

THESIS ABSTRACTS

Dari Tabung Buluh ke Tabung Haji: Sejarah Pengerjaan Haji Orang Melayu, 1850–1984. Aiza binti Maslan @ Baharudin, Ph.D. Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 2009, 468 pp.

Kajian ini mengemukakan sejarah pengerjaan haji orang Melayu ke Tanah Suci Makkah bagi tempoh 1850–1984. Penelitian bagi mengkaji tentang kefahaman orang Melayu terhadap ibadah haji dilakukan terhadap beberapa buah penulisan orang Melayu yang terpilih. Selain perspektif orang Melayu terhadap ibadah haji, persediaan awal dan proses pemergian mereka ke Makkah, dan hubungan antara jemaah haji dan penuntut Melayu di Hejaz, pelbagai cabaran dan eksploitasi dari aspek pengangkutan dan kesihatan turut dikaji. Penubuhan Lembaga Urusan dan Tabung Haji (LUTH) yang berperanan menangani pelbagai permasalahan yang membelenggu jemaah haji Melayu juga turut dianalisis. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah penyelidikan kepustakaan melibatkan dokumen, fail, ordinan, laporan, video cakera padat, buku dan artikel. Temu bual dengan jemaah haji yang pernah menggunakan kapal laut ke Makkah dan individu yang terlibat dengan pengurusan haji memantapkan lagi kajian ini.

Hasil kajian mendapati betapa dekatnya pemikiran orang Melayu dengan ibadah haji sehingga menjadikannya sebahagian daripada tuntutan budaya yang sangat dititik beratkan. Penyediaan wang perbelanjaan, dokumen, dan pemilihan sheikh haji adalah antara persediaan awal yang perlu dilakukan. Selain menjadi perantara antara penuntut Melayu di Hejaz dan keluarga mereka di tanah air, jemaah haji juga berperanan membawa pulang maklumat dari Makkah ke tanah air. Kajian ini juga mendapati antara permasalahan pengangkutan yang dihadapi ialah kesesakan kapal haji, eksploitasi ejen haji, serangan puak Badwi dan pemerasan harga sewa kenderaan di Hejaz. Manakala, permasalahan kesihatan pula melibatkan penularan wabak penyakit, kelemahan perkhidmatan perubatan di Hejaz, dan permasalahan di pusat kuarantin. Penubuhan LUTH berjaya mengatasi kebanyakan masalah yang ditempuh oleh jemaah haji Melayu termasuk mengadakan kemudahan simpanan, menyediakan perkhidmatan kesihatan dan melindungi mereka daripada penipuan dan eksploitasi.

Translation: ***From Tabung Buluh to Tabung Haji: The Pilgrimage History of the Malays, 1850-1984.***

This research studied the pilgrimage history of the Malays in Malaysia to the Holy Land of Mecca between 1850 and 1984. It investigated the Malays' understanding of the pilgrimage or hajj based on selected Malay writings. Besides their perspective on hajj, the research also focused on

issues concerning the Malay pilgrims' early preparations for the hajj, their relations with the Malay students in Hejaz, and the challenges they faced during their pilgrimage, particularly with regard to transportation and health. The study also looked at the role of the Pilgrim Management and Fund Board (LUTH – Lembaga Urusan dan Tabung Haji), an organisation that was established to help overcome problems faced by the pilgrims. The library research method was adopted in this study in examining documents, files, ordinances, reports, compact disc videos, books and articles. Interviews with pilgrims who travelled by sea to Mecca, as well as with individuals who were involved in the management of hajj, were also conducted.

The study found that the hajj was so closely linked to the Malay mentality that it became a much-emphasized cultural demand. The findings of the study also reveal that the pilgrims' early preparations for doing the hajj included setting aside spending money, getting their documents in order as well as selecting a pilgrim broker. The study also found that the pilgrims acted as intermediary for the Malay students in Hejaz and their families back home, and played a role in bringing back information from Mecca. The pilgrims faced several problems with regard to transportation including congestion on board the pilgrim vessels, exploitation by pilgrim agents, attacks by Bedouin tribes and extortion in rental prices for transportation in Hejaz. There were also health problems such as the contagion of outbreaks and epidemics, poor medical services in Hejaz and problems in quarantine centres. The study found that the establishment of LUTH succeeded in overcoming most problems faced by Malay pilgrims through its savings facilities and health services, and by protecting them from fraud and exploitation.

Conference Interpreting in Malaysia: Professional and Training Perspectives. Noraini Ibrahim, Ph.D. Universidad de Granada, Spain, 2008, 496 pp.

Interpreting is practised in two different platforms in Malaysia: (1) administration and judicial, and (2) business and corporate. In the judicial and administration of the country, court interpreting and parliamentary interpreting are being practised. On the other hand, conference interpreting plays a role in contributing to the economy of the country through business and corporate sector as the demand for it markedly grows with the increase of international conferences being held in the country through Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) sector of Tourism Malaysia, established in 1997. The primary aim of this research is to provide an exhaustive description of the situation of conference interpreting in Malaysia, from two different but very closely related perspectives: professional practice and interpreter education and training. This broad and comprehensive description of the field's scenario is to serve as a compass that helps relevant parties such as the interpreting service providers, the practitioners, the educators and trainers and the training institutions take crucial steps in order to move forward. This research also serves as a foundation or a starting point for other local researchers who are interested to conduct studies in the various areas that their counterpart has developed in the area of professional context and in interpreting pedagogical aspects that will definitely benefit the training and education of interpreters in the country. It is also hoped that this research would contribute to the development and enrichment of publications and research in Interpreting Studies in Malaysia. This research consists of three studies in three distinctive areas: (1) Conventions and Meetings industry, (2) the practice and market of conference interpreting, and (3) interpreter education and training. In the first study, the principal objective is to identify the major players that are directly or indirectly related to the field of conference interpreting in Malaysia and provide a map of interconnection among them. In the second study, the prime objective is to describe the practice and profession of conference interpreting in Malaysia. This is a comparative study between the local conference interpreters and professionally trained conference interpreters who are members of the International Association of Conference Interpreters practicing in the Malaysian market. Their profiles, work nature and settings, roles and functions, fortes, needs and constraints

were examined. The third study aims to provide a description of interpreter education and training in Malaysia for future interpreters and already practising interpreters in the Malaysian conference market. This was done by examining the profiles of training institutions, their trainers and trainees, the types of training that were offered, the target community, the implementation of training courses, the problems and other related issues in the field. The research strategy adopted for this research is the survey approach, combining multiple sources of data (triangulation method) which were: (1) review documents, (2) observation, (3) questionnaires, and (4) interviews. The main conclusions drawn from this research are: (1) the Conventions and Meetings industry in Malaysia has shown positive growth and conference interpreting as an important service that can further boost the industry's growth should take advantage of this situation, (2) the absence of a professional association for interpreters, code of ethics, standards or guidelines on working conditions and remuneration scale, as well as the lack of training and continuing education show that interpreting cannot be considered just yet as a true profession in Malaysia, (3) the current interpreter education programme in Malaysia does not meet the criteria of an interpreter training programme and the graduates it produces are not qualified to present themselves as professional conference interpreters.