

Malay Transcript:

Bahasa tempatan juga berlainan di kedua-dua tempat. Dalam kalangan orang Cina Semenanjung, dialek Cantonese dan Hokkien Pinang¹ adalah dialek yang paling popular. Orang Melayu pula menggunakan variasi bahasa Malaysia yang lebih dekat kepada bentuk.. bentuk formal bahasa. Di Malaysia Timur pula, orang Cina biasanya menggunakan dialek Hokkien Sarawak² dan Hakka untuk berkomunikasi. Orang Melayu pula menggunakan variasi bahasa Melayu ...bahasa Malaysia yang tidak selalunya difahami oleh orang Semenanjung, iaitu dipanggil sebagai bahasa Melayu Sarawak. Bahasa Melayu Sarawak banyak dipengaruhi oleh bahasa Dayak terutamanya bahasa Iban dan selalu menggugurkan awalan kata bahasa Malaysia formal³. Tambahan pula, orang Semenanjung akan kata 'kita' tetapi orang Sarawak akan kata 'kamek'. Dan orang Semenanjung akan kata 'kamu' tetapi orang Sarawak akan kata 'kitak'. Oleh itu dapat lihat adalah se..sikit sukar untuk berkomunikasi tanpa adanya kepala pening.

English Translation:

The local languages of the two places [Peninsular and East Malaysia] also differ. Among the Peninsular Chinese, the Cantonese and Penang Hokkien⁴ dialects are the most popular dialects. The Malays there also use a variation of the Malaysian language which is closer to the formal version of the language. In East Malaysia, however, the Chinese usually use the Sarawak Hokkien⁵ and Hakka dialects to communicate. Malays use a variation of Malay... Malaysian known as Sarawakian Malay, which is not always understood by Peninsular Malaysians. Sarawakian Malay is heavily influenced by the Dayak languages, especially the Iban language, and frequently drops the prefixes used in formal Malaysian⁶. In addition, Peninsular Malaysians will say "*kita*"⁷ but Sarawakians

¹ Hokkien merupakan sebuah dialek subkumpulan Minnan dalam kumpulan bahasa Cina. Hokkien Pulau Pinang datang daripada variasi Hokkien yang digunakan di kawasan Zhangzhou di daerah Fujian di China. Variasi ini merupakan variasi Hokkien yang paling banyak digunakan di negeri-negeri utara Semenanjung Malaysia.

² Hokkien Sarawak merupakan variasi Hokkien yang unik kepada negeri Sarawak. Hokkien Sarawak berasal daripada dialek Hokkien asli yang digunakan oleh imigran Cina pertama di Sarawak.

³ Bahasa Malaysia formal merupakan variasi bahasa Malaysia yang diiktiraf sebagai bahasa baku oleh kerajaan Malaysia.

⁴ Hokkien is a dialect which belongs to the Minnan subgroup of the Chinese language. Penang Hokkien is derived from the variant of Hokkien spoken in the Zhangzhou region of Fujian province in China. It is the predominant variant of Hokkien used in the Northern Peninsular Malaysian states.

⁵ Sarawak Hokkien is a variant of Hokkien which is unique to the state of Sarawak. It is derived from the original Hokkien dialect used by early Chinese migrants in Sarawak.

⁶ Formal Malaysian is the version of the Malaysian language which has been declared as the standard by the government.

⁷ Us

will say “*kamek*.” And Peninsular Malaysians will say “*kamu*”⁸ but Sarawakians will say “*kitak*.” Thus, it can be rather difficult to communicate without any misunderstandings.

About CultureTalk: CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use every day. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

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