21st century, with all of the opportunities and challenges that this new era presents (Ministry of Education, 2012, p. 8). According to the prime minister of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, "it is our nation's target to rise from the bottom-third to the top-third of the countries in the international assessments in PISA and TIMSS in 15 years" (Mininstry of Education, 2012, p.9). The deputy Education Minister P. Kamalanathan stated that the government plans to make English a compulsory subject to pass in the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) examinations in 2016 (Rozana, 2015).

Therefore, heightening students' motivation to learn English is a great challenge to most English teachers, especially those serving in rural schools of Sarawak, Malaysia. This is because the majority of the students in these rural schools come from longhouses, where the exposure to English language is limited.

Background of Study

In Malaysia, English is an important language and it is recognised as a second language in the country. Ibrahim and Mat Saman (2010) stated that English has been widely utilised as a means of interaction in various fields particularly education. The challenges that second language learners face in their lower secondary school years and upon entering the upper form are enormous, specifically when the language of instruction is not their first language. The vocabulary competency, in particular, represents a main concern for many low-achieving students who are expected to achieve the minimal Band 1 of the Form 3 English Language School Based Assessment. In a survey of 100 teachers in Malaysia, there appeared to be general consensus that the majority of low-achieving students lack interest in learning and they do not understand what is being taught. These Form 3 low-achieving students have a limited range of vocabulary; thus their motivation to learn is lower. Therefore, the probability of passing the PT3 seems to be very low, which would reflect negatively on the school's overall English subject academic performance and this causes great anxiety to the low-achieving students. This study serves to showcase the potential positive impacts of changing teaching methodologies to enhance students' vocabulary competency.

The Remedial Education Program is an instructional program designed for children who have identified deficiencies in reading, writing and mathematics (Richards, 2015). Remedial Instruction equips teachers with in-demand skills and addresses a very deep need within our education system. The remedial instruction activities are simple, yet significant and do not require an excessive amount of preparation. Furthermore, the approaches, pedagogies and activities that are related to remedial instruction are suitable for the level of the remedial students. Among the teaching theories incorporated in remedial instruction are Stephen Krashen's (1989) Affective Filter Hypothesis, Howard Gardner's (2011) Multiple

Intelligence, Total Physical Response (Asher, 1969), Task-Based Approach (Ellis, 2004) and Language Experience Approach (Allen, 1970). Among the more distinct Multiple Intelligences incorporated in the remedial instruction course are interpersonal, musical and bodily kinesthetic skills. As for Task-Based Approach, students are grouped in the four to carry out most of tasks in the remedial instruction course. Each member will have a role, be it the scripter or the leader. Teacher brings students out of the classroom to experience the fun of learning English through the Language Experience Approach. Students are able to relate their daily occurrence to English language. The main motivation of this research is to investigate the effectiveness of the remedial activities, learning material and worksheet used during the remedial instruction course.

Purpose of Study

As discussed earlier, the low-achieving students of a rural secondary school in Sarawak face many vocabulary challenges in the usual one-size-fits-all learning environment. With the abundance of information and educational methodologies available, adapting the methods of teaching is appropriate since remedial instruction allows more individualised and modeled learning. The introduction of the English Remedial Instruction initiated by Malaysian English Language Teaching Centre is part of the initiative by Professional Learning Community under the Malaysia Education Blueprint (2013-2025). The remedial instruction course aims to transform the learning experience of remedial students and enable them to have a sense of achievement while allowing these learners freedom in relation to time and content. It is believed to empower remedial students with the motivation and vocabulary competency needed to enrich their learning experience. The remedial instruction does not aim to replace existing student-centered methods. It, however, attempts to provide English language teachers with an alternative approach to teaching English vocabulary in ESL classrooms. It aims at heightening the motivation of low-achieving learners and further engage these learners in the remedial instruction activities, thus fostering more learner autonomy.

The objective of the research is to determine the effectiveness of using RI to enhance low-achieving students' vocabulary. Based on the objective of this study, three research questions are addressed:

- 1) What are the teachers' beliefs, assumptions and knowledge (BAK) in regards to teaching remedial students?
- 2) Is there a significant difference in vocabulary competency between pre- and post-test mean score for those who underwent the English remedial instruction course in an ESL classroom and the control group?
- 3) What are the students' feedback regarding the use of remedial instruction in their ESL classroom?

Methodology

The participants in this study consisted of two categories, 100 teachers serving in Malaysia and 60 Form 3 remedial students (24 male and 36 female) from a rural secondary public school which is only accessible via a 3-hour express boat ride in Sarawak. Almost half (49%) of the teachers had three to 10 years of teaching experience.

For the first research question, “What are the teachers’ beliefs, assumptions and knowledge (BAK) in regards to teaching remedial students?”, an online survey consisting 10 questions (refer to Appendix A) were sent to teachers in Malaysia via the social media, Facebook. The Survey Monkey (SM) software was used to design the online survey and the data gathered were analyzed in the form of graphs and statistics.

To answer the second research question, “Is there a significant difference in vocabulary competency between pretest and posttest mean score for those who underwent the English remedial instruction course in an ESL classroom and the control group?”, 30 of the 60 students were selected as the experimental group where they were exposed to Remedial Instructions course for eight weeks. The other 30 students were the control group who learned vocabulary through the traditional method of chalk-and-talk. An English remedial instruction course was adapted (see Appendix B) to suit the learners’ needs by incorporating theories like Multiple Intelligences, Affective Filter Hypothesis, Task Based Approach, Total Physical Response and Language Experience Approach. The focus was on improving students’ competency in vocabulary. Pre-tests and post-tests (see Appendix C) on vocabulary were given and the same sets of questions were used in order to find out the improvement of students’ performance. The vocabulary test was pilot tested on 15 students for validity and reliability purposes and minor modifications were made before allowing the control and experimental groups to sit for the test.

For the experimental group, students underwent the 8-week remedial instruction course three days a week, 70 minutes for two days and 35 minutes for the other day. The total instruction time was 20 hours and 40 minutes. The objectives, instructions to carry out the lessons, and suggested list of vocabulary were stated in the remedial instruction course outline.

For the third research question, “What are the students’ feedback regarding the use of Remedial Instruction in their ESL classroom?” a questionnaire entitled ‘Teachers’ Beliefs towards Teaching Low-achieving Students’ was formulated. The questionnaire consisted of 10 questions measured on a five point Likert-type Scale (see Appendix D) were distributed to the experimental group to explore the effectiveness of the remedial instruction course. The online questionnaire was pilot tested on 15 teachers from Kapit district before it was used for the actual study. 100 teachers in Malaysia voluntarily participated in this online survey. There were more female respondents (65.31%) than male respondents (34.69%).

This research was a single-phase, 8-week study, employing quantitative methods. A mix-typed survey instrument was used to analyse the teachers’ beliefs, assumptions and knowledge towards teaching low-achieving students and a pre-

post vocabulary test was carried out for the student-participants, followed with a Likert-type scale survey for the students' feedback.

Results and Discussion

Teachers' Beliefs, Assumptions and Knowledge in regards to Teaching Remedial Students

Based on Table 1, 74 respondents felt that teaching low-achieving students was challenging while 16 respondents felt that teaching this target group was enjoyable. Four respondents did not have any particular feelings towards teaching remedial students whereas the remaining six respondents differed in opinions. Among the six responses, three teachers expressed negative feelings on teaching low-achieving students. Some of the words they used were "frustrating", "stressful" and "challenging and heart-breaking" while the other two stated positively that it was "rewarding" and "enjoyable and challenging". The 6th teacher was neutral, stating "depend on the (students') discipline too".

Table 1
Percentage of responses with highest percentage for teachers' beliefs, assumptions and knowledge

Item	Aspects of beliefs, assumptions and knowledge	Responses with highest percentage	Percentage (%)
1	Feelings of teaching low-achieving students	Challenging	74.00
2	Challenges faced in teaching low-achieving students	Students are not interested in learning	79.00
3	Belief that learning should be fun	Strongly agree	56.00
4	Belief that learners have different learning styles	Strongly agree	54.00
5	Belief that learning should be:	learner centered	75.00
6	Belief that standardized tests are:	doing more good than harm	54.08
7	Belief on teachers' patience and students' motivation improve academic performance	Yes	79.80

In Item 2, respondents were given a choice to tick more than an answer. The biggest challenge faced by teachers in teaching low-achieving students was that students were not interested in learning, followed by students did not understand what was being taught. The other challenges faced were insufficient experience to

attract students' attention in class (37%), insufficient knowledge to prepare suitable teaching materials (28%), and insufficient time to prepare teaching materials (25%). On the other hand, 7% of the respondents did not feel challenged in teaching low-achieving students. The other 11 responses were as follows:

1. "Not enough time to deal with them (no streaming), they need perhaps "one-to-four" kind of attention."
2. "No self-motivation in learning. No basic foundation. Do not want to try."
3. "Students are all in different proficiency level."
4. "They do not feel that learning in school is useful for them."
5. "A big gap of proficiency level among the low achievers."
6. "Parents don't really care about education of their children."
7. "Students low motivation and aspiration to study."
8. "Too lazy."
9. "Teachers don't know the right methods to motivate students who have low self-esteem."
10. "Too burden with other workload such as disciplinary work."
11. "The only aim for them (students) is getting married."

The results for Item 3 showed that most of the respondents agreed that learning should be fun; 56 respondents chose "strongly agree" and 33 respondents chose "agree" whereas 82 participants viewed learning as fun. Four respondents remained neutral and the remaining 14 respondents disagreed that learning is fun.

For Item 4, 93 respondents agreed that learners had different learning styles. Nonetheless, there are 7 respondents who strongly disagreed with this statement.

It was observed for Item 5, 75 respondents believed that teaching should be learner-centered while five respondents held the belief that teaching should be teacher-centered. On the other hand, the remaining 20 respondents believed that teaching should be a mixture of both teacher- and student-centered approaches.

For Item 6, the teachers were divided in their beliefs on whether standardised tests were doing more harm than good (45.92%). Over half of the teachers believed otherwise (54.08%). Two respondents skipped this question.

For Question 7, 79.80% of 100 respondents agreed that as long as teachers were patient and students were motivated to study, these low-achieving students would improve academically. Nonetheless, there were 19.19% of the respondents who were half-hearted and 1.01% chose a definite "no". One participant did not answer this question.

The results on teachers' beliefs, assumptions and knowledge showed that a majority of the teachers are hopeful that low-achieving students can improve academically through remedial instruction. This is supported by Taylor (1992) who emphasised Language Experience Approach can help literacy learners such as remedial students to relate their experience to a teacher or aide, who can help to transcribe them. Remedial students will learn more effectively once their affective filters are lowered as they enjoy the activities that are achievable for them. It is the

sense of achievement in the students that will indirectly motivate teachers to prepare more task-based and learner-centered activities.

From the results obtained from the online surveys with teachers, it is possible to deduce that low-achieving students are equally important and should be not sidelined by teachers. Teachers play an important role in exploring various effective methodologies in engaging this group of learners in the classroom. Many teachers, especially the new and young teachers find teaching remedial students a great challenge and frustrating as they lack the patience and experience in teaching low-achieving students. This could be supported by Gardner's (2011) Multiple Intelligences theory in which every individual has their strength in different areas. As long as teachers can identify their students' strength, they can prepare lessons or activities which are engaging and effective for the low-achieving students. Van Uden, Ritzen and Pieters (2013) stated that student engagement is an important condition for positive outcomes at school. Van Uden et al's survey in Netherlands showed that teachers who rated themselves higher on self-efficacy, interpersonal teacher behavior and importance of pedagogical and didactic competence perceived their students as more engaged in learning.

Comparison Between the Pre- and Post-test Mean Scores of the Control and Experimental Groups of Students

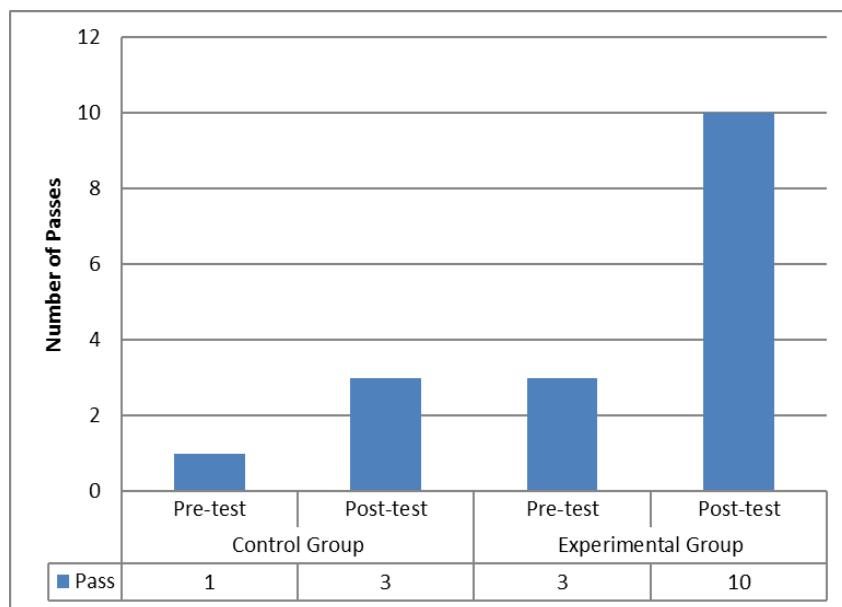


Figure 1. Comparison between students who passed the pre-test and post-test for the control and experimental group

The passing marks were set at 50%. Based on Figure 1, there are more improvements in the post-tests as compared to their pre-tests for both control and experimental groups. One candidate passed in the pre-test for control group while there are three passes for the experimental group. In the post-test for the control

group, three students from the control group passed but 10 from the experimental group passed. This shows that the treatment of remedial instruction is effective for the experimental group.

The findings of this study are compatible with the theoretical assumptions of cognitive language learning and the role of Task Based Language Learning in Second Language Acquisition (Saville-Troike, 2012). After analysing the 8-weeks remedial instruction vocabulary pre-test and post-test results, it is clear that the treatment performed better than the control group. The remedial instruction activities were engaging as every student in the class were involved in all the activities carried out. Students in the treatment group had to concentrate throughout the course as they could be randomly chosen by the teacher to answer questions. Furthermore, they would not want to disappoint their team members as group competitions encouraged positive competitions. In addition, the style of teaching based on RI encouraged the students to ask questions when they encountered difficulties or doubts in understanding the new vocabulary.

As stated in the research of Butler (2011), students learned most effectively when they were taught in a communicative setting. The improvement in the statistical results showed that remedial instruction, which was especially tailored for these remedial students, worked successfully for them as they felt a sense of achievement when they were able to complete a simple task which was within their capability. Hands-on activities were proven to be engaging as these weak learners had short attention span. Continual exposure which tapped their other multiple intelligences, such as kinesthetic intelligences, interpersonally intelligences and spatial-visual intelligences successfully attracted their interest in learning English. These arguments could be supported by Tomlinson (2011) and Gardner (2011) whose theories yielded positive results in incorporating task-based approach and tapping to students' multiple intelligences to enhance students' learning process. As emphasized in Krashen's (1989) Affective Filter hypothesis, when students' affective filters are lowered, learning takes place more easily.

Experimental Group's Feedback on the Use of Remedial Instruction

The survey results in Table 2 indicated that students showed positive responses with regards to the use of remedial instruction to enhance their vocabulary competence.

Based on Table 2, the activities that students liked in descending order of preference are games (86.7%), acting and hands-on activities (80%), pictures labelling (73.4%), alphabets-stringing (66.7%), flash cards (63.3%), word-listing (60%) and songs (46.7%). The students did not like learning words using newspaper articles (40.1%). Finally, since the class has a weak command of vocabulary and presumably also grammar, only 36.7% admitted that they could construct meaningful sentences. Thus, teachers can adopt the effective remedial instruction activities such as bingo and paper-scissor-stone games for their students as games and hands-on activities are perceived as more effective by the students.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that the low-achieving students learnt best when their affective filters were lowered. Without fear but eagerness in attempting more remedial instruction activities, these participants had overcome

their ESL barrier and lowered their guard to allow learning to take place. Therefore, the data collected from the participants' feedback supported (1989) Affective Filter theory.

Table 2
Experimental group's feedback on the use of remedial instruction

ITEMS	SCALE	1	2	3	4	5
		Strongly agree	agree	neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	I learn new words through pictures labeling.	26.7	46.7	16.7	6.6	3.3
2	I learn new words through songs.	26.7	20.0	40.0	6.7	6.7
3	I enjoy learning new words by acting them out.	33.3	46.7	6.7	10.0	3.3
4	I enjoy learning new words through flash cards.	26.6	36.7	30.0	6.7	0
5	I remember the new words through newspaper articles.	13.3	26.8	13.3	43.3	3.3
6	I remember the new words through hands-on activities.	33.3	46.7	3.3	6.7	10.0
7	I can list the new words with other words that are related to them.	16.7	43.3	23.3	10.0	6.7
8	I can form new words from a string of alphabets.	20.0	46.7	23.3	6.7	3.3
9	I can use new words to form meaningful sentences.	6.7	30.0	43.3	16.7	3.3
10	I find learning new words fun and engaging through using games.	73.4	13.3	10.0	0	3.3

Constructing meaningful sentences and reading newspaper articles were least favored by the participants because those tasks were deemed more daunting as compared to fun-filled tasks like singing songs and playing games. This argument was supported by Tomlinson (2011) who highlighted the advantages of task-based

approach in allowing learners to experience the language in ways used in the “real world” outside the classroom. As for acting out which was a form of Total Physical Response, Bowen (2013) stated that it is a teaching approach which is based, first and foremost, on listening and is linked to physical actions which are designed to reinforce comprehension of particular basic items. Therefore, when the low-achieving students could achieve the Task-Based Approach and Total Physical Response activities, they felt a sense of achievement and this eventually led them to lower down their affective filters. As proven by researchers on vocabulary learning by EFL secondary school learners, games are advantageous and effective in learning vocabulary (Aslanabadi, 2013). Thus, vocabulary games promote real world context into the ESL classroom, and this enhance the low-achieving students’ vocabulary in a flexible and communicative way.

From the findings in the participants’ feedback regarding the remedial instruction course, it could be inferred that there are some potential weaknesses inherent in it. Firstly, from a practical point of view, it is highly unlikely that even the most skilled and inventive teacher could sustain having lessons involving instructions, physical responses and outdoor experiences for more than a few lessons before the activity becomes repetitious for the learners, although the use of games could provide a range of contexts for practicing a wider range of lexis. Secondly, it is fairly difficult to manage the class once they are outside of the classroom, so the language input is basically restricted to those who stick close to the teacher. Thirdly, the relevance of some of the language used in remedial instruction activities to real-world learner needs is questionable. Finally, moving from remedial instruction games such as “Rock-Paper-Scissor” might be workable in a small group of remedial learners but it would appear to be problematic when applied to a class of 30 students, for example.

In defense of the remedial instruction course, however, it should be emphasised that it was never intended by Malaysia Ministry of Education that remedial instructions should extend beyond remedial students. In addition, a course designed around remedial instruction principles would not be expected to follow this remedial instruction course exclusively, and the researcher herself suggested that remedial instruction should be used in association with other methods and techniques. Short RI activities, used judiciously and integrated with other activities can be both motivating and linguistically purposeful. Careful choice of useful and communicative language at beginner level can make remedial instruction activities entirely valid. In terms of the theoretical basis for the approach, the idea of utilising the most effective activity that works for these remedial students resembles elements of Krashen’s (1989) Natural Approach. Many learners respond well to kinesthetic activities and they can genuinely serve as a memory aid (Bowen, 2013). A lot of classroom warmers and games are based, consciously or unconsciously, on Task-Based Approach, Total Physical Response, and Language Experience Approach.

Based on the findings from students’ responses on the questionnaire, it was found that a considerable number of participants felt more motivated because they experienced a greater sense of achievement and confidence during their English lessons. Learner autonomy is best identified in students in their heightened confidence and active classroom participation. This finding was not reflected only

through the questionnaire but also through their improved results, and it is found to be consistent with Holec (1981) and Smith (1995) who place learners in the centre of their learning, which is enhanced by the English remedial instruction. Past research (Leake & Lesik, 2007) holds that learners today highly appreciate task-based activities, and this remedial instruction in general increases student-centeredness, motivation, confidence and vocabulary enhancement.

Conclusion

In Malaysia, Professional Learning Community is actively carried out throughout the schools in Malaysia, with remedial instruction being a small yet significant program which caters especially to low-achieving students. With the mounting pressures for teachers to increase the school's overall academic performance, the remedial instruction course has emerged as an effective tool especially for rural schools where English is seen as a foreign language. The present study showed that remedial instruction improved the low-achieving students' vocabulary competency during the 8-week study. Future research can conduct remedial instruction over a longer period of time to study its effects.

Insights gained through this study will provide educational leaders with quantitative data regarding educators' beliefs, assumptions and knowledge of educators and the results of the pre-test and post-test can assist in providing a quantitative view of the importance of implementing this course to more schools, which, ultimately, influences students' learning outcomes. Furthermore, these results may change the manner in which changes are implemented at the district and state levels.

The results of this research have implications for those at the federal government, state and district levels who are looking at the remedial instruction model as one to be adopted. Adopting one course over another might not be the proper way for schools to continue to grow with the challenges presented to educators to ensure the success and preparation of our remedial students. It is suggested that individuals at the state and district levels utilise theory and data-driven research results before advocating for one individual approach. Schools are continually faced with increased accountability as seen within high-stakes testing, as well as the push for increased academic performance. To accomplish these extremely difficult tasks, schools which consist of remedial students need to be provided with the proper tools and an effective program that will efficiently meet these needs. The findings from this study could prove beneficial in developing talking points that will allow policy makers to understand how to present trainings, workshops, as well as to search for opportunities to combine data-proven programs to create one that truly engages learners' interest and motivation which in the long run, will promote autonomous learners among these remedial groups.

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APPENDIX A

Survey Questionnaire

Malaysian Teacher's Belief Towards Teaching Low-Achieving Students

1. Gender

- Female
- Male

2. Teaching location

- Urban school in East Malaysia
- Rural school in East Malaysia
- Urban school in West Malaysia
- Rural school in West Malaysia
- Other (please specify)

3. Years of teaching

- Less than 3 years
- 3 - 10 years
- 11 - 20 years
- 21 years and above

4. I feel that teaching low-achieving students is

- Enjoyable
- Challenging
- No particular feelings
- Other (please specify)

5. Select the challenges faced in teaching low-achieving students:

- Students are not interested in learning
- Students do not understand what I taught
- Insufficient time to prepare teaching materials
- Insufficient knowledge to prepare suitable teaching materials
- Insufficient experience to attract students' attention in class
- I am not challenged in teaching low-achieving students
- Other (please specify)

6. I believe that learning should be fun.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Neither Disagree Nor Agree Agree Strongly Agree

7. I believe that learners have different learning styles.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Neither Disagree Nor Agree Agree Strongly Agree

8. I believe that teaching should be

- teacher-centered
- learner-centered
- Other (please specify)

9. I believe that standardized tests are

- doing more harm than good
- doing more good than harm

10. I believe that as long as teachers are patient and these student are motivated to study, these low-achieving students will improve academically.

- Yes
- Maybe
- No

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APPENDIX B

English Remedial Instructions Course Outline

The aim of this English remedial instructions course is to enhance low-achieving students' vocabulary. The theories that lie behind this course are Task Based Approach, Total Physical Response and Language Experience Approach. The timetable, topics and objectives for the course are stated as shown below.

Activities Week and time	Task-based Approach	Total Physical Response	Language Experience Approach
Week 1	Label Things in the Classroom	Rock-Paper-Scissor (High Frequency Words)	Out in the Sun
Week 2	Newspaper Hunt (Common Nouns)	Bingo (Synonyms)	Language Learning Diary (Computer laboratory)
Week 3	Newspaper Hunt (Proper Nouns)	Simon Says (Instructions)	See-Draw-Write (Garden)
Week 4	Picture Collage (Related words)	Describe Me! (Adjectives)	Language Learning Diary (Library)
Week 5	Action Words (Pictures)	Sing Along (When I was Your Man)	Decorating Stones (Suffixes and Prefixes)
Week 6	Newspaper Hunt (Verbs)	Running Dictation (Synonyms)	Language Learning Diary (Synonyms)
Week 7	Bingo (Adjectives)	Rock-Paper-Scissor (High Frequency Words)	Out in the Sun (Making sentences)
Week 8	Vocabulary Box (Revising)	Sing Along (Just Give Me a Reason)	Language Learning Diary (Summing up)

APPENDIX C

RI Pre-Post Test on Vocabulary Skills

A Sample of the Pre-Post Test on Vocabulary Skills

Instructions:

This is a pre-post test on vocabulary skills. It was designed to assess your ability to use some vocabulary skills. It consists of five parts. The maximum score on the test is 100. The time allotted for answering the test questions is one hour.

Note: The vocabulary used here are the commonly used in Form 3 English textbook.

Name: _____

Score: _____

Task 1 (20 marks)

Circle the odd word in the following groups.

<i>Example: water</i>	<i>soil</i>	<i>rain</i>	<i>sun</i>	<i>despair</i>
1. legs	eyes	ears	hands	joy
2. lorry	tired	car	aeroplane	bicycle
3. inside	under	sad	on	in
4. pink	red	blue	cry	black
5. tooth	finger	toe	hair	truth
6. laugh	live	smile	joke	amuse
7. disappear	appear	missing	lost	vanish
8. tomorrow	yesterday	fortnight	fortress	annually
9. down	up	left	right	weary
10. here	there	under	mountains	above
11. arms	shoulders	elbow	ankle	poverty
12. skips	beats	runs	jumps	hunger
13. ponder	wonder	think	imagine	follow
14. delicious	scrumptious	delirious	yummy	mouth-watering
15. winter	summer	autumn	children	fall
16. storm	garden	lightning	thunder	flood
17. seas	oceans	sky	happiness	jungle
18. brown	pink	coffee	purple	red
19. tree	enjoy	flower	leaves	plant
20. love	water	milk	coffee	tea

Task 2 (20 marks)

Circle the synonyms for the words below.

1. Achieve:	capture	brave	damage	accomplish
2. Bravery:	explode	courage	polite	joy
3. Choose:	enough	examine	select	challenge
4. Dangerous:	cold	blame	interest	risky
5. Essential:	famous	important	injure	clear
6. Find:	discover	unite	often	argue
7. Glad:	complain	fair	pleased	priceless
8. Harm:	injure	isolated	interested	complete
9. Immediately:	deadly	faithful	instantly	retain
10. Jealous:	wise	envious	generous	funny
11. Knowledge:	study	wisdom	results	performance
12. Legible:	clear	clever	potential	lawful
13. Mistake:	correct	punish	error	forgive
14. Necessary:	essential	abandon	discard	throw
15. Often:	never	frequently	seldom	occasionally
16. Purpose:	effect	impact	intention	result
17. Quick:	stop	rapid	halt	odd
18. Rescue:	save	steal	life	alive
19. Sufficient:	lack	secure	enough	bare
20. Trust:	lie	cheat	triumph	believe

Task 3 (15 marks)

Complete the following table by selecting the antonyms of each word from the list.

Answer	Hungry	Mistake
Appear	Inside	Night
Beautiful	Laugh	Proud
Children	Love	Troubles
Darkness	Lie	Weary

Word	Antonym	Word	Antonym
Eg: protect	harm	8. energetic	
1. adult		9. full	
2. ashamed		10. hate	
3. blessings		11. light	
4. correct		12. outside	
5. cry		13. question	
6. day		14. truth	
7. disappear		15. ugly	

Task 4 (20 marks)

Form 20 words from this word worm.

socialillslifechallengesdeterminationlove

Example: people

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Task 5 (5 marks)

Choose 5 words from the choices below and construct meaningful sentences.

surprise	children	beautiful	yesterday	mountains
student	generous	station	kind	dreams

Example: surprise: She didn't give up to pursue her dreams of becoming a doctor.

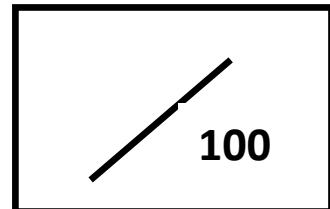
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Task 6 (20 marks)

Add the suitable prefix ‘un-’, ‘non-’, ‘mis-’ ‘dis-’, ‘in-’ ‘pre-’ or ‘im-’ and suffix ‘-able’, ‘-ly’, ‘-ness’ or ‘-ion’ to the words below to form new words.

Eg: Possible : Impossible

1. Agree : _____
2. Complete : _____
3. Alert : _____
4. Homesick : _____
5. Examine : _____
6. Understand : _____
7. Accidental : _____
8. Collect : _____
9. Definite : _____
10. Honest : _____
11. Comfort : _____
12. Grateful : _____
13. Polite : _____
14. Historical : _____
15. Afford : _____
16. Sufficient : _____
17. Red : _____
18. Satisfied : _____
19. Like : _____
20. Patient : _____



APPENDIX D

Students' Feedback Questionnaire Survey of Using Remedial Instruction to Enhance Vocabulary Competence

The purpose of this survey is to find out more about yourself as a language learner and to help you discover ways by which you learn vocabulary. Identify the category that describes your use of each listed strategy. The categories are:

- 1. Strongly agree**
- 2. Agree**
- 3. Neutral**
- 4. Disagree**
- 5. Strongly disagree**

1	I learn new words through pictures labeling.	1	2	3	4	5
2	I learn new words through songs.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I enjoy learning new words by acting them out.	1	2	3	4	5
4	I enjoy learning new words through flash cards.	1	2	3	4	5
5	I remember the new words through newspaper articles.	1	2	3	4	5
6	I remember the new words through hands-on activities.	1	2	3	4	5
7	I can list the new words with other words that are related to them.	1	2	3	4	5
8	I can form new words from a string of alphabets.	1	2	3	4	5
9	I can use new words to form meaningful sentences.	1	2	3	4	5
10	I find learning new words fun and engaging through using games.	1	2	3	4	5

PROSODY DRIVES STRUCTURE: THE CASE OF COMPOUNDS IN AKAN

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Abstract

This paper discusses compound constructions in Akan, which are mostly nouns. Compounding is generally explained as a morphosyntactic word-formation process and the resulting compound word is commonly described as a “new” linguistic unit (Haspelmath, 2002; Marfo, 2009). The paper focuses on Noun-Noun (N-N) and Noun-Adjective (N-Adj) compounds in Akan and particularly contends that, for N-N and N-Adj compounds to be realized in Akan, the compound members should map into one prosodic phrase. It is also suggested that the same mapping should be the case if there could be proper or consistent realization of some phonological changes that occur in the compound. In this direction, the paper explains that the syntactic structure of the compound (i.e., the noun phrase (NP)), does not solely ensure the domain of the Akan compound nor the domain properties that trigger the rules that apply in it, but phonological information as well; thus, prosodic constraints are observed. Furthermore, the structure of the Akan compound is illuminated in terms of Attribute-Value Matrix (e.g., Butt & King, 1998). The paper reiterates in conclusion that compounds in Akan and rules that apply in them are better accounted for through dictates of the prosodic structure.

Keywords: Compounding, phonology-syntax interface, prosody, noun phrase

Introduction

This paper takes a look at compound constructions in Akan. Compounding is generally discussed as a morphosyntactic word-formation process (e.g., Lieber, 1980). The resulting compound word is often described as a “new” linguistic unit (word/lexeme) that is made out of two or more independent words (Bybee, 1985; Fabb, 1998; Haspelmath, 2002). Anderson (1985), in particular, describes a compound word as “word formation based on the combination of two or more members of (potentially) lexical classes” (p. 40). Considering the involvement of individual lexemes (Haspelmath, 2002, p. 85), a compound could be regarded as involving a quasi-syntactic structure.

Compounding is one way by which Akan increases its stock of vocabulary and it is done through the association of words from the same category or different

categories. In Akan, Bresnan (1990) and Dolphyne (1988) identify six two-word compound forms: Noun-Noun, Noun-Adjective, Verb-Verb, Verb-Noun, Adjective-Noun, and Noun-Verb. This paper focuses on Noun-Noun and Noun-Adjective (respectively notated as N-N and N-Adj) compounds because they are more productive in Akan. As noted by Marfo (2009), also of significance is the fact that the non-noun compound members in the Verb-Verb, Verb-Noun, Adjective-Noun, and Noun-Verb compounds are nominalised before they are compounded. In other words, they become nouns through inflection for nominal prefix(s) before the compounding. So, they end up as N-N.

This paper contends that constituents/words involved in the realisation of a compound in Akan should map into one prosodic phrase, specifically the phonological phrase (ϕ). Otherwise, there could be no compounding. It will be shown that whether or not separate words could map into one ϕ and to constitute a compound is dependent on the tonal structure of the first constituent. In view of this fact, the immediate claim is that the categorial structure (c-structure) of the compound members – the noun phrase (NP) – does not solely ensure the prosodic domain for an Akan compound and its internal rules.

The rest of the paper is organised as follows. The structure of N-N and N-Adj compounds is presented in the immediately following section. In the section on *Some rules in Akan compounds*, the phonological processes or rules that occur in N-N and N-Adj compounds are discussed. The section on *Domain of the Akan compound and its internal rules* explains the phonological phrase (ϕ) and its properties and other conditions sensitise various rules that apply in compounds. In the section on *Domain of compounds in Attribute-Value Matrix*, individual domain structures of two forms of compounds and boundary tones that set them apart are presented in terms of Attribute-Value Matrix (AVM). The final section concludes the paper with the reiteration that the compound in Akan and the rules that apply in it are better accounted for with prosodic considerations.

Structure of Akan Compounds

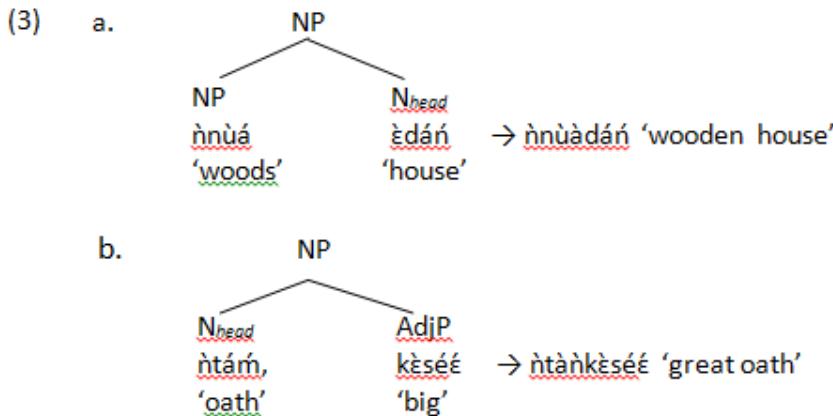
In N-N compounds of Akan, the first compound member (N1) modifies the second one (N2). The same modification takes place in N-Adj compounds, but in the opposite representation; i.e., the adjective occurs at post-position in connection with the noun and performs its function of modifying the noun. N-N and N-Adj compounds are respectively exemplified in (1) and (2).

(1)	N1 + N2		Compound	
a.	ñnuá + èdáń	“woods, a house”	» ñnùàdáń	“wooden house”
b.	ñkátéé + ñkwáń	“groundnut, soup”	» ñkàtèñkwáń	“groundnut soup”
c.	òdwáń + òníní	“a sheep, a male”	» òdwàníní	“ram”
d.	àhéné + èfié	“chiefs, house”	» àhìmfié	“palace”

(2)	N + Adj	Compound
a.	ñtám + kèséé “(an) oaths, big”	» ñtàñké!séé “(a) great oaths”
b.	àsém + pápá “story, good”	»àsèmpá(pá) “good news”
c.	ñsérn + húnú “stories, useless”	» ñsèñhúnú “nonsense”
d.	síká + kòkò “money, red”	» sìkàkókò “gold”

Typically, an Akan compound is neither lexicalised in meaning nor in its English translation. Where lexicalisation seems to be the case, it is often coincidental, as in (1c & d) and (2c & d). Furthermore, it is important to observe that the N+N compounds in Akan are normally realised as single lexical units. The N+Adj ones, on the other hand, can also be realised as single lexical units or as separate units in certain instances. Generally, where a compound is described as lexicalised, the individual meanings of the compound members may not be explicitly evident in the meaning of the composite word. Consequently, the modification effect may be hidden. However, in satisfaction of the semantic principle of compositionality (Gamut, 1991; Montague, 1974), the individual meanings of the compound members are not totally lost. The compositionality principle requires the realisation of the basic meanings of individual units in the composite expression of a derived unit. Conversely, in non-lexicalised compounds, the semantic contents of the compound members are immediately realised in the composite meaning, as in (1a & b) and (2a & b).

The Akan compound could be described as a syntactic word on the basis of the Lexical Integrity Principle (LIP) (e.g., Bresnan & Mchombo, 1995) that constrains the c-structure. LIP suggests that only morphologically complete words may be leaves of c-structure. Thus, a compound would correspond to one and only one c-structure node, so that the internal structure of it cannot be accessed by the syntax. But, we observe that a compound does not correspond to a phonological word (ω) in the prosodic structure (p-structure). That is, we consider a compound in Akan as a word that is contained in a prosodic constituent that is larger or higher than a prosodic word (ω). In addition and more importantly, the word order of compound members is a reflection of their order in the syntax. Thus, constituent headedness in the light of the X-bar theory of phrase structure (Jackendoff, 1977) is maintained in the resulting compounds, particularly in the N-Adj compounds. Hence, the majority of N-N and N-Adj compounds in Akan could be described as endocentric – i.e., they are headed like syntactic phrases. It is suggested that, like a syntactic head, “the head [of a compound] represents the core meaning of the composite constituent, and it is of the same word class [as the resulting compound]” (Fabb, 1998, p. 67). Based on the *core meaning* and the *same class* criteria, observe in (3) that N2 becomes the head of N-N compounds, while N1 constitutes the head of N-Adj compounds in Akan.



Observe in (3) that N-N compounds take after the left-branching configuration of the noun phrase (NP) of a language like English – [NP NP N]. The N-Adj cases, on the other hand, closely relate to the NP in Akan, [NP N AdjP]. Specifically, an adjective always comes after the noun (head) it modifies in Akan and this phrase structure is maintained in the compound.

As also shown in (4) below, a look at the Akan compound through the morphological analyzer- “a finite state machine which encodes ... rules of compounding” (Butt, King, Niño, & Segond, 1999, p. 92) – clarifies that a compound expresses more information than what its compound members individually express. In other words, the functional structures (f-structures) in (4a & b) explain that the head nouns (i.e., N2 in N-N and N1 in N-Adj) carry the predicate (PRED) attribute of the compounds. And, becoming part of the PRED, the adjuncts then attribute properties to the head.

(4) a.

$\text{NP} (\text{N-N}_{\text{head}})$ N $\underline{\text{nnuàdán}}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">PRED</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\overset{\circ}{\text{édán'}}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">COMPOUND</td> <td style="padding: 2px; text-align: center;">$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PRED} \\ \text{NUM} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \text{'nnuá'} \\ \text{PL} \end{array}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">N-TYPE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">COUNT</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">NUM</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">SG/PL</td> </tr> </table>	PRED	$\overset{\circ}{\text{édán'}}$	COMPOUND	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PRED} \\ \text{NUM} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \text{'nnuá'} \\ \text{PL} \end{array}$	N-TYPE	COUNT	NUM	SG/PL
PRED	$\overset{\circ}{\text{édán'}}$								
COMPOUND	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PRED} \\ \text{NUM} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \text{'nnuá'} \\ \text{PL} \end{array}$								
N-TYPE	COUNT								
NUM	SG/PL								

b.

$\text{NP} (\text{N}_{\text{head-Adj}})$ N $\underline{\text{ntàñkèséé}}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">PRED</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\overset{\circ}{\text{ntám'}}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">COMPOUND</td> <td style="padding: 2px; text-align: center;">$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PRED} \\ \text{NUM} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \text{'kèséé'} \\ \text{Sg} \end{array}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">N-TYPE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">COUNT</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">NUM</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td> </tr> </table>	PRED	$\overset{\circ}{\text{ntám'}}$	COMPOUND	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PRED} \\ \text{NUM} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \text{'kèséé'} \\ \text{Sg} \end{array}$	N-TYPE	COUNT	NUM	
PRED	$\overset{\circ}{\text{ntám'}}$								
COMPOUND	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PRED} \\ \text{NUM} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} \text{'kèséé'} \\ \text{Sg} \end{array}$								
N-TYPE	COUNT								
NUM									

In (4a) in particular, observe that the adjunct is a plural noun (i.e., [NUM PL]), but the derived compound in Akan is not specified for number. As will become evident, information like this render compounds in Akan complex. Prosodic analysis of grammatical information in them, therefore, becomes desirable. N-TYPE in (4) also means “noun type”.

Some Rules in Akan Compounds

Dolphyne (1988) identifies six phonological changes/occurrences in Akan compound constructions. These are vowel harmony, homorganic nasal assimilation, nasalisation of voiced plosives, loss of final vowel (or syllable), loss of vowel or nasal prefix, and changes in the basic tones of stems. We focus on changes in the basic tones of stems, loss of final vowel or syllable, and loss of a prefix (i.e., onsetless or single-segment initial syllable) in this paper and discuss them in terms of the phonology-syntax interface.

Changes in the Basic Tones in Compound Members

Dolphyne (1988) notes two alternative surface tone realisations in the first compound member (N1) in the Akan compound: i) N1 is said on low (L) tone in some compounds the lexical tone pattern of N1 is maintained in some others. In terms of rule application, I suggest that where N1 is said on L tone, it is due to rule application referred to as H-Deletion following Marfo (2004, 2009). That is, as schematised in (5), with H-Deletion, N1 is rid of its lexical H tone(s) and then pronounced L by default. This is exemplified in N-N and N-Adj compounds in (6) and (7) respectively. We note however that H-Deletion is essentially optional in the N-Adj compounds.

(5) *The H-Deletion rule*

$$[\dots \sigma^H \dots]_{N1} \rightarrow [\dots \sigma^L \dots]_{N1} / [NP __ [\dots \sigma \dots]_{N2} / Adj] Compound$$

(6)

	<u>N1 + N2</u>		<u>Compound</u>	
a.	nyàmè + àséém	“god, story”	» nyàmèséém	“scriptures”
b.	àtùó + àdúró	“guns, medicine”	» àtùdúró	“gun powder”
c.	àbó!sóm + èfíé	“idols, house”	» àbòsòmfié	“shrine”
d.	àhó!lhóó + èdáń	“guests, house”	» àhòhòdáń	“guesthouse”

(7)

	<u>N + Adj</u>		<u>Compound</u>	
a.	ká!sá + téntéń	“language, tall”	» kàsàténtéń	“a talkative”
b.	ñsá + fúfúó	“wine, white”	» ñsàfúfúó	“palm-wine”
c.	àdwúmá + déń	“task, hard”	» àdwùmàdéń	“difficult task”
d.	síká + kòkò	“money, red”	» sìkakòkò	“gold”

Loss of Initial Syllable and Final Vowel or Syllable

As noted earlier, Dolphyne (1988) also notes two segmental alterations in Akan compounds. These are loss of prefix in N2 and loss of final vowel or syllable in N1. Specifically, let us refer to them as prefix elision and vocalic sequence shortening respectively and they could be verified from the N-N data in (8) and N-Adj data in (9).

(8)	N + N		Compound
a.	ñnùá + èdáń	"woods, house"	» ñnùàdáń "wooden house"
b.	ònùá + ɔ́dó	"sibling, love"	» ònùàdó "brotherly love"
c.	àtúó + àdúró	"guns, medicine"	» àtùdúró "gun powder"
d.	àhéné + èfíé	"chiefs, house"	» àhìmífíé "palace"
e.	dàdéé + èséń	"iron, cookware"	» dàdèséń "iron cookware"

(9)	N + Adj		Compound
a.	ñkwàntá + ènáń	"junction, four"	» ñkwàntànáń "crossroad"
b.	àfidíe + móno	"machine, new"	» àfidímónó "new machine"
c.	òkúnú + pápá	"husband, good"	» òkùnpá(pá) "good husband"
d.	ètíré + bòná	"head, bad"	» ètibòná "bad luck"
e.	òyéré + fó!fóró	"wife, new"	» àyèfóró "newly wed"

These two occurrences have to do with the kind of vocalic sequence that is allowed at the boundary of compound members. Observe from (8) and (9a) that a vowel in N2 is elided in the resulting compound. That is loss of prefix referred to here as prefix elision. Prefix elision is schematised in (10a).

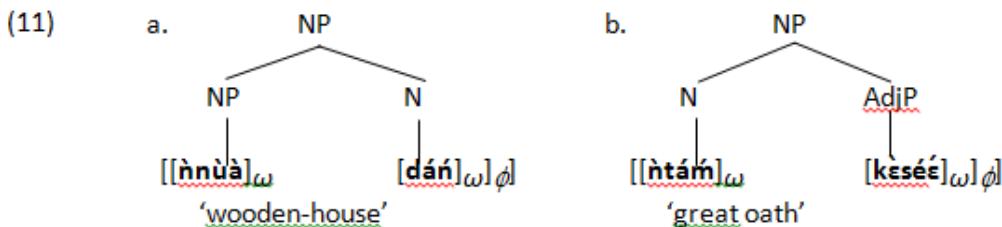
- (10) a. Prefix elision
 $[N_2 \sigma_{\text{Prefix}}-\sigma\dots] \rightarrow [N_2-\sigma\dots] / [[N_1 \sigma\dots] __]_{\text{Compound}}$
- b. Vocalic sequence shortening
 $[N_1 \dots vv/Nv] \rightarrow [N_1 \dots v/N] / [N_2 __ [\sigma\dots]]_{\text{Compound}}$

Also schematised in (10b) is vocalic sequence shortening. That is, it could be observed in (8) and (9), a final vocalic sequence (i.e., either vowel-vowel or liquid/nasal-vowel) in N1 is simplified in a compound. Specifically, observe that where the vocalic sequence is "vowel-vowel" (vv) or "nasal-vowel" (Nv), vocalic sequence shortening is realised by a simple deletion of the last vowel, as could be seen in (8c & d) and in (9b & c). In a vocalic sequence of "vowel-vowel" (vv) however, where the succeeding vowel is /a/, vocalic sequence shortening is blocked as can be seen in (8a & b). In the case of "liquid-vowel" sequence, the whole syllable is deleted as shown in (9d & e). Indeed, most words with final "liquid-vowel" sequence, [re], could be said without it in Asante-Twi. Thus, it could be assumed that the short forms rather enter into the compounding, hence the exclusion of "liquid-vowel" sequence in the schematisation of vocalic sequence shortening.

Domain of the Akan Compound and Its Internal Rules

As noted earlier, at a glance, it is obvious that NP is the domain of N-N and N-Adj compounds and, in particular, the rules we have identified as applying in them. However, considering the position that the involvement of syntax in phonological

rule applications is only remote, we observe in this section that the ϕ (from the prosodic structure) is rather the required domain. And, more importantly, it is properties of the ϕ that the rules (particularly H-Deletion) refer to for application. The suggestion therefore is that a compound in Akan is attained where the NP-internal constituents (i.e., N-N or N-Adj) are mapped into one ϕ . Considering the Strict Layer Hypothesis (SLH) (Selkirk, 1984, 1986,) of the prosodic hierarchy, which requires each prosodic domain to contain only pieces of immediate lower domains, each constituent in the NP-mapped ϕ is a prosodic word (ω), as shown in (11a & b) for N-N and N-Adj compounds respectively.



Linguists differ on the number of levels that constitute the prosodic hierarchy. We observe one of six levels in a descending order as Phonological utterance (U), Intonational phrase (I), Phonological phrase (ϕ), Phonological word (ω), Foot (Σ) and Syllable (σ).

Now, revisiting the H-Deletion rule (as observed earlier), we suggest that it only applies where compound members are immediately contained in the ϕ ; i.e. $[[\omega][\omega]]_{\phi}$ and as shown in (11). Presently, however, as could also be seen in (11), it is undeniable that NP as the basic syntactic structure is also adequate for the N-N and N-Adj compound constructions and for the application of H-Deletion. Thus, the direct-syntax approach (e.g., Kaisse, 1985; Odden, 1990) is applicable. In this section, we observe other issues in the compound constructions that render direct-syntax analysis (of phrasal rules) inadequate and rather motivate prosodic analysis. The direct-syntax approach basically advances the position that, in the phonology-syntax interface analysis of phrasal rules, domains that are directly realised in the morphosyntactic structure (e.g., those resulting from c-command relations) predict the application of the rules that come to bear in various constructions.

Tonal Structure of N1 and H-Deletion

It has been noted that H-Deletion consistently applies in compounds irrespective of the segmental representation of the compound members. However, a scrutiny of a few other N-N compounds (as against those we have seen so far) reveals that H-Deletion reacts to the tonal structure of N1. Specifically, the tonal structure of N1 must be L-initial and H-final to allow the application of H-Deletion in it. Otherwise, as could be witnessed in the date in (12), H-Deletion does not apply.

(12) Non-application of *H-Deletion*

N + N		Compound
a.	lórè + èkwáń	“lorry, way”
b.	ádàsà + mímá	“people, children”
c.	táyà + àtóó	“catapult, shooting”
d.	kòóbì + ñíkwáń	“salted-fish, soup”
e.	òwúrà + kwàkú	“lord, personal name”
		» lórèkwáń “a street”
		» ádàsàmímá “mankind”
		» táyátóó “catapulting”
		» kòóbìñíkwáń “salted-fish soup”
		» òwúràkú “personal name”

In (a)-(c) of (12), H-Deletion is blocked from applying in N1s because they are H-initial. Also observe in (d & e) of (12) that, even where there is an initial L tone, H-Deletion still fails to apply because of the final L tone. The non-application of H-Deletion in (12) could be reasoned in two ways: Firstly, considering that H-Deletion proceeds from the right-edge of N1 and that only H tones are susceptible to the rule, H-Deletion can neither sidestep nor delete the final L tone before deleting the preceding H tones. Secondly, invoking the Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP) (Leben, 1973; Odden, 1986), it could be assumed that even if the preceding H tones (to the final L tone) could be deleted, the final L tone and the default L tone spreading towards it will constitute a sequence of identical tones. That is, OCP suggests that no two identical tones occur consecutively. In (12) therefore, tonal structural well-formedness in the resulting compound preempts H-Deletion. And, so, as shown in (13), a forced application of H-Deletion in N1 in these cases only results in ill-formedness and, for that matter, incorrect phonetic forms.

(13) Tonal ill-formedness with *H-Deletion*

N + N		Compound
a.	lórè + èkwáń	“lorry, way”
b.	ádàsà + mímá	“people, children”
c.	táyà + àtóó	“catapult, shooting”
d.	kòóbì + ñíkwáń	“salted-fish, soup”
e.	òwúrà + kwàkú	“lord, personal name”
		» *lórèkwáń “a street”
		» *ádàsàmímá “mankind”
		» *táyátóó “catapulting”
		» *kòóbìñíkwáń “salted-fish soup”
		» *òwúràkú “personal name”

One realises that there is an active tonal condition, non-realisation of which N1 fails to undergo H-Deletion. We note this condition as “Word-Edge ($\sigma^L \dots \sigma^H$)” following Marfo (2009) and state it in (14).

(14) Word-Edge ($\sigma^L \dots \sigma^H$):

H tones of N1 must delete in N₁-N₂ compounds whose initial and final tones are L and H respectively.

Unlike in N-N compounds, Word-Edge is irrelevant to the application of H-Deletion in N-Adj compounds. Thus, as also shown in (15), H-Deletion could apply in N1s regardless of the tone structure. Recall that H-Deletion is also an optional rule in

N-Adj compounds that involve separate units. So, the lexical tones of the N1s could also be maintained.

(15) Irrelevance of Word-Edge in N-Adj compound

N + Adj	Compound
a. lórè + kétewá	“lorry, small”
b. òwúrà + pápá	“lord, good”
c. tágá + késéé	“catapult, big”
d. dúkù + téntén	“scarf, long”
e. bótó + fó!fóró	“a sack, new”
	» lórèkétewá “a small car”
	» òwúràpá(pá) “a good master”
	» tágákéséé “a big catapult”
	» dúkùténtén “a long scarf”
	» bótófó!fóró “a new sack”

Exceptions and the Need for p-Structure

From the discussions so far, one expects that whenever Word-Edge is met in N1 of N-N compounds, H-Deletion should take place. This is however not the case. As a characteristic of many phonological rules and as noted by Anyidoho (1990) and Dolphyne (1988), there are a few N-N compounds within which H-Deletion does not apply, even though the N1s satisfy Word-Edge. Some of these compounds are shown in (16).

(16) Exception to H-Deletion

N + N	Compound
a. àkókó + òníní	“chicken, male”
b. èkójń + èpó	“neck, knot”
c. èsóró + àbóá	“sky, animal”
d. ètíré + hnwií	“head, hair”
e. yàréé + mپá	“sickness, a bed”
f. àsóré + èdáń	“worship, building”
	» àkókóníñ “cockerel”
	» èkómþó “goiter”
	» à/èsóróþóá “e.g. bat”
	» ètí!nwíí “hair”
	» yàré!pá “sick bed”
	» àsóredáń “church”

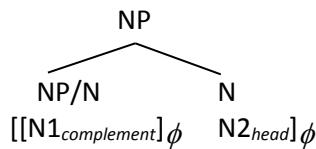
In terms of direct-syntax analysis, the data in (16) would have to be regarded as exceptions to H-Deletion. This is because N1 and N2 are still contained in NP (just like with those within which the rule consistently applies). Also, each N1 meets the immediate constraint of Word-Edge, failure of which would have explained the non-application of H-Deletion. With the present prosodic account, however, it is conveniently explained that these compounds only constitute a case where the desired prosodic domain order to trigger H-Deletion is not attained in the p-structure of these compounds. In other words, the basic syntactic structure of NP is prosodized into \emptyset differently. I account for the different domain structure in (16), as follows.

In Akan, tone is not assigned post-lexically to infer accentual structures, as in Kimatuumbi (Odden, 1987) for instance. Therefore, we assume that an assigned tone or tonal structure at the lexical level is also inherently accentuated (Marfo, 2004). However, we do not expect maintenance of this lexical but inherently accentuated tonal structure in a post-lexical environment if a particular tone rule has to apply. Thus, in compounds, the tonal structure of N1 must yield to H-Deletion once Word-Edge is met. In (16) however, N1 fails to yield to H-Deletion and this is due to the attainment of a phonological factor, tonal prominence, in the N1s. Tonal

prominence enforces maintenance of the lexical tone structure (and, for that matter, the inherent accentuation) in N1s even in the post-lexical environment of compounds. Tonal prominence follows from the tonal prominence scale (de Lacy, 2002), which proposes that higher tone is more prominent than lower tone. It follows then that, in a two-tone language like Akan, H tone is prominent than L tone (i.e., H > L). This is captured by the Compositional Mapping Theory (CMT) (Marfo, 2005) as follows: *a tonally prominent lexical complement of a branching NP primarily maps into one ϕ* .

Now, from the point of view of CMT, it is claimed here that the non-application of H-Deletion in (16) is due to primary mapping of the complement (N1) into a separate ϕ by the mandate of tonal prominence, as shown in (17). But, as (17) also shows, compounding is still possible because of a subcategorisation frame (set up by the tonally prominent complement) that ensures ϕ -domain rephrasing with N2.

(17) CMT-based mapping



The frame is inspired by Zec and Inkelas' (1990) proposal in their explanation of issues relating to presentational particle, *fa*, in Hausa. In the same work, a ω -domain subcategorisation frame for clitics in Serbo-Croatianis is also proposed. Here, the frame is necessary because N2 cannot be mapped into a separate ϕ (in the singular form).

Observe in (17) that the primary ϕ containing N1 constitutes a right-edge ϕ -boundary between it and N2 and, considering the fact that H-Deletion is only prompted within a primary ϕ of two ω s, we note that it is this internal ϕ -boundary that desensitises its application in the compounds in (16), repeated in (18) below for ease of reference. Within the p-structure of the grammar therefore, both the realisation of a compound and the non-application of H-Deletion are adequately accounted for. Also observe in (18) that vocalic sequence shortening and prefix elision apply. Unlike H-Deletion, however, they are not restricted to apply in a primary ϕ ; they apply when the compound members are contained in a ϕ .

(18) Exception to H-Deletion

N + N	Compound
a. [[àkókój] ϕ òníní] ϕ	“chicken, male”
b. [[èkóR] ϕ èpó] ϕ	“the neck, knot”
c. [[èsóró] ϕ àbóbá] ϕ	“sky, animal”
d. [[ètiré] ϕ ñnwí] ϕ	“the head, hair”
e. [[yàréé] ϕ m̄pá] ϕ	“sickness, a bed”
f. [[àsóré] ϕ èdáñ] ϕ	“worship, building”
	» àkókóníní “cockerel”
	» èkómpó “goiter”
	» à/èsóróbóá “e.g. bat”
	» ètí!nwí “hair”
	» yàré!pá “sick bed”
	» àsóré!dáñ “church”

Domain Recursion and Boundary Assimilation

The subcategorisation frame observed in (17) exhibits a ϕ -domain recursion – i.e. $[[\phi \dots] \phi]$ – internal boundary of which blocks H-Deletion from applying as exemplified in (18). Alternatively however, the internal boundary sets off a tone sandhi. Noted as the boundary assimilation rule (B-A) following Marfo (2005) and as schematised in (19) below, in its application, the prefix of a succeeding compound member (N2) is assimilated by the final tone of the preceding one (N1). So, in the N-N compounds in (18) above, we observe that B-A is initiated by the final H tone of N1 and realises in the prefix of N2. Domain-wise, note that it is the internal ϕ -boundary in the recursive structure that triggers B-A, ϕ -domain juncture rule. B-A, therefore, could not have applied without the internal ϕ -boundary.

- (19) *The boundary assimilation rule*

$$[N_2 \sigma^{L_{[\text{Prefix}]}-\sigma}]_\omega \rightarrow [\sigma^{H_{[\text{Prefix}]}-\sigma}]_\omega / [[N_1 \dots \sigma^H]_\phi __]_\phi$$

Since in a compound the prefix in N2 is deleted (recall prefix elision), the effect of B-A is not obvious if the lexical L tone of the prefix is deleted along with it. Such is the case in (18a–c). On the other hand, where the lexical L tone is not deleted along, B-A is realised by the dislodging of this lexical tone by the “assimilating” H in N1. As a result, as also shown in (18d–e), the dislodged L tone causes pitch reduction in the stem-initial H tone, hence the downstepping of the stem-initial H of N2.

Domain of Compounds in Attribute-Value Matrix

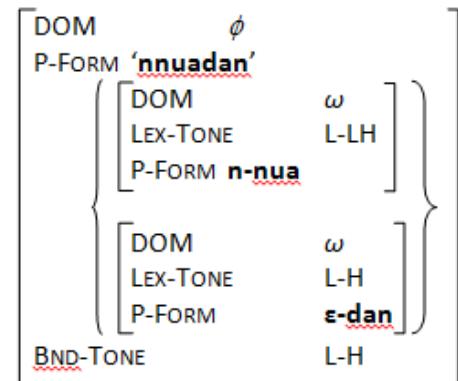
In order to relate phonological information to the parallel structures of LFG, in particular, the c-structure, Butt and King (1998) encode the p-structure in terms of an attribute-value matrix (AVM). In the encoding, Butt and King explain that the AVM of the p-structure is projected from the hierarchical (pseudo-tree) structure of the p-structure, not from the c-structure. The reason, perhaps, is that the p-structure involves more than the c-structural information. Butt and King also explain that the AVM of the p-structure contains attributes such as phonological form (P-FORM), prosodic domain (DOM), tone, etc. (see (20)). In this sense, as they put it, the attributes in the p-structure are generally prosodic in nature. Through the enforcement of projection precedence, they further contend that, for this AVM to be useful in all phonological processes, the linear order of the phonological string should be maintained in the AVM. Thus, the AVM of the p-structure is unlike that of the f-structure, which is not ordered. Butt and King do not particularly explain projection precedence, but it is related to precedence relation between syntactic nodes. For instance, between nodes A and B, precedence is explained in the syntax as “node A precedes node B if and only if B is to the right of A and neither A nor B dominates the other”.

Besides the prosodic mappings, in this work, AVM of the p-structure is particularly made use of to give explicit representation of lexical and phrasal tone structure in the Akan compound. As could be observed in (20), the AVMs emphasise

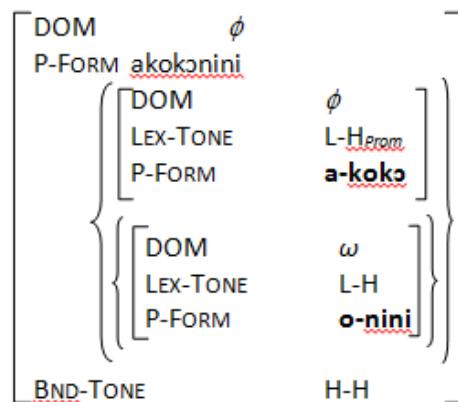
the individual tonal structure that obtains in a compound involving single ϕ -phrasing (i.e., [...] ϕ) on one hand and one involving ϕ -rephrasing (i.e., [[...] ϕ] ϕ) on the other hand.

(20) *P-structure of Akan compounds in AVM*

- a. *ñnnùàdáñ* "wooden house"



- b. *àkókóníñí* "cockerel"



In (20a), observe that a "L-H" word boundary tone structure (BND-TONE) attains and characterises the resulting compound, which involves a single ϕ -domain. As explained earlier and could be seen in (20a), this BND-TONE obtains from the fact that both compound members are ω s within a primary ϕ . Accordingly, the lexical tone structure (LEX-TONE) in the stem of N1 (i.e., -LH) realises as L through the application of the H-Deletion rule, while the LEX-TONE in the stem of N2 (i.e., -H) is maintained. In the case of the compound involving ϕ -rephrasing in (20b) on the other hand, a "H-H" BND-TONE is attained. As has also been explained earlier, observe that N1 constitutes a separate ϕ within another ϕ . This has been explained on the basis of tonal prominence and, with it, H-Deletion is blocked (in N1). The alternative rule of B-A is also not evident here because the prefix in N2 that should have been assimilated is elided along with its lexical L tone. Both constituents in the resulting compound accordingly maintain the lexical tone structures in the stems and "H-H" boundary tone appropriately obtains. Domain mapping in the p-structure then explains the differences in BND-TONE between (20a) and (20b).

Conclusion

The structure of N-N and N-Adj compounds has been explored in this paper. The desirability of the p-structure in the phonology-syntax interface analysis of phrasal rules in Akan compounds has been shown. It has been realised that analysis within the p-structure enables exhaustive explanation of phrasal rule applications. This is because, depending on other grammatical information (other than syntactic ones) available, the same syntactic structure (in this paper, NP) could be prosodised differently. Thus, the domain(s) immediately given in the syntax is inadequate or inappropriate for the explanation of phrasal rule application.

Some rules have been identified and discussed. With prosodic manipulations, where and when any one of them should apply has been established. It has been shown that the H-Deletion rule, which has been described as essentially optional rule, is a strict ϕ -internal rule; i.e., it applies within a primary ϕ . Prefix elision and vocalic sequence shortening are also noted as ϕ -internal rules. But, unlike H-Deletion, it has been observed that prefix elision and vocalic sequence shortening are not restricted in application to a primary ϕ . Boundary assimilation (B-A) has also been explained as a rule that applies across ϕ -boundary.

Through attribute-value matrix (AVM) representation, two types of compound domains identified in this paper – i.e., single ϕ -phrasing and ϕ rephrasing/recursion – and the surface tone structure each of them predicts have been presented. Having been able to explain the construction (or otherwise) of N-N and N-Adj compounds and the application of occurring internal rules adequately with prosodic considerations, it is evident that the p-structure (and, for that matter, the prosodic hierarchy) cannot be undermined in conclusive analysis of phrasal rule applications.

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