

## **“Same News, Different Stances”? A Comparative Media Discourse Investigation of Hard News Texts in the *New Straits Times* and *Berita Harian***

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper investigates news media texts in the Malay- and English-language print media in Malaysia. We analyse ‘hard news’ reports covering the same story in Malay and English from the *New Straits Times (NST)* and *Berita Harian (BH)*. Kaplan’s early studies on contrastive rhetoric (1966, 1987, 1988) suggest that cross-language differences in paragraph organisation may reflect differences in thinking or at least differences in writing conventions that are learnt in a culture. Thus, this study hopes to investigate to what extent this applies to Malay and English media texts. Using a modified CDA framework, a ‘product’ approach is applied in order to establish the degree of parallelism between the Malay and English media texts reporting the same story, and the degree of translation equivalence. A ‘process’ approach based on interviews is also used in order to discover the policies and processes involved in the construction of print media texts in both languages. The findings reveal that although there are commonalities in terms of structure and stance between the hard news texts found in both papers, there is some evidence of different stances adopted by the editors and journalists of the *NST* and the *BH* in terms of their inclusion of detail and their level of involvement or detachment in reporting crime and accident stories.

*Keywords:* Critical discourse analysis, media discourse, cross-comparative analysis

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### **INTRODUCTION**

In this paper, we compare texts from two Malaysian newspapers, the English-language *New Straits Times* (henceforth, *NST*) and the Malay-language *Berita Harian* (henceforth, *BH*). The comparative focus is on ‘hard news’ texts: reports of current events that are considered newsworthy.

We chose to focus on ‘hard news’ as this genre is often associated with objective reporting of factual events that would allow for a more valid cross-cultural and cross-linguistic comparison to take place. The main objectives of this study are:

- to investigate whether any translation occurs in the process of preparing news reports;
- to investigate the hypothesis that Malay texts tend to be longer and less direct than equivalent English texts, as explained by Asmah Omar (1992);
- to investigate which aspects and actors are given prominence e.g. through topicalisation and whether there are differences in prominence and topicalisation between the English and Malay texts, using a modified Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework, including Huckin’s (2002) notions of salience and foregrounding;
- to explore aspects of discourse transfer: whether, for example, Malay media reports reflect the canonical structure of English media reports, as reported by Manning (2011) or whether they display structures that are distinct and that reflect canonical Malay discourse patterns.

In order to achieve a measure of triangulation, we also present findings

from semi-structured interviews conducted with journalists and editors of the two newspapers. These interviews offer insight into the processes involved in the production of print media texts in English and Malay including editorial decisions about what to include and what to leave out of the Malay and English texts.

This study is significant as Hallin and Mancini (2004, p.1) state that with regard to cross-cultural and cross-linguistic comparative analysis, “such a research tradition remains essentially in its infancy.” Previous studies on media discourse have primarily focussed on media texts in English only. Studies that utilise a cross-linguistic comparative approach to media texts are relatively few in number.

### **Related Previous Studies**

Thomson et al. (2008, p.212) suggests that it is about time that “our gaze” should be cast “more widely to consider the situation in the news reporting discourses of other languages and cultures.” Among the few studies that employed a comparative analysis of news stories are Knox and Patpong (2008) in Thailand, Wang (1993) in China and Scollon et al. (1998) in Hong Kong. The results show that the same news stories in English and the other languages studied were reported quite differently by the newspapers analysed. The authors suggest that the differences in languages may provide different resources for making meaning and that these meanings are developed by newspapers ‘to reflect their audience, political alignment, institutional

values, economic imperatives, institutional story-telling traditions and news-gathering practices' (Knox & Patpong, 2008, p.198).

In the case of Malaysia, it is rather surprising that despite the diverse cultural and linguistic landscape of the country, there are relatively few studies that focus on a comparative analysis of stories published in the various languages of Malaysia by the nation's newspapers. Among these are Idid and Chang's (2012) study which examines news coverage of issues during the 2008 Malaysian general elections by the English, Malay and Chinese press. Lee and Hasim (2009), on the other hand, focus on how national and provincial newspapers published in several languages framed news coverage of Datuk Yong Teck Lee, a politician from Sabah in Malaysian Borneo. Another study by Shaari et al. (2006), analyses how two controversial issues regarding Muslim converts, one from the Malaysian Chinese community and another from the Malaysian Indian community, were treated in newspapers of various languages in Malaysia. All three studies find that the amount of coverage and how an issue was framed were linked to the interests of the particular ethnic community or whether the main actor involved belonged to that community. These findings indicate clearly that the different newspapers cater for specific communities. As stated by Shaari et al., Malaysian newspapers generally cater for readers of the same racial group by providing extensive coverage of news events deemed important to their respective

communities. They also state that "the racial orientation of the newspapers" has persisted from the colonial era in Malaysia, when many newspapers were established to cater for different ethnic groups, with the exception of English language newspapers, whose readership transcended racial groupings but was concentrated among more affluent English speaking urban readers (p.191).

The studies cited above focussed on textual analysis and use only content analysis as a research method. There seem to be a paucity of comparative studies on media discourse that adopt a CDA approach in the Malaysian context similar to our earlier research, which investigates parallel hard news reports in Malay and English language newspapers in Brunei Darussalam (Alkaff et al., 2016). Among the main findings of our previous study is that hard news reports in both languages in the newspapers analysed are similar, as both use the deductive inverted triangle structure of English news texts. This topicalised the most important aspects in the first paragraph, followed by details in descending order of importance (Faure, 2001; Manning, 2011). However, the Malay news texts are longer when reporting royalty-related news, thus indicating that the Malay journalists and editors feel a stronger obligation to produce verbatim accounts of speeches made in Malay by the Brunei monarch while their English counterparts are able to select and topicalise what they feel to be the salient issues. In crime/accident and local news

stories the Malay news reports include more details as well as more photographs with the stated aim of selling more of their product.

As CDA requires us to go beyond the text to investigate processes surrounding the production of texts, this study also incorporated an analysis of texts with qualitative data obtained from interviews with editors and journalists. Thus, this study is novel in two ways: first, it is one of a few studies on media discourse in Malaysia that utilises a cross-comparative approach using CDA as a framework; and second, unlike other studies in the area, a mixed-methods approach is adopted, in which textual analysis is carried out together with data gathered from interviews with the media practitioners.

### **About the Newspapers**

The *NST* is regarded as the country's oldest newspaper still in print. It was first established as *The Straits Times* in 1845. In 1974, it was renamed *New Straits Times*. The newspaper is printed by the NST Press (henceforth, NSTP), a Malaysian conglomerate of publishing companies. It has a readership of about 224,000 (<http://www.nstp.com.my/new-straits-times>). *BH*, also published by NSTP, was established in 1957. The readership figure is approximately 1,225,000 (<http://www.nstp.com.my/berita-harian>). NSTP is owned by *Media Prima*, a leading media group in the country with strong links to the ruling *Barisan*

*Nasional* government, which is made up of a coalition of race-based political parties. This fact is perhaps reflected in the nature of Malaysian newspapers, which, as shown by the researchers cited above, seem to cater to different races based primarily on the language of the newspapers.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The approach and methodology adopted for this study are both quantitative and qualitative. Parallel sets of hard news reports covering the same events were compiled from issues of the *NST* and *BH* between 22 June and 4 July, 2014. Thus, the sampling was purposive. A total of 14 parallel texts appearing in both newspapers over these days were included in the corpus. All of these texts were written by Malaysian journalists; none were from overseas press agencies. From these 14 texts we selected two dealing with political events, two dealing with crimes or accidents and two which reported Malaysian local events. Most of the local hard news reports in Malaysian newspapers fall within these three categories. The parallel texts were then placed side-by-side to enable comparison of length and depth of coverage of the news reports (see Appendix A for the full parallel texts). This approach also enabled us to investigate what ideas or issues were being foregrounded or given prominence in the texts. The main way this is achieved in texts is through topicalisation, which is defined by Huckin (2002, p.8) as "the positioning

of a sentence element at the beginning of a sentence so as to give prominence” or at the beginning of a main clause. Huckin also states that topicalisation is a form of sentence level foregrounding which occurs when certain pieces of information appear as grammatical subjects of the sentence. What the writer chooses to put in the topic position creates a perspective that influences the readers’ perceptions. He and other CDA researchers (Fairclough, 1995; van Leeuwen, 2003) state that framing, foregrounding and back grounding are closely related concepts as they refer to the perspective from which the writer wants to present the content of the text and what viewpoints the writer aims to emphasise or de-emphasise.

A quantitative approach to textual products is also used to establish the degree of parallelism between Malay and English media texts reporting the same story: counting the number of words and comparing what is topicalised or foregrounded in the Malay and English texts. This enables us to uncover which information is included in the Malay but not in the English version and *vice versa*. It also enables investigation of the hypothesis that Malay texts tend to be longer, more explicit and more complex than equivalent English texts. On the qualitative side, semi-structured interviews were conducted with journalists and editors of both newspapers. The Group Editors of *BH* and the *NST* as well as eight journalists from the sister

newspapers were interviewed, five from *BH* and three from the *NST*. The *NST* interviews were conducted in English while the *BH* interviews were conducted in both Malay and English. All the interview data were audio-recorded and then transcribed. The interview questions posed are included in Appendix B. A meeting was also held with the Group Managing Editor of NSTP, in which additional information about the policies of both papers was obtained.

This mixed-methods approach facilitated comparisons between the English and Malay textual products and the processes of text production. It also allowed for validation of the journalists’ and editors’ stated views through the application of a modified CDA with specific focus on topicalisation and topic prominence. This novel approach has only rarely been applied to news media texts in bilingual and multilingual contexts such as Malaysia; previous research into Malaysian news media reports has tended to focus on texts in one language only, rather than adopting a comparative methodology.

## FINDINGS

The analysis of the Malay and English texts shows that the *NST* political reports are substantially longer than those in the *BH*. The crime and accident stories, on the other hand, are somewhat longer in the *BH* as are the local reports. Overall, the *BH* reports include more photographs than those in the *NST* (see Table 1 below):

Table 1  
*Number of words and number of photographs in six hard news reports*

| Report                                       | No. of words<br>NST (English) | No. of photos<br>NST | No. of words<br>BH (Malay) | No. of photos<br>BH |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Political Report 1<br>(Texts 1A & 1B)        | 669                           | 1                    | 425                        | 1                   |
| Political Report 2<br>(Texts 2A & 2B)        | 882                           | 2                    | 305                        | 1                   |
| Crime / Accident Report 1<br>(Texts 3A & 3B) | 203                           | 0                    | 298                        | 2                   |
| Crime / Accident Report 2<br>(Texts 4A & 4B) | 230                           | 1                    | 410                        | 1                   |
| Local Report 1<br>(Texts 5A & 5B)            | 193                           | 0                    | 285                        | 1                   |
| Local Report 2<br>(Texts 6A & 6B)            | 312                           | 0                    | 342                        | 1                   |
| Average word length                          | 377                           |                      | 344                        |                     |

The difference in length of the political reports is due to the fact that the NST texts includes more detailed information, even to the extent of including material only tenuously connected to the original report headline, but linked through the principal actor, in this case the Malaysian Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Najib Razak. This is seen in the NST's '3 steps to strengthen workforce' (Text 1A), which begins by reporting the contents of a speech by the Prime Minister to celebrate Labour Day 2014. Please refer to Table 2 below for the headlines of the six parallel news reports and Appendix A for the full texts.

The report then moves on, in paragraphs 17 to 22, to cover the next event in the Prime Minister's agenda on that day, a meeting with a group of motorcyclists who had taken part in the '1Malaysia World Endurance Ride'. This meeting was not covered in the BH report (Text 1B) headlined '*Tiga agenda penting tingkat kebajikan pekerja*' (Three

important agenda to increase workers' welfare). In the second political report there is no topic development or shift, but the great disparity in the length of the BH (305 words, 10 paragraphs) and the NST (882 words, 26 paragraphs) reports is accounted for by the more extended quotation from the speech made by the Malaysian Prime Minister at the official opening of the new airport terminal.

In terms of topicalisation, the BH and NST Political Report 1 texts are similar at the outset, although the BH headline '*Tiga agenda penting tingkat kebajikan*' is more specific than that of the NST, which read, '3 steps to strengthen workforce'. Both have an italicised byline specifying what the three steps are. In the NST byline the principal actor was named ('says Najib'); he is not named in the BH subheading. The first two paragraphs of the respective reports share the same initial focus. The third paragraph of the BH report topicalises the principal actor

Table 2  
Headlines of six reports in three categories

|                           | NST  | BH  |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Political Report 1        | <i>Text 1A</i><br>3 steps to strengthen workforce    | <i>Text 1B</i><br>Tiga agenda penting tingkat kebajikan pekerja<br><i>*three agenda important upgrade welfare workers</i> |
| Political Report 2        | <i>Text 2A</i><br>A global benchmark                 | <i>Text 2B</i><br>KLIA2 mercu kejayaan negara<br><i>(airport) pinnacle success nation</i>                                 |
| Crime / Accident Report 1 | <i>Text 3A</i><br>Man killed in suspected turf war   | <i>Text 3B</i><br>Mati selepas kena 3 das tembakan<br><i>Dead after PASS shot shooting</i>                                |
| Crime / Accident Report 2 | <i>Text 4A</i><br>2 soldiers killed in crash         | <i>Text 4B</i><br>2 askar maut kereta perisai terbalik<br><i>soldier dead car armoured overturn</i>                       |
| Local Report 1            | <i>Text 5A</i><br>Baling tops happiest place survey  | <i>Text 5B</i><br>Penduduk Baling paling bahagia<br><i>inhabitant (placename) most contented</i>                          |
| Local Report 2            | <i>Text 6A</i><br>12 to face rap over Aedes breeding | <i>Text 6B</i><br>881 kena kompaun biak Aedes<br><i>PASS fine breed (mosquito type)</i>                                   |

\* = interlinear glosses for Malay headlines

and uses reported speech, while the *NST* paragraphs 3 to 5 are direct quotations from the speech. A further contrast is in the use of subheadings: the shorter *BH* report has two: ‘*Syarikat buat penyesuaian*’ (Companies make adaptations) above paragraph 4, and ‘*Tiga prinsip tambahan*’ (Three additional principles) above paragraph 11. The longer *NST* report is without subheadings. In the remainder of the report there are some differences both of ordering of information and in terms of which points from the speech are reported and which are not reported.

Political Report 2 covers Prime Minister Najib’s speech at the official opening of KLIA2, the second terminal of the Kuala Lumpur International Airport. Again, there is a difference in the headline, with the

*NST*’s ‘*A global benchmark*’ (Text 2A) less specific than that of the *BH* (Text 2B), ‘*KLIA2 mercu kejayaan negara*’ (KLIA2 a pinnacle of national success). The bylines differ in focus, as the *NST* report first mentions the name of the airport terminal here, as opposed to in the headline. In the second paragraph, the *NST* report starts to provide more detailed background information, the projected annual passenger total, while the *BH* reports Najib’s speech in more general terms using both direct and indirect quotation strategies. Similar to Political Report 1, the *NST* reports more content from Najib’s speech; the information in the final three paragraphs 21 to 23 is not found in the shorter *BH* report.

These differences clearly show that the *BH* and *NST* journalists operate separately when compiling their reports. This fact was confirmed by the interviews. One of the main themes that appears prominently in the interview data is that although both are sister papers within the same organisation and operating from the same building, they each work independently from each other. It was revealed that during the early years of the news organisation, there was more collaboration in terms of sharing of stories due to the smaller number of staff and limited resources available then. However, as both papers -expanded considerably over the years in terms of manpower and resources there was less of a need for collaboration.

Although these two newspapers do on occasion choose to collaborate with each other on producing news reports, as reported by our informants, the prevalent feeling was that each had a distinct identity and a well-defined target audience and these influenced how their news reports were created. In the words of a *BH* journalist, “...we are well aware that most of our readers are Malays. So, we will try to highlight everything that has to do with the Malays. For instance, issues in relation to the Malays, land issues, public concerns among the Malays, or property issues at the civil or Syariah court. So, we try to highlight anything that is of interest to the Malays, as our readers are mostly the Malays. Therefore, we highlight things that they are concerned about”.

The same belief is echoed by the *NST* staff. Although the information obtained

from the interviews with the editors indicate that Malay/Muslim readers form the majority of readers for both papers, one *NST* journalist states that “...*NST* is different, our readers are different. The content and our readers are different, so we cannot go towards that angle.” The ‘angle’ that is mentioned here refers to his views that *NST* readers prefer more direct or factual content, “without the emotional aspect, the overtly religious aspect.”

The parallel texts that we analysed did not include any explicit references to Islam or viewpoints regarding Islam as our data were obtained from a limited period. Articles that espouse Islam and Islamic values are generally found in *BH*, reflecting the perceived interests of the community, as described in the interview data above. For example, an article in the *Berita Premium* (Premium News) section of its online paper on 23 November, 2015 included a feature story entitled *Lari daripada keluarga demi agama Islam* (Running away from the family for Islam) which tells the story of a Muslim convert who faced resistance from her non-Muslim family upon her conversion.

With regard to Crime/Accident Reports, the first report covers a murder which took place in the northern peninsular Malaysia state of Kedah. Once again there is a contrast in the respective headlines: the *BH* headline (Text 3B) ‘*Mati selepas kena 3 das tembakan*’ (Dead after being hit by 3 shots) is more specific and foregrounds the three gunshots fired by the killers, while the *NST* headline (Text 3A), ‘*Man killed in suspected*



*turf war*', refers to a possible motive. The *BH* report includes a detailed graphic showing where and how the murder took place and a photograph of the victim. These are not found in the somewhat shorter and less-detailed *NST* report. The *BH* report can also be viewed as rather more sensational in describing the incident through the use of phrases such as *'nyawa-nyawa ikan'* (a Malay idiom that means half-dead like a fish out of water) in describing the condition of the dying man. The tone of the *NST* report, on the other hand, is more detached. The *NST* Text 3A, for example, on the murder case uses primarily passive forms and the relatively formal term 'the deceased' instead of the term 'victim', the English equivalent for the word *'mangsa'* that is used in the *BH* report.

In the reports of an accident in which two soldiers were killed in an armoured vehicle (Crime/Accident Report 2), the tendency for the *BH* to provide more detailed headlines is once again evident. The *BH* report (Text 4B) also includes a sidebar giving the specifications of the military vehicle involved in the accident. This information is not given in the shorter *NST* report (Text 4A). Additional information reported by the *BH* but not by the *NST* is from eye-witnesses who were present when the accident occurred. The final paragraph of the *NST* report quoting the Kuala Kangsar police chief is not reported in the *BH*. As in the first crime and accident report, the *BH* report is also seen as being more sensational in describing the incident through the use of phrases such as *'terbalik'* (overturned)

which is mentioned not just in the headline but repeated several times in the text. Also, the use of words like *'melambung'* (tossed or catapulted) repeated at least twice in the text, *'tercampak'* (thrown with great force) and *'terperangkap'* (trapped). In contrast, the *NST* text is not just shorter with fewer details, it is also less vivid in reporting the facts.

However, the interview data seem to contradict the findings from the texts. The *BH* staff feel that Malay papers in general are more responsible in their reporting and are less inclined to resort to sensationalism. One *BH* journalist states that "*for Malay newspapers like BH or Utusan, we are concerned about the sensitivity of our local society.*" Another *BH* journalist say that when reporting such news, the paper is "*very careful about language...we don't use gory photos, we censor our photos, and we don't print photos that shock.*" A gang-rape case that occurred in Kelantan a few months prior to the interviews was brought up as an example. According to the *BH* journalists, the paper did not mention the name of the village where the crime took place in order to protect the identity of the victim and to avoid shaming those villagers who had nothing to do with the crime. However, they note that other non-Malay newspapers "*reported all the details.*" This belief seems to be supported by at least one *NST* journalist, who states firmly, "*I try not to self-censor as much as I can, because I believe that a story is a story. So, you have to honour the story, for me personally. You try not to exclude...*"

The third category, Local Reports, includes texts which cover neither political issues nor crimes and accidents. Local Report 1 is about the results of a 'National Happiness Index' survey. The *BH* and *NST* headlines are close parallels in naming the town of Baling in Kedah state as the happiest place, but the byline of the *BH* (Text 5B) names the organisation conducting the survey, while the *NST* byline (Text 5A) lists three other towns which recorded high happiness indexes. The extra length of the *BH* was partly due to the final two paragraphs, which report another unrelated event attended by the principal actor, Malaysia's Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government Minister, who disclosed the survey findings presumably in a media briefing. The *BH* report uses the strategy previously observed in the *NST* Political Report 1 (Text 1A) of including supplementary information about a later event linked to the main report only through the common principal actor. Here, in the final two paragraphs, the same minister was reported as having visited the family of a firefighter killed in an accident.

In Local Report 2 the topic is the number of property owners charged with allowing *Aedes* mosquitoes (vectors of dengue fever) to breed on their properties. The *BH* report (Text 6B) headline refers to the total number of 881 owners in the state of Pahang made to pay a compound fine, while the *NST* headline (Text 6A) topicalises the 12 owners charged in court for failing to settle the compound fine. These two reports have two

principal actors, the Pahang State Health Committee chairman and the state's Director of Health, who both provide information about dengue fever and its prevention. In the *BH* report the connection was made explicit: the latter is present ("*Yang turut hadir...*" para. 7, *BH*) at the media briefing given by the former. In the shorter *NST* report this is not made explicit, and textual coherence is through the common topic of *Aedes* mosquito eradication and reducing the risk of the spread of dengue fever.

To summarise, the six parallel texts analysed show clear differences in terms of content and ordering, as discussed above. This finding is supported by the interview data which show that the respective *BH* and *NST* reporters work independently, each finding their own sources of information and making their own decisions on what facts and quotations to include. The tendency to add material unrelated to the original report topic, observed to occur in both newspapers shows a characteristic of Malaysian news report text production. The focus is on the prominent personalities, such as the Prime Minister or other ministers, rather than on the newsworthiness of the event. It is expected that every public appointment of government ministers should be reported, even if the overall coherence of the report is compromised. This can be explained by the fact that reporters are generally assigned to follow prominent figures as they move from one appointment to another, as told to us by our informants.

## DISCUSSION

Even though the *BH* and *NST* journalists who agreed to be interviewed were not the ones who wrote the reports included in our corpus of six parallel Malay and English hard news reports, there is a high level of consistency between the findings from the textual analysis and those from the interviews. The higher level of personal involvement demonstrated in the *BH* Text 4B, which reports an accident involving a military vehicle, is reflected in the interview data where the *BH* journalist explain, “*You interview the family or you come up with the extra statement from the police. That is the difference of our story from NST.*” Paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of *BH* Text 4B quote statements made by an eye-witness to the accident and gave information on what the eye-witness was doing at the time. This information is not included in the *NST* report (Text 4A) about the same accident.

With regards to this, one of the main differences between the Malay and English reports that we found in our study relates to the reporting of crime and accident news. Similar to the findings of our parallel Brunei study, competition from online news media has perhaps resulted in *BH* displaying a more sensationalist approach compared to the *NST*. For example, *BH* journalists, as per the quotations in the section above, follow up stories and include more background information in the reporting of crime/accident stories such as in *BH* Texts 3B & 4B. The *NST* reports in this category, on the other hand, demonstrate a more restrained and detached attitude, as discussed earlier.

This distinction may arise from the respective newspapers’ identification of the main target readership, as disclosed in the interviews with the editors. The *NST* sees itself as more of an upmarket paper compared to *BH*. Nielsen statistics show that *NST* readers come from a higher-income bracket than *BH* readers (<http://www.nstp.com.my/new-straits-times>). In addition to income, clearly the ethnicity of readers is a further major factor; the *NST*, even though its editors acknowledge that the majority of their readership is Malay and thus Muslim, tends to avoid emotional and religious angles in their reports, preferring instead a more detached stance that is commensurate with English-language news media reporting, as discussed earlier.

The question therefore arises as to why *BH* targets a Malay readership and emphasises Malay/Muslim issues, in similar fashion to the ethnic-based content found in Malaysian Chinese and Tamil newspapers, when Bahasa Malaysia (BM) is the national and official language for all Malaysians, not just for the Malay community. BM is officially promoted as the ‘glue’ that holds together all the disparate cultures and languages (Asmah Omar, 1982, pp.21-31; 2012, pp.157-158). This ‘newspaper for all Malaysians’ approach has been taken up by the *NST* rather than *BH*, based on both the textual and the interview data. As pointed out by Shaari et al. (2006), English newspapers in Malaysia transcend racial groupings. But in the context of postcolonial Malaysia, it should be the Malay papers that should be doing that. From our study,

it seems that non-ethnic Malay readers are relegated to mere ‘overhearers’ rather than addressees of *BH* news reports. However, in a follow-up interview with some of our original respondents, in which we gave them a draft copy of this paper, one of the editors in *BH* whom we had interviewed earlier explained to us that although the vast majority of their readers are Malays/Muslims, the paper does have an ‘inclusive’ policy. He gave an example of how *BH* tries to attract young Malaysians of all races to read their paper by providing educational supplements to their main paper four times a week. This is one of their strategies to obtain a more diverse readership (currently he estimates the non-Malay/Muslim readership to be about 5% only).

Our findings also reveal that the discourse structure of the genre is the same for the English and Malay hard news reports, despite Asmah Omar’s (1992) assertion that one of the features of Malay discourse is that it is typically circuitous or “beating about the bush” (p.175). The ‘inverted pyramid’ macrostructure (Faure, 2001, p.358) is followed in both the crime and accident and in the local news report categories. This macrostructure is less evident in the political reports because the two events reported are both speeches given by the Malaysian Prime Minister. Hence, the report structure tends to reflect that of the speech itself. As explained in the interviews by both *BH* and *NST* journalists, they undergo six months of in-house training in journalism practices, during which they develop awareness of the need to follow the descending order of

importance and salience associated with the ‘inverted pyramid’ report structure. This fact echoes the findings of Ahmad (1997, cited in Chek & Evans, 2010) in her study of research articles with introductions in Malay and English. She finds that despite some differences in the Malay texts when compared with the English ones, which she attributes to cultural influences, in general the genre of scientific research article introductions is relatively similar in both languages as the Malay discourse community of researchers is aware of the expectations of the international scientific community and researchers learn to write to meet these expectations. Similarly, the journalists we interviewed show awareness of the norms and values of international news media reporting yet there is also a prevalent sense of the need to adhere to a distinct Malaysian identity, especially among the *BH* journalists. They feel that Malaysian Malay journalists have a keener awareness of “community” and “political sensitivities” compared with Western journalists or even journalists from non-Malay newspapers in Malaysia. The fact that our textual analysis seems to somewhat disprove this, as discussed earlier, makes for an interesting observation.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion to a research article such as this needs to address the “So what?” question. Although this study is based on a limited set of data texts and interviews, the findings presented and discussed above still

offer significant insights. The major finding from the application of the comparative CDA methodology is that there are commonalities in terms of structure and stance between the hard news texts found in the *NST* and *BH*. We tentatively suggest that the canonical ‘inverted pyramid’ report structure (Faure, 2001; Manning 2011) has been transferred from English to Bahasa Malaysia, and that this is therefore a property of the hard news report subgenre, rather than a language-specific discursive practice.

Having investigated the question of translation of news reports, we have found that this rarely happens, even though both newspapers are published by the same organisation and their journalists are based in the same building. In addition, we have uncovered some evidence of different stances adopted by the journalists of the *NST* and the *BH* in terms of their inclusion of detail and their level of involvement or detachment in crime and accident reports. The *BH* reports tend to include more detail and background information and to demonstrate more involvement, compared to the more detached, less involved and less detailed *NST* reports. The next stage of our research will attempt a more complex cross-comparison between the Malay and English print media of both Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.

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**APPENDIX A**

Parallel Hard News Stories in the *News Straits Times* and *Berita Harian*

|                                   | NEW STRAITS TIMES   | BERITA HARIAN  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Category:                         | TEXT 1A   | TEXT 1B  |
| Political Stories (Texts 1A & 1B) | <p><b>3 steps to strengthen workforce</b></p> <p>22 June 2014 (page 2)<br/>                     JASON GERALD JOHN AND ADIB<br/>                     POVERA MALACCA<br/>                     news@nst.com.my</p> <p>FOCUS: Building labour market, streamlining social security network and harmonising industrial ties are key, says Najib</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. THE government has outlined three agenda for the continuous protection of the country's workforce, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Razak said yesterday.</li> <li>2. They comprise strengthening the labour market, streamlining the social security network and harmonising industrial relations.</li> <li>3. "The government is committed to continuously defending the interests of employees in the country, be it in the civil service or the private sector.</li> <li>4. "In strengthening the labour market, the government has its focus set on issues pertaining to the rights and welfare of employees. For example, when we enforced the minimum wage on Jan 1 last year, although there were mixed reactions initially, many companies were able to adapt it.</li> <li>5. "This was clearly seen from the higher employment growth and lower retrenchment."</li> </ol> | <p><b>Tiga agenda penting tingkat kebajikan pekerja</b></p> <p>22 Jun 2014<br/>                     Oleh Badrul Hizar Ab Jabar, Hazwan Faisal Mohamad dan Amir Mamat.<br/>                     bhnews@bh.com.my</p> <p><i>Najib menyampaikan Anugerah Majikan 1Malaysia kepada Ketua Pegawai Sumber Malaysia Celcom Axiata Berhad, Mazri Abdul Rahim di MITC, Ayer Keroh, semalam. [FOTO MUHAMMAD HATIM AB MANAN/BH]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mantap pasaran buruh Negara</li> <li>➤ Perkemas jaringan keselamatan sosial</li> <li>➤ Harmonikan perhubungan perusahaan</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ayer Keroh - Datuk Seri Najib Razak semalam, menetapkan tiga agenda penting bagi memastikan kebajikan golongan pekerja di negara ini terus mendapat pembelaan.</li> <li>2. Agenda itu, memantapkan pasaran buruh negara, memperkemas jaringan keselamatan sosial dan mengharmonikan perhubungan perusahaan.</li> <li>3. Perdana Menteri berkata, menerusi agenda memantapkan pasaran buruh negara, kerajaan memberi tumpuan kepada aspek berkaitan hak dan kebajikan warga pekerja, termasuk menetapkan dasar gaji minimum berkuat kuasa pada 1 Januari 2013.</li> </ol> <p><b>Syarikat buat penyesuaian</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Katanya, walaupun menimbulkan pelbagai reaksi, pertumbuhan guna tenaga lebih tinggi dan pemberhentian pekerja yang lebih rendah menggambarkan kebanyakan syarikat berupaya membuat penyesuaian dengan dasar gaji minimum.</li> <li>5. "Menerusi tinjauan dilakukan Persekutuan Majikan-Majikan Malaysia, gaji purata sektor swasta naik sebanyak 6.6 peratus pada tahun lalu, berbanding enam peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.</li> </ol> |

APPENDIX A (continue)

6. This, said Najib, was based on the assessment by the Malaysian Employers Federation, which showed that the average salary in the private sector increased by 6.6 per cent last year compared with six per cent in 2012.

7. "On average, executive-level workers recorded a 6.3 per cent increase in salary last year. This was similar to what they received in 2012.

8. "In comparison, non-executive employees enjoyed a 6.7 per cent increase in salary in 2013 compared with 5.8 per cent the year before. All these were made possible with the introduction of the minimum wage policy."

9. The government went on to introduce the Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 for the private sector, a proactive move to overcome any possible shortage in the nation's workforce, Najib said during the Human Resources Ministry's Labour Day Celebration 2014 at the Melaka International Trade Centre here yesterday.

10. Present were Malacca Chief Minister Datuk Seri Idris Haron, Human Resources Minister Datuk Seri Richard Riot Jaem and Malaysian Trades Union Congress president Mohd Khalid Atan.

11. On streamlining the social security network, Najib said, it involved the review and revision of labour acts in a holistic manner, in which the proposed improvements were discussed based on the spirit of tripartism until an agreement was reached by all parties.

12. "In fact, the transformation in labour laws is an important element in preparing workers and the industry to meet the challenges in the era of globalisation and liberalisation.

*Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Razak meeting the people at the Human Resources Ministry's Labour Day Celebration 2014 at Melaka International Trade Centre in Ayer Keroh yesterday. Pic by Khairunisah Lokman.*

6. "Secara purata, pekerja kumpulan eksekutif mencatat peratusan gaji 6.3 peratus, kekal seperti pada tahun 2012, manakala pekerja bukan eksekutif mencatat kenaikan 6.7 peratus pada tahun lalu, berbanding tahun sebelumnya iaitu 5.8 peratus, sejajar dengan keputusan kerajaan memperkenalkan dasar gaji minimum." katanya.

7. Beliau berkata demikian ketika berucap merasmikan Perhimpunan Hari Pekerja 2014 di Pusat Dagangan Antarabangsa Melaka (MITC) di sini, semalam.

8. Pada majlis dihadiri kira-kira 10,000 warga kerja membabitkan 200 jabatan kerajaan dan sektor swasta itu, Perdana Menteri turut menyampaikan 13 anugerah kepada individu dan syarikat sebagai mengiktiraf dan menghargai sumbangan golongan pekerja kepada pembangunan negara.

9. Yang turut hadir, Ketua Menteri Melaka, Datuk Seri Idris Haron; Menteri Sumber Manusia, Datuk Seri Richard Riot Jaem dan Presiden Kongres Kesatuan Sekerja Malaysia (MTUC), Mohd Khalid Atan.

10. Berhubung memperkemas jaringan keselamatan sosial membabitkan kajian, katanya, semakan semula Akta Pekerjaan 1955 secara holistik dengan semua cadangan penambahbaikan dibincang berasaskan semangat tripartisme sehingga suatu persetujuan dapat dicapai oleh semua pihak.

**Tiga prinsip tambahan**

11. Najib turut menggariskan tiga prinsip tambahan, berbanding lima sebelum ini untuk golongan pekerja negara ini menjelang tahun 2020.

12. Tiga prinsip tambahan itu adalah budaya kreativiti dan inovasi, nilai tambah dan kompetensi serta permuafakatan kerja yang tidak dalam silo atau lohong.



APPENDIX A (continue)

13. "Accordingly, a modern system of labour legislation should be established to ensure all workers are protected and, at the same time, provide enough space and flexibility needed by the industry to grow.

14. "Consequently, policies should be formulated taking into account the flexibility of the labour market, which will promote increased employment rates, economic stability, an increase in productivity, and improve the living standards of the people as a whole."

15. In the final agenda, Najib said, he had always stressed that in harmonising industrial relations, the government would listen to the people and look at new development strategies for the benefit of all.

16. "I call on the unions to continue to achieve this." The government, Najib said, supported the spirit of tripartism and noted that industrial relations were underpinned by the principles of peace talks and not based on confrontation.

17. After the event, Najib welcomed home bikers who were part of the 1Malaysia World Endurance Ride, a motorcycle world tour expedition to promote global moderation for peace.

18. The prime minister is patron of the project, spearheaded by Yayasan Wangsa Perdana.

19. The team, comprising three riders of high-powered motorcycles, travelled non-stop across 41 countries for about a year before arriving in Malaysia yesterday.

20. Its team leader, Datuk Zamri Mohamed, handed a Malaysia flag to Najib to signify the completion of the world expedition.

21. For their feat, the team earned a place in the Malaysia Book of Records for the longest distance travelled on motorcycle around the world (group).

22. The certificate was presented by the organisation's founder and managing director, Tan Sri Danny Ooi, to Zamri.

**Additional reporting by Roshidi Abu Samah, Kelly Koh and Christina Tan.**

13. Mengenai pelaksanaan cukai barang dan perkhidmatan (GST), beliau berkata pertambahan hasilnya akan membolehkan kerajaan menimbang pelbagai permintaan termasuk kenaikan elaun penjawat awam.

14. Perdana Menteri berkata, kerajaan memerlukan hasil tambahan baharu bagi memenuhi permintaan itu dengan sistem GST yang lebih telus dan berkesan akan dapat membantu menambah hasil kerajaan.

15. "Jika Presiden CUEPACS nak minta tambah elaun, sebagai Menteri Kewangan, saya perlu cari hasil tambahan dan barulah boleh dipertimbangkan," katanya.

## APPENDIX A (continue)

| Category:                             | TEXT 2A  | TEXT 2B  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Political Stories<br>(Texts 2A & 2 B) | <p><b>A global benchmark</b></p> <p>15 June 2014</p> <p>REPORTS BY WED UMAR ARIFF, ADRIAN LAI, BALQIS LIM, TEOH PEI TING, ALYAA SUFIAH TAJUDIN, FARAH JABIR AND SIMRAN MALIK</p> <p>MEGASTRUCTURE: klia2 a critical part of realising nation's potential to become region's leading aviation hub, says Najib</p> <p>SEPANG</p> <p>1. THE new Kuala Lumpur International Airport 2 (klia2), Malaysia's first hybrid airport, is set to be the country's catalyst for growth in the expanding aviation sector.</p> <p>2. The country's latest international gateway, which is expected to serve some 45 million passengers annually, three times more than the now decommissioned Low Cost Carrier Terminal (LCCT), also promises to realise Malaysia's potential to emerge as the region's aviation hub.</p> <p>3. Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Razak, who officially opened the airport yesterday, said klia2, a "megastructure" in its class, would stand as a global benchmark in future terminals of its kind.</p> <p>4. The airport is expected to record 25 million travellers passing through its gates between the day it began operations on May 2 and by year-end.</p> <p>5. Najib said the low-cost air travel sector in Malaysia had consistently recorded double digit-growth every year over the past decade and that the robust growth was expected to continue, given the strong demand in the sector.</p> | <p><b>KLIA2 mercu kejayaan negara</b></p> <p>25 Jun 2014 Rabu</p> <p>Oleh Irwan Shafrizan Ismail<br/>irwansha@bh.com.my</p> <p><i>Foto: Najib bersama Hishammuddin merasmikan Terminal klia2 di Sepang, semalam.</i></p> <p>PM yakin lapangan terbang baharu pemangkin industry penerbangan.</p> <p>1. Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur kedua (klia2) adalah mercu tanda pencapaian negara dalam industri penerbangan dan menjadi kebanggaan rakyat, kata Datuk Seri Najib Razak.</p> <p>2. Perdana Menteri juga yakin klia2 akan menjadi pemangkin kepada perkembangan berterusan dalam industri penerbangan yang penuh cabaran.</p> <p>3. "Saya menerima banyak komen dan "tweet" di laman sosial daripada orang ramai termasuk rakyat tempatan serta asing yang mengucapkan tahniah kepada Malaysia, selain memuji keindahan terminal ini.</p> <p><b>Penanda aras global</b></p> <p>4. "Bagi saya, klia2 adalah contoh kemampuan kita sebagai sebuah negara, bukan dengan hanya kemampuan membina infrastruktur bertaraf dunia, malah menjadi penanda aras global dalam pembinaan terminal seumpamanya pada masa akan datang.</p> <p>5. klia2 juga meletakkan Malaysia dalam peta dunia khususnya dalam sektor penerbangan dan pelancongan.</p> <p>6. "Ia kebanggaan kerana pembangunan klia2 menjadi tanda perkembangan dan kepemimpinan kita dalam industri penerbangan bukan sahaja di rantau ini, malah juga di dunia," katanya ketika merasmikan Terminal klia2, di sini, semalam.</p> |

APPENDIX A (continue)

6. "The low-cost carrier business models have evolved in line with the market's needs that include hybrid and premium offerings, as well as transfer and transit connectivity," he said, adding that *kli2* played a critical part in realising the country's potential to become the region's leading aviation hub.

*Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Razak listening as MAHB senior general manager of operation services Datuk Azmi Murad briefs him on the details of kli2 in Sepang yesterday. Pic by Ahmad Irham Mohd Noor*

7. Najib said *kli2* was also Malaysia's definitive and permanent answer to supporting projected air travel growth for the next 10 to 15 years.

8. "LCCT was built as a temporary solution. However, it exceeded its capacity of 10 million passengers per annum and was expanded to its furthest possible extent," he said. Najib added that under the National Airport Master Plan (NAMP), the government had laid out a strategic development road map to provide for the growth in air travel demand across the nation over the next 50 years.

9. Najib, who is also finance minister, said the aviation industry was one of many focus areas in the 2014 Budget, in which RM1 billion had been allocated.

10. Of the figure, RM700 million would be spent for the development of a new air traffic management centre at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) to facilitate an increase in air traffic capacity from 68 to 108 movements per hour on the three runways.

11. KLIA now has the world's highest capacity for air traffic management.

12. Najib said another RM300 million had been allocated for upgrading airports nationwide.

7. Yang turut hadir, isteri Perdana Menteri, Datin Seri Rosmah Mansor; Pemangku Menteri Pengangkutan, Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Hussein dan Timbalan Menteri Pengangkutan, Datuk Abd Aziz Kaprawi. Yang hadir sama Pengerusi Malaysia Airport Holdings Bhd (MAHB), Tan Sri Dr Wan Abdul Aziz Wan Abdullah; Pengarah Urusan MAHB, Datuk Badlisham Ghazali dan Penasihat serta bekas Pengarah Urusan MAHB, Tan Sri Bashir Ahmad.

8. Najib berkata, *kli2* juga dijangka dapat menampung keperluan perkembangan industri penerbangan negara dalam tempoh 10 hingga 15 tahun lagi.

**25 juta penumpang 2014**

9. "Terminal mega ini berupaya mengendalikan 45 juta penumpang setahun, lebih tiga kali ganda berbanding Terminal Tambang Murah (LCCT). Berdasarkan sasaran pengendalian penumpang bagi tahun ini, *kli2* dijangka menerima 25 juta penumpang sehingga hujung tahun ini," katanya.

10. Beliau berkata sebagai infrastruktur ikonik, *kli2* juga mampu membantu menarik lebih ramai pelancong dengan membantu kempen Tahun Melawat Malaysia 2014.

APPENDIX A (continue)

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13. Najib said “It will enable us to continue enhancing the level of comfort and convenience for all travellers,” adding that the country’s aviation and tourism industries shared a symbiotic relationship.

‘klia2 will help us flourish’

→ From Page 2

14. Last year, the arrival of more than 25 million tourists through the airport gates resulted in RM65 billion in tourism revenue.

15. The prime minister said he was optimistic that this year’s “Visit Malaysia Year” and “Year of Festivals” campaigns would draw more tourists.

16. “The readiness of klia2 as another international gateway to the nation will be vital in supporting these campaigns.

17. “Najib expressed pride in Malaysia’s ability to keep up with developments in the aviation industry.

18. “The industry is competitive. However, the national civil aviation sector has recorded astounding achievements in terms of passenger movements each year.

19. “In catering to an increasing passenger and cargo demand, Malaysia’s economy will flourish through global trade and see an expansion of our export market and tourism industry,” said Najib, adding he believed that a world-class aviation infrastructure would be a catalyst for national development as it had a multiplier effect on the economy.

20. Present were the prime minister’s wife, Datin Seri Rosmah Mansor, Acting Transport Minister Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Hussein, Communication and Multimedia Minister Datuk Seri Ahmad Shaberry Cheek, Malaysia Airports Holding Berhad (MAHB) chairman Tan Sri Dr Wan Abdul Aziz Wan Abdullah and MAHB managing director Datuk Badlisham Ghazali.

*A crowd surging through the international departure gates at klia2 yesterday. Pic by Mohd Fadli Hamzah*

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APPENDIX A (continue)

21. Against the backdrop of Malaysia Airlines flight MH370's disappearance, Najib expressed his condolences to the families of those aboard the Boeing 777 jetliner.

22. Najib congratulated MAHB for the success of its five-tranche Senior Sukuk Programme, which partly funded the development of klia2.

23. "As a privately-funded project, klia2 has become the largest contributor to a privatised stimulus package announced by the government in 2009."

24. Najib launched gateway@klia2, a connecting mall located between the drop-off point and the main terminal at klia2.

He officially opened the KLIA Ekspres and KLIA Transit service to klia2 and the Sama-sama Express Terminal Airside Transit Hotel at the international departure area.

25. Hishammuddin, who touched on the slight delay of klia2's completion, said the setting up of a special klia2 task force by the Transport Ministry was instrumental in preventing further hiccups.

26. "The objective of the task force was to monitor the progress of klia2's construction and ensure it met the May 2 deadline. It also addressed all issues related to the project and looked into the need for an independent auditor to investigate problems that caused the delays."

**Page 1 caption: Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Razak with Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Hussein launching klia2 in Sepang, Selangor, yesterday. Pic by Mohamad Shahril Badri Saali.**

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Category:<br>Crime / Accident<br>Stories (Texts 3A<br>& 3B) | TEXT 3A   | TEXT 3B  |
|   | <b>Man killed in suspected turf war</b><br>22 June 2014 (Page 24) | <b>Mati selepas kena 3 das tembakan</b><br>22 Jun 2014. (muka surat 21)<br><br>Info: Kronologi pembunuhan bekas banduan di Taman Songket, Kuala Ketil, Kedah |

APPENDIX A (continue)

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|--|---|
| <p>1. SUNGAI PETANI: A 24-year-old man was killed after he was shot three times in the chest in Taman Songket, Jalan Kuala Ketil, here, on Friday.</p> <p>2. M. Gurubaran was shot by a man and his accomplice while riding a motorcycle in the 10.30pm incident. The murder is believed to be linked to a turf war between underworld gangs.</p> <p>3. The victim, from Taman Keladi, was on his way to meet a friend before the suspects, who were travelling on a motorcycle, came from behind and one of them opened fire at him.</p> <p>4. Gurubaran fell off the motorcycle right after the first shot hit him on the chest and the suspect again fired two more shots at point-blank before fleeing the scene.</p> <p>5. A source said checks showed that the deceased had a past criminal record and was a member of a gang involved in drug trafficking in Sungai Petani as well as in other violent crimes.</p> <p>6. "The deceased was a prime suspect in a murder case in March 2011.</p> <p>7. "He was arrested in Sungkai, Perak, last March and charged in court, but was acquitted."</p> <p>8. Kedah Criminal Investigation Department chief Assistant Commissioner Nashir Ya said they were tracking down the suspects.</p> | <p>1. Mangsa menunggang motorsikal bersendirian melalui lorong menuju Taman Songket, lima kilometer dari rumahnya.</p> <p>2. Mangsa diekori penyerang, yang kemudian melepaskan satu das tembakan tepat ke arah dada mangsa.</p> <p>3. Mendapati mangsa terjatuh belum mati, suspek menghampirinya dan melepaskan dua lagi tembakan ke arah dada mangsa.</p> <p>4. Mangsa mati di lokasi.</p> <p>Info Mangsa<br/>M Gurubaran<br/>24 Tahun<br/>→ Bekas banduan dengan rekod jenayah lampau<br/>→ Motif serangan: Pertelingkahan atau dendam antara kumpulan penjenayah<br/>→ Siasatan: Seksyen 302 Kanun Keseksaan kerana membunuh<br/>Deen: Grafik BH</p> <p>1. Sungai Petani: Bagi memastikan mangsa mati, dua lelaki melepaskan dua das lagi tembakan ke atas penunggang motosikal yang dalam keadaan 'nyawa-nyawa ikan' di atas jalan raya, selepas ditembak satu das sebelum itu di Taman Songket di sini, malam kelmarin.</p> <p>2. Difahamkan, tembakan pertama ke atas M Gurubaran (<b>gambar</b>), 24, tersasar, namun tembakan kedua mengenai tepat bahagian dada mangsa yang berasal dari Taman Keladi di sini, menyebabkan mangsa yang sedang menunggang motosikal terus terjatuh.</p> <p>3. Melihatkan mangsa masih bernafas, suspek melepaskan dua das tembakan mengenai bahagian dada Gurubaran, menyebabkan mangsa maut.</p> <p>4. Dalam kejadian kira-kira jam 10.30 malam di Taman Songket, dekat Batu 2 Jalan Kuala Ketil di sini, mangsa disahkan maut terkena tiga das tembakan dilepaskan dua penyerang yang dikatakan mengekorinya dengan menggunakan sebuah motosikal.</p> |
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APPENDIX A (continue)

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|---|---|--|
| Category: Crime/<br>Accident Stories<br>(Texts 4A & 4B) | <p>TEXT 4A</p> <p><b>2 soldiers killed in crash</b></p> <p>4 July 2014 Friday (Page 12)</p> <p><i>(photo) The armoured fighting vehicle that crashed at Km232 of the North-South Expressway yesterday.</i></p>  | <p>5. Ketika kejadian, mangsa dikatakan baharu sahaja memasuki lorong menuju Taman Songket yang terletak kira-kira 5 kilometer dari rumahnya untuk berjumpa seseorang, sebelum dipintas kedua-dua lelaki itu yang terus menembaknya.</p> <p><b>Ada rekod jenayah lampau</b></p> <p>6. Berdasarkan maklumat, mangsa dikatakan pernah dikaitkan dengan satu kes pembunuhan pada Mac 2011 lalu, selain turut mempunyai beberapa rekod jenayah lampau.</p> <p>7. Ketua Jabatan Siasatan Jenayah (JSJ) Kedah, Asisten Komisioner Nashir Ya, ketika dihubungi mengesahkan kejadian itu termasuk status mangsa, namun motif kejadian masih dalam siasatan.</p>  |
|   | <p>1. KUALA KANGSAR: Two soldiers died while two others were seriously injured after their armoured fighting vehicle hit a divider in the North-South Expressway yesterday.</p> <p>2. The 6.40pm incident happened at Km232.5 on the southbound lane of the expressway.</p> | <p>TEXT 4B</p> <p><b>2 askar maut kereta perisai terbalik</b></p> <p>4 Julai 2014 Jumaat (muka surat 50)</p> <p>Oleh Jalal Ali Abdul Rahim dan Shaarani Ismail<br/>bhnews@bh.com.my</p> <p>2 lagi parah dalam nahas di Kilometer 232 Lebu Raya Utara-Selatan</p> <p><i>Keadaan kereta perisai ATM yang terbalik di Kilometer Lebu Raya Utara-Selatan arah Selatan, berhampiran Kuala Kangsar, semalam (Foto E-Mel)</i></p> <p>Kuala Kangsar</p> <p>1. Dua anggota tentera maut, manakala dua lagi parah selepas kereta perisai milik Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) dinaiki mereka, terbalik di Kilometer 232 Lebu Raya Utara-Selatan arah selatan, berhampiran bandar ini, semalam.</p> <p>2. Kejadian kira-kira jam 6.15 petang itu dipercayai berlaku ketika kenderaan jenis SIBMAS 6x6 dinaiki empat anggota berkenaan sedang melalui laluan berbukit, dipercayai hilang kawalan lalu terbabas ke kiri dan melanggar penghadang jalan sebelum terbalik.</p> |

APPENDIX A (continue)

3. The two soldiers killed were Sergeant Bayong Anak Burma and Corporal Cik Mohamad Fatonah Che Ismail. Bayong was killed on the spot, while Cik Mohamad died in Kuala Kangsar Hospital.

4. A police spokesman said the other two soldiers in the vehicle were Corporal Mohd Sarifudin Abdullah and Lance Corporal Fredi Anak Barnabas. They were being treated at the same hospital.

5. A witness, Abd Momin Khushairy of the Civil Defence Department, said he was on his way here when he saw the incident.

6. Momin, who was with three colleagues, said they stopped to help.

7. Kuala Kangsar Fire and Rescue Department chief Ismail Darus said they received a call at 6.46pm and a team was deployed to the scene.

8. He said the armoured car was believed to have skidded, crashing into a road divider before overturning.

9. He said the armoured car was part of a convoy of army vehicles heading towards Gemas, Negri Sembilan.

10. Kuala Kangsar police chief Assistant Commissioner Ghuzlan Salleh said the incident would be investigated under Section 41(1) of the Road Transport Act 1987.

**Tayar melambung**

3. Anggota yang maut di tempat kejadian dikenali Sarjan Bayong Burma, manakala rakan setugasnya, Koperal Che Mohd Fatonah Che Ismail, 31, dilaporkan meninggal dunia ketika dalam perjalanan ke Hospital Kuala Kangsar.

4. Dua anggota yang cedera ialah Koperal Sarifuffin Abdullah, 36, dan Lans Koperal Fredi Barnabas, 29.

5. Difahamkan, mereka dalam perjalanan dari Kem 3 Armor Sungai Petani, Kedah menuju Gemas, Negeri Sembilan.

6. Sementara itu, Ketua Balai Bomba dan Penyelamat Kuala Kangsar, Ismail Darus, berkata pihaknya menerima laporan berhubung kejadian itu, jam 6.46 petang.

7. “Sebaik lapan anggota kami tiba di lokasi, didapati sebuah kereta perisai terbalik dan pemeriksaan kemudian mendapati ada empat anggota tentera dalam kenderaan berkenaan.

8. “Bomba kemudian menjalankan kerja menyelamatkan sebelum semua mangsa dihantar ke Hospital Kuala Kangsar untuk bedah siasat dan rawatan lanjut,” katanya.

9. Sementara itu, anggota Jabatan Pertahanan Awam Malaysia (JPAM) Kuala Kangsar, Abd Momin Khushairy, berkata dia bersama beberapa rakan berada kira-kira 50 meter di belakang kereta perisai berkenaan apabila melihat kepulan asap dan tayar kenderaan itu melambung hingga lepas ke laluan bertentangan.

10. “Sebaik tiba di tempat kejadian, saya melihat dua anggota tentera terbaring di atas lebuhraya termasuk seorang yang tercampak kira-kira 20 meter dari lokasi, manakala dua lagi anggota tentera masih dalam kenderaan. Kami kemudian membantu mangsa termasuk yang terperangkap dalam kereta perisai terbabit,” katanya.



APPENDIX A (continue)

|                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
|                               |   | <p>11. Katanya, dia bersama tiga rakan setugas ketika itu dalam perjalanan pulang ke pejabat selepas ke lokasi satu lagi kes kemalangan, kira-kira tiga kilometer dari tempat kejadian membabitkan anggota tentera berkenaan.</p> <p>INFO</p> <p>Kereta perisai SIBMAS AFSV-90</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Buatan Belgium</li> <li>➤ Berat 14,500-18,500 kg (tempur)</li> <li>➤ Panjang 7.32 meter</li> <li>➤ Lebar 2.5 meter</li> <li>➤ Tinggi 2.77 meter</li> <li>➤ Kru 3 orang</li> <li>➤ Senjata utama Meriam Cockerill Mk III 90mm</li> <li>➤ Senjata kedua Mesingan 7.62mm, mesingan anti pesawat 7.62mm</li> <li>➤ Enjin diesel bercas turbo, penyejukan air, MAN D 2566 MK 6-silinder sebaris</li> <li>➤ Kuasa kuda 320hp</li> <li>➤ Kelajuan 100 kmj</li> </ul> |
| Category:                     | TEXT 5A   | TEXT 5B   |
| Local Reports (Texts 5A & 5B) | <p><b>Baling tops happiest place survey</b></p> <p>27 June 2014 Friday (page 11)<br/> RAHMAT KHAIRULRIJAL<br/> KUALA LUMPUR<br/> news@nst.com.my</p> <p>QUALITY OF LIFE: Also happy are Alor Gajah, Pekan, Raub</p> <p>1. BALING, Alor Gajah, Pekan and Raub are four of the happiest places in Malaysia.</p> <p>2. Residents in the four districts were said to be the happiest lot, according to the National Happiness Index Survey conducted last year. The districts scored above 80 per cent in the boxes ticked for various aspects affecting their lives.</p> | <p><b>Penduduk Baling paling bahagia</b></p> <p>MURNINets kaji kaitan kesan pembangunan ke atas kehidupan</p> <p>27 Jun 2014 Jumaat<br/> Oleh Fairuz Zaidan<br/> fairuzaidan@bh.com.my</p> <p>Kuala Lumpur</p> <p>1. Kajian Indeks Kebahagiaan Negara 2013 menyenaraikan Baling di Kedah sebagai daerah yang mencatatkan kadar kebahagiaan tertinggi di Malaysia, diikuti Alor Gajah, Melaka serta Pekan dan Raub di Pahang.</p> <p>2. Kajian itu meletakkan Majlis Perbandaran Baling di tempat teratas dengan 84.62 peratus, hanya sedikit mengatasi Majlis Perbandaran Alor Gajah yang memperoleh 81.54 peratus serta Majlis Daerah Pekan dan Raub, masing-masing dengan 80 peratus.</p>   |

APPENDIX A (continue)

3. Baling, the second largest district in Kedah, topped the list with 84.62 per cent followed by Alor Gajah in Malacca with 81.54 per cent. Pekan and Raub in Pahang recorded 80 per cent respectively.

4. Urban Wellbeing, Housing, and Local Government Minister Datuk Seri Abdul Rahman Dahlan said the survey served as an indicator to monitor the well-being of the people, especially on their economic and social development.

5. "The survey is a part of our 'Malaysian Urban Rural Indicator Network for Sustainable Development' programme, covering 151 areas in Malaysia. Happiness index is an indicator introduced under the quality of life theme to meet the current development trend that emphasises on the well-being of communities."

6. The 2012 survey revealed most of the areas nationwide recorded average happiness.

3. Kajian Indeks Kebahagiaan bertujuan mengenal pasti kesejahteraan komuniti dalam arus pembangunan semasa. Ia dikendalikan Pusat Operasi Jaringan Petunjuk Bandar-Luar Bandar Malaysia (MURNINets) bersama pegawai pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT) serta komuniti setempat.

*Foto: Abdul Rahman (kanan) melawat keluarga Allahyarham Mohd Taufik Ali di Senggarang, Batu Pahat, semalam.*

4. Menteri Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan tempatan, Datuk Abdul Rahman Dahlan, berkata indeks kebahagiaan penduduk di kawasan PBT tahun lalu meningkat daripada purata 75.18 peratus atau 'sederhana bahagia' yang dicatatkan pada tahun sebelumnya.

**Aspirasi rakyat**

5. "Kajian terbaharu menunjukkan 90 PBT mencatatkan tahap sederhana untuk kebahagiaan penduduk masing-masing, iaitu antara 50 hingga 79 peratus, manakala hanya empat PBT melepasi 80 peratus. Indeks itu mengenal pasti hasrat dan aspirasi rakyat, sekaligus meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan kualiti hidup mereka," katanya dalam kenyataan, semalam.

6. Di **Batu Pahat**, Abdul Rahman bersama beberapa pemimpin UMNO Bahagian Batu Pahat, termasuk Timbalan Ketuanya, Zaidi Japar, meluangkan masa melawat dan bertanya khabar keluarga Allahyarham Mohd Taufik Ali, anggota Balai Bomba dan Penyelamat Pekan Nanas, yang maut dalam kemalangan di Pontian, 21 Jun lalu.

7. Taufik yang berasal dari Kampung Parit Dalam, Senggarang, Batu Pahat, meninggal dunia selepas dirempuh lori ketika sedang menyimpan peralatan sebaik selesai memadam kebakaran di Batu 29, Pengkalan Raja, Pontian. Rakan sekerjanya, Suboh Abdullah, 45, pula cedera dalam kejadian jam 3.45 petang berkenaan.

APPENDIX A (continue)

| Category: Local Reports (Texts 6A & 6B) | TEXT 6A  | TEXT 6B   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <p><b>12 to face rap over Aedes breeding</b><br/>22 June 2014 Sunday (page 7)</p>  | <p><b>881 kena kompaun biak Aedes</b><br/>Jabatan Kesihatan Pahang pergiat usaha tangani denggi<br/>22 Jun 2014 Ahad<br/>Oleh Amin Ridzuan Ishak<br/>aminridzuan@bh.com.my</p>  |
|   | <p>1. KUANTAN: Twelve house owners in the state will be charged in court after they failed to settle compounds for the breeding of Aedes mosquitoes on their premises.<br/>2. State Health Committee chairman Datuk Norol Azali Sulaiman said the houses involved were among the 881 premises issued RM500 compounds this year.<br/>3. They were among 1,195 premises found to have Aedes breeding-grounds. The remaining premise owners were given a notice to clean their areas.<br/>4. "We have issued several reminders to them but they refused to settle the compounds.<br/>5. "We have no choice but to charge them in court," he said after launching the state-level World Health Day celebration here yesterday.</p> | <p>Kuantan<br/>1. Dua belas pemilik rumah di negeri ini akan dihadapkan ke mahkamah dalam masa terdekat, kerana gagal membayar kompaun kerana kesalahan pembiakan nyamuk Aedes di kediaman masing-masing.<br/>2. Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Kesihatan, Sumber Manusia dan Tugas-Tugas Khas Pahang, Datuk Norol Azali Sulaiman, berkata mereka antara 881 individu dan syarikat pembinaan di negeri ini yang diarahkan membayar kompaun RM500 kerana menyebabkan pembiakan Aedes bagi tempoh enam bulan pertama tahun ini.<br/>3. Katanya, Jabatan Kesihatan Pahang juga menyerahkan 314 notis Seksyen 8, Akta Pembawa Penyakit (APSPP) 1975 yang mengarahkan supaya pemilik premis membersihkan kawasan masing-masing supaya bebas daripada pembiakan Aedes.<br/>4. Beliau berkata, 54 daripada 880 tapak pembinaan yang diperiksa pula mendapati ada tempat pembiakan nyamuk Aedes dengan 47 pemaju projek berkenaan sudah dikenakan kompaun dan membayar kompaun masing-masing.<br/><b>Sudah diberi peringatan</b><br/>5."Dua belas pemilik rumah terbabit diberi banyak kali peringatan membayar kompaun RM500 selepas pemeriksaan di kawasan masing-masing mendapati ada pembiakan nyamuk Aedes, tetapi gagal berbuat demikian.</p> |

APPENDIX A (continue)

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6. Norol said the Health Department had inspected 880 construction sites and 54 of them were found to have Aedes breeding grounds.
7. He said 47 of them were issued with compounds and had settled them, one was given a closure order, while the remaining premises were issued clean-up notices.
8. State Health Director Datuk Dr Norhizan Ismail said dengue cases were expected to increase because of the prolonged dry season caused by the El Nino weather phenomenon.
9. Statistics show that the number of dengue cases in the state from January to June 15 had increased by more than 100 per cent, to 535 cases compared with 248 cases in the same period last year.
10. Kuantan has the highest number of cases at 281, followed by Jerantut with 65; Temerloh, 62; Raub and Maran, 31 each; Bentong, 24; Bera, 16; Pekan and Lipis, nine each; Rompin, four; and, Cameron High-lands, three.
11. Dr Norhizan said two new hot spots were also identified, Taman Setali Jaya here and the Felda Jengka 13 housing area in Jerantut.
12. "The department has asked the security and development committees in both areas to organise a gotong-royong to clean up their areas and destroy Aedes breeding grounds."
6. "Kita dalam proses mendakwa mereka di mahkamah kerana gagal membayar kompaun," katanya selepas merasmikan sambutan Hari Kesihatan Sedunia peringkat Negeri Pahang di Taman Permainan Lembah Sekilau, di sini, semalam.
7. Yang turut hadir, Pengarah Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Pahang, Datuk Dr Norhizan Ismail.
8. Sementara itu, Dr Norhizan berkata, pihaknya menjangkakan kes demam denggi di negeri ini meningkat berikutan fenomena El Nino, yang bakal menyebabkan cuaca panas berpanjangan sekali gus memudahkan pembiakan nyamuk Aedes.
9. "Masalah ini bukan saja dialami di Pahang tetapi seluruh negara dan kita sudah mengambil langkah berjaga-jaga dengan membuat pemantauan serta pemeriksaan berterusan di pelbagai lokasi berisiko.
10. "Orang ramai juga dinasihatkan supaya membersihkan kawasan takungan air dengan sebaik mungkin bagi mengelakkan ia menjadi pembiakan nyamuk Aedes, ia sebagai langkah persediaan dalam menghadapi cuaca panas bakal melanda," katanya.
11. Mengikut statistik, kes demam denggi di negeri ini dari Januari sehingga 15 Jun lalu merekodkan 535 kes dan ia meningkat 116 peratus berbanding kes direkodkan dalam tempoh sama tahun lalu iaitu dengan 248 kes.
12. Daerah Kuantan, Temerloh dan Jerantut dikesan menjadi kawasan panas dan merekodkan jumlah kes demam denggi tinggi.
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## **APPENDIX B**

Interview questions with editors and journalists of *Berita Harian* and the *New Straits Times*

### **Interview Questions (Editors)**

1. What is your editorial policy regarding language use in
  - (a) news reports;
  - (b) reporting parliamentary and political speeches or debates;
  - (c) crime reports?
2. What are the criteria for translating reports from Malay into English and vice-versa?
3. Do your journalists translate word-for-word or are some features left out?
4. Are there differences in what is covered in the Malay newspaper produced by your company as compared to your English-language newspaper?

### **Interview Questions (Journalists)**

1. How do you go about drafting reports?
2. How do you decide what to include or exclude in your reports?
3. Are the reports drafted in Malay or English?
4. Do you translate word-for-word or are some features left out?
5. What is your strategy or what are your strategies when drafting the following:
  - (a) Current affairs news?
  - (b) News regarding speeches of Ministers and other VIPs?
  - (c) News about crime?

