

Book Review ‘Sailors Mind and Memories of Ancestors Land: Malaysia-Indonesia’ (Malay Version)

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Edited by Rahim Aman, this book is derived from a few selected articles that describe the relationship between Malaysia and Indonesia, starting before colonial period until present. Its genre is historical-nonfiction book. We must admit together that the facts about the relations between the two races is totally inseparable and complement each other. The book is divided into three parts with a variety of themes alone. Part One entitled “Sailors Mind and Memories of Ancestors Land: Malaysia-Indonesia”. Part Two entitled “Togetherness Language, Media and Education” and Part Three entitled “E-Community and Environment”. Each chapter follows a theme and that theme is intertwined so easy to follow the story.

Chapter One in Part One describes the search elements forming binder Malay through centralization of its analysis to the authorship of Arena Wati. Arena Wati, a sailor, who was born in Jeneponto married Halimah came from Johor, is a symbol of the sailor as ‘man’ and the house as a ‘woman’ in the culture of Makassar, which is also a synthesis between courage and ingenuity to become the symbol of Makassar-Bugis-Malay human ingenuity. Chapter Two in Part One more revealing an aesthetic value that manifests them in Mengkasar War poetry. Through these literary works, in addition to the sputtering technique and style refinement processing ideas, the beauty aspect was also highlighted through the issues in question, whilst also expressed elements of religion, psychology, sociology and history.

Chapter Three in Part One tells about the Bugis warrior greatness that can establish the kingdom of Bugis outside of their ancestral lands and became a bastion of colonial attack. Chapter Four in Part One tried to express the concept of the Malay archipelago and its boundaries. There is many scholars from the West that explores historical and natural Malay Archipelago, but in reality there are still gaps. Chapter Five in Part Two discusses contrastive lexical and meaning in Harian Kompas thus hindering understanding of Malaysian. Bahasa Malaysia and Bahasa Indonesia historically is cognate, a variant of one language, namely the Malay language. However, through the passage of time and environment both variants of the language are expanding on its own, giving rise to a relatively low degree understanding.

Chapter Six in Part Two discusses the phonological comparison between Malay and Bugis. This study focused on phonological internal structure comparison between standard Malay language and Bugis language spoken in Kunak, Tawau, Sabah. The author uses the auto segmental theory in handling internal phonological structure of the two languages.

Chapter Seven in Part Two discusses aspects of Malay bond. According to the author, language comparison can be performed only to the languages that are in clumps. Chapter Eight in Part Two discusses aspects of advertising and national identity in Malaysia. Based on the title, the author discusses the media in the context of the effect on consumers and manufacturers. In addition to analyzing the strategies of producers in making their production advertising, by highlighting aspects of localization, globalization and foreign.

Chapter Nine in Part Two focuses on education through writing,

entitled “Heavy Eye Can See, Heavier Mother’s Feeling Carrying Her Child without Married.” The author highlights three main aspects, first briefly identify factors that make younger generation so easy to get caught up in sexual activity freely. Second identify the negative emotions they experienced such as anxiety, depression, stress and coping track used. Third, what is the effect of the turmoil psychological attack on the young people. Chapter Ten in Part Three provides a description of how Malaysia is always advancing its communication technologies and information to par with other developed countries. According to the author, already two decades, various attempts have been made to introduce information and communication technology to the people of Malaysia. These efforts must continue so that the goal of 2020 would be a reality.

Chapter Eleven in Part Three highlights the phenomenon reality of City Heat Island that happens in all the world’s major cities, including Kuala Lumpur. Thus to solve that environmental issues, there are some ways that we have to execute in order to prevent this phenomenon continues. Chapter Twelve s in Part Three discusses the patterns of migration in and out of the Klang Valley metropolitan area. Such migration patterns due to many factors, such as the development of a new municipal zones, congestion in the core zone, policy administration to decentralize the administration to the edge of the area and so on. Chapter Thirteen in Part Three discusses the use of high-tech incinerator technology. This technology is part of the thermal treatment system capable of reducing household waste bins up to 90% of its original volume.

The study aims to add a collection of readings on Malaysia-Indonesia relations. This study is suitable to be read by those interested in understanding the relationship between Malaysia and Indonesia, Southeast Asia lecturers, Southeast Asian thinkers, those involved in economic relations with Malaysia and Indonesia, the university students of various schools and to the general reader in society.

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