

## Communication Strategy Elements Influences Existing Language between Native People Children

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### Abstract

This study aims to analyze the elements of communication strategy (CS) that influence the existence of language among native people children. The findings of this study are to show the existence of inter-language which has an impact on the communication of native people children. This study employed 93 respondents consisting of three native settlements namely Ayer Denak Village, Chenderong Kelubi Village and Tonggang Village in Perak. They consisted of the Semaiites and the Temiarites. The result of this study found that most of native people children were able to master Malay language at various levels. Based on the interviews conducted on 15 respondents, it was found that the aspect of code transitions showed the value of 59.7 %, which mean there were 86 frequencies done by the respondents. Overall, based on data formulation of the Communication Strategy element has shown that the Avoiding Strategy has the highest frequency which is 144. Hence, the overall data show that the communication strategy element influences the existence of Inter-Language among native people children.

**Keywords:** Communication Strategy, Native People Children, Malay Language, Intermediate Language, Avoidance Strategy

### Introduction

Language is the primary medium in communication between individuals in delivering information. Accordingly, the role of language is very important in the era of communication either in the form of speech or writing. According to Zulkifli Hamid (2015) at a certain level the language can illustrate the mindset of a society. Therefore language is a communication tool within a community. Communication among native people children (NPC) is especially important for their educational achievement. They often face problems in everyday speech when using Malay Language. Therefore, native people children will be left behind in mastering the Malay language (BM) which is not their native language. They also feel inferior to their

poor language proficiency (Mohd Sharifudin, 2013). The communication strategy (CS) is a suitable method for native people children to address communication problems in the target language. They need to stick to certain procedures to master the target language based on the form of communication problem they face. Tarone, Cohen and Dumas (1983) among those involved in studying communication strategy and helping many researchers to expand the field of study.

Helmi (2016) communication strategy is an aspect that provides a great need for communication as well as contributing to the acquisition of target language, especially Malay as the second language. The role of communication strategy as a second language acquisition method is the basis of language principles as a reference. Therefore, the second language user (B2) is still weak in the language either lexical or grammatical aspects are still able to speak according to the information needs to be communicated. Researchers are of the view that SK is an alternative as a space for B2 to master the target language through more objective ways and methods. In addition, it is also a planning or planning to improve the communication skill of an individual.

There is a relationship of the semantic process, morphology and syntax in the construction of the language so that the speaker is fully controlling the B2. Studies have shown that this language transition process takes place through the existence of the intermediate language (IL) used by a speaker. Intermediate language introduced by Selinker (1972) states that intermediate language is a language system derived from the acquisition of B2 as a result of the delivery of meaning in the language learned. Obviously intermediate language is a language system that is not a B1 language system or a B2 language system, and it is between the two language systems. This intermediate language system is something that is spontaneous, meaningful and systematic and has its own rules. In this regard, this study discusses the element of SK which affects the existence of Native people children intermediate language.

### **Statement of Problem**

The native people children relationship and interaction with outside communities has a huge gap due to differences in language and culture. However, based on the previous reports, Malay Language's control among the native people children is relatively low and alarming. Among the problems involving Native people children education are the location of their placement far in the interior and there is no school facilities, hardcore poor, parental attitudes towards children's education and certain agency's concern for children who are not attending school (SUHAKAM, 2010). According to Maritza Rosas (2018) Communication strategy (CS) is the medium used by B2 speakers in addition to compensate for the problems that arise when trying to convey their message using existing linguistic resources. To address these problems and communication attempts, students can stretch their B2 resources through 'achievement' communication strategies (e.g., preservation, restructuring). The justification of the CS requirement in B2 control is very important in order to resolve the problem. As such the child is left far from the actual development stream. They do not master academic knowledge and only live in their group. They do not master the Malay Language and only use their tribal language to communicate. Next element in communication strategy can detect the weaknesses in communication.

The use of this communication strategy is related to intermediate language's speech in an individual's communication. The existence of intermediate language among B2 speakers

often occurs through language assimilation process. According to Roslina (1999) there is a relationship and the relationship between the second language procurement process and the linguistic environment that eventually creates intermediate language. The existence of intermediate language has resulted in a generating language spoken by a group as a process of mastering the second language. Therefore, in essence the use of this language must be accepted as the foundation for a person to fully master the second language. Next Intermediate Language is the language between the two languages between B1 and B2. Intermediate language is a form of language that is spontaneous, meaningful and systematic and has its own rules. Acquisition takes place without the presence of a second language native speaker. This study will see how the children in the acquisition of the second language form a form of language which is intermediate language. The researcher will analyze how far communication strategy element influencing the existence of intermediate language in native people children speech. In the meantime through the process of merging the term indirectly the birth of intermediate language is used as one of the languages in daily communication. The use of intermediate language is found to be uncontrollable and is used arbitrarily by B2 speakers. Therefore, the establishment of a particular procedure is necessary in order that the use of Malay Language can be pronounced.

### **Research Objective**

1. Analyze the elements of communication strategies that affect the existence of Inter-Language in the Native people children's speech.

### **Significant Studies**

The results of this study are expected to provide a comprehensive picture not only to native people children but also to instructors on the Malay language control method. In this regard, the results of the study will also help the special curriculum of Malay Language for Native people children in the Ministry of Education Malaysia (KPM). This study is very important to ensure that native people children are well-mastered by BM and will also assist many parties and agencies through the findings. Furthermore, this study can explain the level of acquisition of native people children language in order to increase their proficiency in Malay Language. The descriptions in the findings are analyzed by categories so they can be easily detected. It is undeniable that intermediate language can help accelerate the mastery of the target language through certain methods and strategies. This process applies indirectly and becomes the medium of communication between individuals. Intermediate language will facilitate understanding of native people children before translating it into Malay Language according to its needs. The effectiveness of these findings will help increase Malay Language domination among native people children.

### **Literature Overview**

According to Rozita (2017), the use of communication strategy is to improve the fluency and continuity of the conversation without emphasizing accuracy in the context of the target language. A student irrespective the level of language proficiency using a specific communication strategy in every phase of the meaningful consultation phase. In relation to this, to facilitate communication, communication strategy is one of the most suitable methods in the routine negotiations. Communication strategy is actually to improve the effectiveness of communication and not just be used to solve problems. His view corresponds to Selinker (1972) affirming the "psychological latent structure", which can be stimulated

when adults try to produce utterances in the second language. The psychological structure consists of five cognitive processes that take place in intermediate language. Among them are (a) language transfer, (b) transfer of training, (c) learning strategies, (d) communication strategies, and (e) overly generalization. Based on the hypothesis of the intermediate language suggests that the speech of the second language is rarely equivalent or resembled the native speaker's speech and is different from the systematic target language. Furthermore, according to Maritza Rosas (2018), the integration between the type of task and the student's strategic B2 communication has relevance. There is an existence of linguistic restrictions in communication, but higher cognitive demands seem to have led the students to concentrate more on the conversation. The communication strategy is the behavioral change of behavior in situations of conveying the intentions in any conversation. The results of the Zulkifley study (2015) have shown the use of pronouns as a communication strategy among children, especially those involving pupils at primary level. In addition, the interactions of multi-ethnic students were involved in the study. Furthermore, using correct nouns will improve communication effectively with colleagues and teachers at school. This gives researchers the opportunity to study the elements of communication strategy (CS) that influence the existence o among the Native people children.

### **Research Methodology**

Researchers have been using qualitative methods. This study is also an analysis of the communication strategies element (CSE) that influences the existence among Native people children. The purpose of this study was to identify the language used by the respondents routinely through communication strategy and the existence of intermediate language in their speech. The result can show the frequency of use of communication strategy elements in communication as well as the existence of intermediate language.

### **Findings**

Among the most significant problems faced by students when communicating are that they often cannot pronounce a word or make the sentences correctly and grammatically as they would like to refer to the listener. This happens when students forget about lexically that they want to be or do not know direct the word in Malay Language. As a result, this student is disappointed, less confident, scared and embarrassed if they make mistakes while speaking in the target language Malay Language.

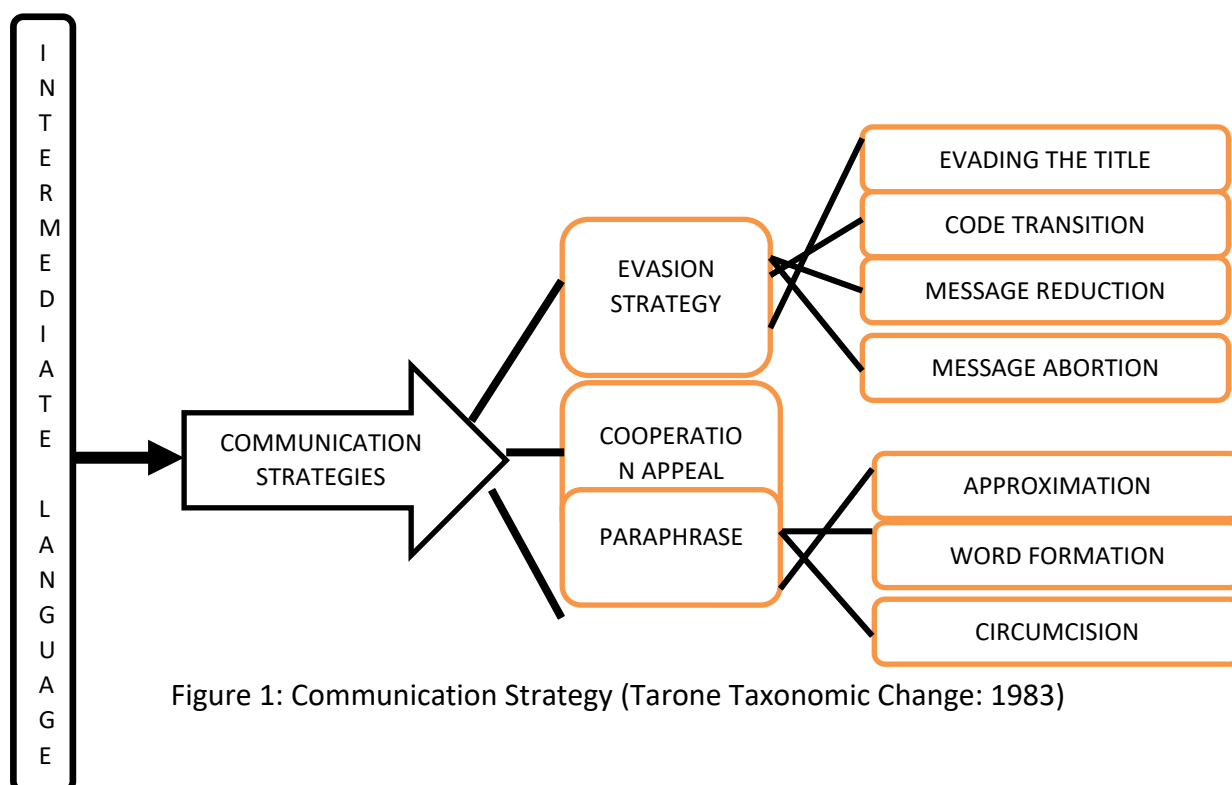


Figure 1: Communication Strategy (Tarone Taxonomic Change: 1983)

On the other hand, through the process of this communication strategy indirectly born intermediate language this is used as a routine language among native people children generally. The production of this language is actually through a variety of processes and in accordance with certain structures and is accepted as a routine language in a particular community.

### **Evasion Strategy**

Based on the Communication Strategic Strategy there are four sub-groups under the Avoidance Plan which is the evasion of the title, code shift, message reduction and message abortion. Accordingly, each strategy used in the native people children communication refers to the strategy.

### **The Abolition of the Title**

This title evasion strategy is used by native people children to continue the conversation but in other titles that correspond to their linguistic capabilities. The neglect of the resulting indications resulted in failure in negotiations. Based on the analysis conducted, it was found that this abandonment strategy was used 30 times as much as 20.9% during the interview session with several respondents. This shows that there is a fairly high frequency of usage in this strategy.

**KS/01/01**

- M :.....(*shake the head*) Amad  
 P :What is the name for boys that play the ball?  
 M :Amir and Ijad  
 P : How to play the ball?  
 M :.....*mmmm* play at the field

(Retrieved from: Penyelidikan Lapangan, 2017)

Based on KS/01/01, the respondent use body language shaking the head when others asking him the question. Respondent takes time to ask the questions. The evasion strategy happened because the KKO need some time to proceed the answer. Besides, we also found that the respondent also will find the suitable words to answer the question. Through the interviews, we knew that the respondents use the evasion strategy to change the topic of the conversation to have a better communicate.

**Code Transitions**

Based on the survey, we found that 59.7% of respondents using the code transitions during the interviews. This shows a high percentage of code transitions usage. Indirectly, the respondents are more comfortable to use their mothertongue. During the conversation, they mixed up the mothertongue with the language spoken at formal and informal places. One of the reasons is the others understand what they are trying to say.

**KS/01/08**

- G :What do you do after the school?  
 M :read book, watch tv, play, (*iwas*) *nek tv*, *gud ade*  
 G :Normally who do you play with?  
 M :my elder brother and younger brother,  
 G :What is your favourite shows?  
 M :*neng CD*, *play fukraq*, *cartoon*,

(Retrieved from: Penyelidikan Lapangan, 2017)

Researcher found that the respondents used the mothertongue because they try to express in an easier way. In this case, the influence of B2 language affect the communication system KKO B1. For example, *read book*, *watch tv*, *play*, (*iwas*) *nek tv*, *gud ade* shows that the respondents understand the things and have the idea to answer the question, although it is more comfortable to use lexical origin. Next, for the Seterusnya bagi ujaran *neng CD*, *play fukraq*, *cartoon* shows that the respondents cannot answer the question with the specific answer because they do not understand the question. Based on the survey, we found that 59.7% of respondents using the code transitions during the interviews. This shows a high percentage of code transitions usage..

**Message Reduction**

Message reduction occurs when subject of study purposely choose less specific route to minimize the messages in the discussion. Children usually deliver their message with excitement to express their thoughts in mind, but they use the long technique and hence making it difficult to understand the real message that they want to deliver. (Puteri Roslina, 2004; Weda & Sakti, 2018; Fasan, Marcon, 2018)

Based on the research, only 5 recurrence or 3.5% in message reduction that happen in the past interview session.

### KS/02/07

M : *Pulis boleh tulong cap penjahat. Saya boleh jadi.....emm hero negara. Boleh tulong.....orang lain. En gemar baju uniform.....sebab cantik. Saya gemar..... Gemar guna...senjata. Best orang takut.Ha..... gemar drama pulis. Em.....tembak orang jahat.*  
(Sumber: Penyelidikan Lapangan, 2017)

**KS/02/07** deliver it story in a form of discontinuous. However, he was able to deliver the message in an arranged form of narrative and also have discourse. The progression of idea also was also able to be understood by the elaboration of the next story. Although the sentence structure is not constructick and need more exercise to enhance the mastery of BM.

### Message Abortion

Message abortion happen when students starts to develop the concept that is stated but do not know and unable to proceed the SK elaboration concept.

### KS/02/03

P : *Pergi ke buat apa?*

M : *Pergi buat.....(tiada idea), baca buku*

KS/02/03 shows the respondent is unable to elaborate the issue discussed completely. They will find another linking sentence for all the things that they want to deliver without leaving them hanging or discontinuous in communicating. This factor will give an impact in elaboration issue and cause the uprising issue could not be solved.

### Diagram 1

*Data Recurrence Based on Strategy Circumvention*

Code	Types of Strategy Circumvention	Frequency	Percentage %
SP01	Topic circumvention	30	20.9
SP02	Code transition	86	59.7
SP 03	Message reduction	5	3.5
SP04	Message abortion	23	15.9

Influencing the existence of BA. One of the SK elements that occurred was abortion in the communication of four respondents. The findings show that the occurrence of 23 frequencies of abortion elements of messages representing 15.9% occurs in interview sessions. It depicts this element often occurring in their conversations.

Based on table 1 related to frequency and percentage according to Avoidance Strategy has proven that the element of SK can influence the existence of BA in KKOAs speech. The total number of frequencies was 144 respondents by the type of Avoidance Strategy. The frequency of the most abusive strategy was the respondents in terms of code transitions that were 86 frequencies representing 59.7%.



### Collaborative Appeal

Speakers use notes or references when individuals feel themselves inadequately treasured and then prepare notes in preparation for difficulty communicating. While asking is a verbal appeal made by the informer because he does not understand the question raised or is not clear what to say. Individuals are trying to get interlocutor help by questioning again to eliminate ambiguity.

#### KS / 01/10

P: Why become a doctor?

M: because .....

P: To help people?

M: because I like to help people.

The respondents interviewed KS / 01/10 indicated a collaborative appeal based on the statement of cause in the above dialogue. The reason for this is that the respondents are appealing to the researcher to provide information that allows respondents to answer the researcher's question. A total of 15 respondents were interviewed and found that 35 frequency of co-operation in the interview was conducted by respondents. Among the statements that show co-operative appeal is when a researcher tries to become a doctor, the respondent only mentions the cause and silence. The researcher was forced to stimulate the respondent with a statement to help people to. After that, the respondents answered by saying that "I like to help people". The findings of the interview have shown that KKO needs a collaborative appeal to answer research questions.

### Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is a language transfer that is a risk-taking strategy or source expansion strategy.

*M : because I really like to help people*

The result of the conversation among the respondents KS/01/10 shows that they have the cooperation based on the statement which is they states the reason why they want something in the dialogue above. The respondent used the term 'because' show that the respondent want the researcher to give more information so that the respondent can easily answer the survey questions. They are 15 respondents that had been interviewed and they found that almost 35 respondents asked why during the interview session. There are a lot of phrase in asking the reason why you want something or to be something such as when the researcher asked you want to be doctor, we just give the reasons and do not need to repeat the sentence by the researcher. This show that you already answer the question. The interviewer should give some encourage sentence when you want to know deeper about that particular information. For instance, use the phrase 'helping people?' then the respondent can easily answer the question like because I like to help people. Therefore, we can see that KKO really need request for cooperation in answering the survey question.

### Paraphrase

Paraphrase is something that is the same thing written or spoken using different words, often in a simpler and shorter form that makes the original **meaning** clearer but sometimes it can be wrong if we change the originality meaning by changing the words.



### Approximation

Approximation means that the confusion of intralingual words as a second language and the using of grammar or the same phonetic or the regulation of language that was stated in a second language.

### KS/01/06

P : When do you have **training**?

M : I am so **tired** teacher because just now I have training.

(Source: Penyelidikan Lapangan, 2017)

Based on that situation in KS/01/06 the respondent was misused the verb that have the same pronounce but different meaning which is **training** in Bahasa Malaysia **latih** with **tired** in Bahasa Malaysia **letih**. Sometimes we easily intend to get confuse if that particular word have the similar or same pronunciation for us (B2). This always happen in KKOAs which include the BM as B2.

### Word Formation

Word formation is the new formation by the combination of two words or it is like a short form of words which is refer in the concept of B2. The new words usually being created or formed in the language as to bring up the concept or to make something new and usually it being created among the society.

Table 2

*Word formation by KKOAs*

Bil.	Sentence	The pronunciation	Notes	The definition in BM
1.	Teacher, may I have <b>belag</b> colour?	bel/ag	e pepet	Black (hitam)

As a result of interviews with KKOAs, there was a new word formation used by them. Table 2 shows the result of word formation by KKOAs. The formation of this word applies either spontaneously or is used as a routine language by the community. The existence of this word formation is due to some linguistic factors. In addition, in terms of language use, it was found to be uncontrollable and on the receiving of the community itself. For example, "Teacher, belag color can?" Indicates "belag" refers to "black" in English.

### Circumcision

While Circumcision is a complex way to parse one word or phrase that supports a concept in the second language of the language transfer. In addition, it is a long and convoluted debate and a great deal to soften the mood and feeling of the person that hears or speaks. Refers to the findings of 8 times the frequency or 12.8% of the use of circulatory elements in interviews with KKOAs.

Table 3

*Frequency of Using Paraphrase Elements*

Code	Types of Paraphrase Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
SP06	Approximation	27	57.4
SP07	Word formation	12	25.5
SP 08	Circumcision	8	17.1
	Total	47	100

(Source: Field Research, 2017)

Table 3 shows the frequency of the use of Paraphrase elements in KKO communication. There are three types of paraphrase, which are approximations, the formation of the word circumlocation. The results of the study found that 27 frequency of Aproksimation occurred to the respondent. 57.4% indicated that approximation was done by respondent. The effects of the Approach made by k affected the existence of language between KKO. Examples of respondents' responses in the aspect of Aproksimation are like saying words that are almost as sound as latih to be letih while the kelas becomes keras.

The findings in a form of words are 25.5% and 12 frequencies are performed by the respondents. KKO uses new words or is created in a language for the purpose of producing a concept or a vocabulary that exists in their language community. The habit of the new term is the result of the impersonation of other languages, for example, the term belag refers to black. Then the bad word comes in terms of jumpa or nampak and so on. The existence of this new word is one component of BA production in KKO communication.

In this aspect of the circulation, the findings show that 8 frequencies represent 17.1% of the circulatory element applies to respondents. Respondents have used a sentence that contains lexical repetition elements for the listeners to understand. Repetition of information occurs because the speaker wants to build confidence so that they can answer the questions that they has pointed out accurately.

Contain element repetition lexical so that the listener can understand. The repetition of the resources are happening because the speaker want to build up their confidence so they can answer the questions correctly that others ask them.

Table 4

*Summary of Data Elements Communication Strategy*

Element Communication Strategy	Frequency
Avoidance Strategies	144
Appeal Cooperation	35
Paraphrase	47
Total	226

Table 4 shown that three elements Communication Strategy that has been analyzed by the researcher. The results of this data analysis can be seen through the frequency throughout the total. This data analysis is according to 15 and above respondents from KKO. The researchers has made a summary about the data frequency elements communication strategies through the process of transcription. Elements avoidance strategies is the highest frequency which is 144. Next, elements appeal cooperation is the lowest elements which the

frequency only 35. The total for this frequency based on the elements communication strategy is frequency 226.

The conclusion from the data SK that has stated can be seen that most of the frequency usage SK in communication that the respondents has chosen. Next the highest frequency which is 86 times usage from the aspects shift code is 59.7%. This is because KKOA like to communicate freely by using the mixing languages which is BM and mother tongue. Meanwhile aspects that is the lowest usage is lessen the message which is 5 times or 3.5% throughout the interview with KKOA. Moreover, there is still existence in communication KKOA throughout the session of interview conducted.

### **Conclusion**

Communication is an important medium among the relationship between humans. Because of that, system of relationship must be given attention and be expanded from time to time. SK act as a language consideration which functions to specify conformity of language that use to communicate. Besides that, it can help people to track the problems or the weakness that happen in the use of language to communicate. Within that through the research that has been conducted, the researchers can analyze the elements of SK that affect the existence of BA among KKOA. This findings have been expected can help the people or the agency that needed as a guideline and reference that involves aspect communication in everyday communication.

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