

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

Descriptions of SPM English Language 1322/1119

Examination

Gill, M., Dass, J. (1999) **Kertas Model Cabaran SPM Bahasa Inggeris**.  
Petaling Jaya: Addison Wesley Longman Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

**APPENDIX B**  
**ESL Composition Profile**



## ESL COMPOSITION PROFILE

ESL COMPOSITION PROFILE				
STUDENT		DATE	TOPIC	
SCORE	LEVEL	CRITERIA		COMMENTS
C O N T E N T	30-27	EXCELLENT TO VERY GOOD : knowledge * substantive *thorough development of thesis * relevant to assigned topic.		
	26-27	GOOD T AVERAGE : some knowledge of subjects * adequate range * limited development of thesis * mistly relevant to topic but lacks detail.		
	21-17	FAIR TO POOR : limited knowledge off subjects * little substance * inadequate development of topic.		
	16-13	VERY POOR : does not show knowledge of subjects * non- substance * not pertinent * OR not enough to evaluate		
O R G A N I Z A T I O N	20-18	EXCELLENT TO VERY GOOD : fluent expression *ideas clearly stated supported * succinct*well-organized*logical sequencing*coherence		
	17-14	GOOD TO AVERAGE : somewhat choppy*loosely organized but main ideas stand out*limited support*logical but incomplete sequencing		
	13-10	FAIR TO POOR : non-fluent*ideas confused or disconnected*lacks logical sequencing and development		
	9-7	VERY POOR : essentially translation*little knowledge of English vocabulary, idioms,word form*OR not enough to evaluate		
V O C A B U L A R Y	20-18	EXCELLENT TO VERY GOOD : sophisticated range*effective word idiom choice and usage*word form mastery*appropriate register		
	17-14	GOOD TO AVERAGE : adequate range*occasional errors of word idiom form, choice, usage <i>but meaning not obscured</i>		
	13-10	FAIR TO POOR : limited range*frequent errors of word idiom form, choice, usage* <i>meaning confused or obscured</i>		
	9-7	VERY POOR : essentially translation*little knowledge of English vocabulary, idioms, word form*OR not enough to ev aluate		
L A N G U A G E U S E	25-22	EXCELLENT TO VERY GOOD : effective complex cons- truction*few errors of arrangement, tense, number, word order/function, articles, pronouns, prepositions		
	21-18	GOOD TO AVERAGE : effective but simple construction *minor problems in complex construction*several errors of agreement, tense, number, word order/function, articles, pronouns, prepositions <i>but meaning seldom obscured</i>		
	17-11	FAIR TO POOR : major problems in simple/complex cons- truction*frequent errors or negation, agreement, tense, number, word order/function, articles, pronouns, prepositions <i>but meaning seldom obscured</i>		

	10-5	VERY POOR : virtually no mastery of sentence construction rules*dominated by errors*does not communicate*OR not enough to evaluate	
M E C H A N I C S	5	<p>EXCELLENT TO VERY GOOD : demonstrates mastery of conventions*few errors of spelling punctuation, capitalization, paragraphing</p> <p>GOOD TO AVERAGE : occasional errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, paragraphing <i>but meaning not obscured</i></p> <p>FAIR TO POOR : frequent errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, paragraphing*poor handwriting*<i>meaning confused or obscured</i></p> <p>VERY POOR : no mastery of conventions*dominated by errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, paragraphing*handwriting illegible* OR not enough to evaluate</p>	
TOTAL    SCORE    READER    COMMENTS			

Adapted from H. Jacob et al (1981) taken from Lee (1985)

APPENDIX C

English Proficiency Test

Cloze 'B'

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST - CLOZE 'B'

1. Swami has a ball. It is a big red (1) . He throws it to Lalita (2) she does not catch (3) . The ball falls into the pool (4) Swami can't get it out. "(5) Tata to go and get (6) ", says Lalita. "Tata, good dog, (7) my ball," says Swami to (8) dog. Tata jumps into the (9) . He catches the ball in (10) mouth, and swims back (11) Swami. "Clever Tata! Good dog!".
  
2. Ibrahim and Faridah often met by the sea and (12) to each other. Ibrahim loved (13) and wanted to marry her. "(14) you be my wife?" he (15) . "Yes, yes, but you must (16) my father," Faridah replied. Faridah (17) Ibrahim to her father. "I (18) to marry Faridah," Ibrahim said. "(19) are you?" Faridah's father asked. "My name is Ibrahim. I'm a (20) . I have a nice farm and a large (21) of land.
  
3. Mr. Tan's three children went into her house and (22) , "Please, we're Mr. Tan's children. (23) hasn't seen you for a (24) time. He thinks you are (25) , so he sent us to (26) you. Please may we fetch firewood (27) you and get water?" Mrs. Cheng (28) very angry. She said, "I (29) not ask you to come here. Go (30) ! Tell you father I (31) do my own work. I don't (32) children in my house".
  
4. I went downstairs and into the street. I made (33) noise with a milk can and (34) to sing. A man who (35) standing outside looked at me (36) he did not say anything. (37) looked at the house across the (38) and noticed the face (39) the window again. I turned left (40) another street and began to (41) . Then I stopped and took (42) the milkman's clothes and threw (43) over a wall.
  
5. Morgan ordered dinner. They talked for a while and (44) were quiet. Morgan asked, "Were (45) and your father quarelling (46) ?". "No, not really. Why?" When (47)

- came in you were both (48) rather loudly." "We were talking (49) you." "Me? What have I (50)?" Morgan smiled. "Last week you (51) talking about the project. You (52) that you were not happy (53) it. I told father and (54) worried him. He wants to (55) seriously to you."
6. "Look out, it's falling," called Mitch. Big rocks fell (56) with a loud noise. Pieces (57) Mitch and Tony as they (58) back. Tony fell and lay (59) on the ground. "Tony, are (60) all right?" called Mitch. The (61) had gone out. They only (62) light from their helmets. Mitch (63) at Tony. He was not (64). Mitch ran to the hole. (65) had fallen across it. He (66) the rocks but they were (67) heavy to move.
7. Because the police did not at first believe him, the man described (68) that one of the policeman had (69) his pocket. He gave the (70) which were printed on a (71) of paper in his (72). He could not, of course, (73) through the cloth but (74) he said proved to be (75). This made the police (76) to him with greater attention. (77) began to believe him. He said he (78) help them and they (79).
8. She went back into the kitchen and began to (80) the breakfast ready. She could (81) the children shouting and (82) together in the next room. Glyn (83) himself in the sink. He dried himself and went (84) for the rest of his (85). When he came down again, fully dressed, (86) his children were sitting round the (87). For a second they stopped (88) to each other and stared at (89) but he smiled and (90) the head of the youngest. Then they (91) to talk again.
9. The railway engine stood in the station for the (92) time in many years. Smoke and (93) came from the funnel and (94) was a cloud of steam (95) the wheels; inside the cab the fire (96) fiercely. Behind the engine (97) five wagons and one carriage (98) had also been in the (99). Wat pulled the whistle and (100) off the brake.

Slowly the \_\_\_\_ (101) \_\_\_\_ began to turn and the \_\_\_\_ (102) \_\_\_\_ moved forward.

10. The plane seemed to fall down and down. At \_\_\_\_ (103) \_\_\_\_ its wheels hit the ground. The \_\_\_\_ (104) \_\_\_\_ roared. He opened his \_\_\_\_ (105) \_\_\_\_; they were red and \_\_\_\_ (106) \_\_\_\_ of tears. The plane stopped. He \_\_\_\_ (107) \_\_\_\_ the other passengers leave. Then he \_\_\_\_ (108) \_\_\_\_ to his feet and \_\_\_\_ (109) \_\_\_\_ towards the door. He \_\_\_\_ (110) \_\_\_\_ the cold air deeply, and \_\_\_\_ (111) \_\_\_\_ up at the sky. At last \_\_\_\_ (112) \_\_\_\_ of his journey was \_\_\_\_ (113) \_\_\_\_.
11. The man they were looking for was lying on \_\_\_\_ (114) \_\_\_\_ hay in a small stone \_\_\_\_ (115) \_\_\_\_ about two miles away. He \_\_\_\_ (116) \_\_\_\_ reached the place just \_\_\_\_ (117) \_\_\_\_ dark the evening before. At that \_\_\_\_ (118) \_\_\_\_ he had been in despair. He \_\_\_\_ (119) \_\_\_\_ eaten nothing all day \_\_\_\_ (120) \_\_\_\_ was wet, cold and \_\_\_\_ (121) \_\_\_\_\_. If anyone had seen him \_\_\_\_ (122) \_\_\_\_ he would have given himself \_\_\_\_ (123) \_\_\_\_\_. He stood upright. Then he \_\_\_\_ (124) \_\_\_\_ into the air a few \_\_\_\_ (125) \_\_\_\_ to make the blood run \_\_\_\_ (126) \_\_\_\_ to his legs.
12. The Siamese Supply Stores were in a large Malay \_\_\_\_ (127) \_\_\_\_ with a high and strong \_\_\_\_ (128) \_\_\_\_ around it. The large house \_\_\_\_ (129) \_\_\_\_ a long way from any other, perched on \_\_\_\_ (130) \_\_\_\_ ground. At night it had a \_\_\_\_ (131) \_\_\_\_ of eight soldiers, four of them \_\_\_\_ (132) \_\_\_\_ duty at a time \_\_\_\_ (133) \_\_\_\_ the other four rested. \_\_\_\_ (134) \_\_\_\_ of four Siamese soldiers on duty \_\_\_\_ (135) \_\_\_\_ to talk to each other. The \_\_\_\_ (136) \_\_\_\_ two were still walking to and \_\_\_\_ (137) \_\_\_\_ near the fence and keeping within \_\_\_\_ (138) \_\_\_\_ of the others.
13. His features were not good nor yet too \_\_\_\_ (139) \_\_\_\_\_. He had rather full round dark \_\_\_\_ (140) \_\_\_\_ which might have been called pretty \_\_\_\_ (141) \_\_\_\_ they been set in a lady's \_\_\_\_ (142) \_\_\_\_ a fairly large nose which \_\_\_\_ (143) \_\_\_\_ have been masterful and \_\_\_\_ (144) \_\_\_\_ was not; a small still babyish \_\_\_\_ (145) \_\_\_\_, usually open and revealing \_\_\_\_ (146) \_\_\_\_ big and irregular teeth; and drooping \_\_\_\_ (147) \_\_\_\_ than retreating chin.

APPENDIX D  
Subjects' Outlines, Aborted Attempts And Drafts

## K's Narrative Essay

My first day in the present school.

All my life, I have always wanted to study in a boarding school or what they called residential school. Perhaps this ambition of mine was rooted when I was still in my upper primary years when I saw my neighbour coming and going from his school which was then <sup>the</sup> prestigious Malay College of Kuala Kangsar. Boy! <sup>How</sup> I would watch with envy when relatives and friends crowded round him like as if he was some celebrities!

I worked hard, real hard ~~when~~ for my UPSR. I even told my parents jokingly at dinner one night that I would do them proud then, and that they would too be the envy of neighbours and friends when I was chosen to join one of 'those' schools. Alas, but alas, I didn't make it. I had managed to obtain ~~at~~ three As and a B. What a disappointment! I had locked myself in my room for days, too embarrassed to face my parents and siblings after what I had told them ~~the other day~~ previously. However, I didn't want to give up, in fact the flame of desire burnt in me. It was ~~like~~ raging and engulfing my entire self so much so I became obsessed with the idea.

Once again I slogged. My intention this time was to obtain straight As in all my subjects of my PMR. I burnt midnight oil besides studying at any possible moments I could get my hands on. My parents got scared at watching me but they stood neutral ~~exa~~ <sup>for</sup> My mother scolded ~~at~~ who would advise me not to



neglect my health. Most of the time I would just brush  
~~her~~ ~~aside~~ whatever she said aside.

Then, the final day came

neglect my health. Most of the time I would just  
smiled at her. I didn't dare say anything for I had  
vowed to prove to them that I had really meant  
what I said.

At last, the day to reap <sup>the fruits from</sup> all <sup>seeds</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>that I</sup> had sown arrived. I went to school nervously.  
Every <sup>one</sup> whom I passed seemed to be smiling at me.  
My heart felt as if it wanted to burst out of its  
rib. When I reached the door of my school office,  
my teacher hugged me and congratulated me. Good! Oh  
good, I had finally made it! Yes! Yes! Really  
made it that time.

So those were my thoughts when I first arrived  
to register in this new school - Kolej Islam Sultan  
Alau Shah. I could not resist turning the pages of  
my mind ~~and~~ and reflecting how much I had worked  
just to be here. There I was seated in the hall  
of the school for the first time. I didn't hear  
much what was said by the teachers then. Suddenly  
it was already 1.00 p.m. and we, the new students,  
were told to go back to the hostel to take our  
lunch and performed <sup>half</sup> our prayer. We were told to  
come back to the hall at 3.00 p.m.

I had no difficulties following the instructions  
given to us by our seniors. I heard my friends  
grumbling about the condition of the new school.  
It seemed that the school what was not what they  
had expected. It ~~seemed~~ looked so shabby but  
I told myself, come what may I would not barge  
for I had ~~arrived~~ arrived where I ~~halfway~~ have

always wanted to be. my only wish then was to,  
bring back with me a flying colour result in the exam  
and make my parents really proud of me. Yes,  
inshallah ! . . . .

K's Aborted Attempt on His Argumentative Essay

Living in a village is better than living in a city

In my opinion, wherever you live does not matter so long as you know how to take advantage of it. As the saying goes, every coin has two faces and so does everything in this world. If not for this, there won't be such saying as 'one ~~to meet~~ man's meat is another man's poison.'

## R's Argumentative Essay

Living in a village is better than living in a city.

When given the choice to live in a village or in a city, many people I believe would go for the former. Perhaps the ~~reasons~~ reason for this is humans usually prefer to live closer to nature as such a surrounding would create feelings of peace, security and harmony in themselves. I would not deny, I too feel the same way but I would not also lie for ~~I~~ of the fact I love living in a city for the convenience it has to offer me. Yes, I would say that I very much prefer to live in a city than in a village.

There are many reasons for choosing to live in a city. First and foremost, I like the mobility it enables me to have. In a city, you can go anywhere and <sup>at</sup> almost any time because parts of a city and other areas around it, even far away from it are connected by one or a number of means of transportation. You simply only need money and the rest would be easily taken care of for you. You would not have the same convenience in a village for a village is even though usually accessible by day but not at night. Worse still, there is usually <sup>only</sup> one or two means of public transportation serving a village compared to a number running in a city. It is also because of this that you can ~~a~~ move faster in a city than in a village.

Secondly, a city is where a country's progress and development are found. It is usually the centre of trade, administration, education et cetera. As such, whatever you intend to do, you will find you can do it

more easily here than in a village.

Another reason is I like the ~~pub~~ public amenities found in a city. A village is scarcely equipped with parks, playgrounds, post offices, banks, hospital, market, telephone and so on. All of these facilities are found in a city and are meant to help you lead a better life. Just imagine - if you are gravely ill and you happen to live in a village. Not only you won't be able to find a hospital nearby or any other modern sophisticated clinic in its vicinity but I can bet your ~~with~~ chance of finding a fast and immediate ~~public~~ transportation to get to your medical treatment is also slim.

Other than that, a city is where the 'real actions' <sup>123</sup> are. In a city, you can find a wide range of entertainments from healthy to unhealthy ones. After working hard during the day, you can spend your night or free time at a gym, a golf course, a cinema, a theatre et cetera. No doubt you will get to catch on your beauty sleep early in ~~the~~ a village but don't you think you are missing a lot of things here? You see, there are other things than just empty dreams and frightening nightmares!

Last but <sup>not</sup> least, if you are at this <sup>time</sup> unemployed, then it is best you go to a city for there lie many job opportunities. You just have to look around for one that suits your qualification and ability. Many people say that there are lots of criminals in a city ~~and~~ and that a city is indirectly a place which churns them. Well, ~~even~~ <sup>even</sup> those are there who originally come from a village and these people are impatient to become rich and so instead of finding a lawful job, involve themselves in crimes where the returns

are more lucrative.

In conclusion, the above reasons may seem to portray that I am a materialistic kind of person but that is how I feel regarding this matter. To me, material and physical comforts are first. Without <sup>these</sup> ~~this~~ I am <sup>you</sup> ~~sure~~ I can attain the others. After all we all live in a modern world, if we refuse to forge ahead with time, we will be left behind, only to suffer a fate of that of the Perans!!

more easily here than in a village.

Another reason is I like the public amenities found in a city. A village is scarcely equipped with parks, playground, post-office, banks, hospital, telephone and so on. All these facilities are meant to make your life easier for you and they are commonly found in a city. Just imagine - if you are seriously ill and you live in a village. Not only you will not be able to find a hospital or any <sup>other</sup> sophisticated <sup>non</sup> medical clinic at your place but I can bet you will <sup>not</sup> be able to find an ambulance or fast <sup>enough</sup> public transport to <sup>get</sup> send you to your medical treatment.

Other than that, a city is where the 'real actions' are. In a city, you can get many kinds of entertainment <sup>ments</sup> and thus you don't have to sleep early ~~and~~ out of boredom. No doubt you will get to catch in your beauty sleep but again there are other things to be enjoyed than just spending your time on your bed enjoying empty dreams.

Many people say that villagers are more friendly and caring than city dwellers. Perhaps this is quite true but on my part I ~~would~~ would prefer to be left alone doing my things than having noisy neighbours asking lots of questions about my personal life.



## My first Day. to KISAS

- 8th Jan 1995 morning
- family and my uncle
- situated
- spend sthwee
- First impression is KISAS a very nice school.
- arrived and discovered that it was wrong
- I had to check in at the class after we had arrived.
- went to the hostel and went to my room.
- At the afternoon, attended the PIBG meeting.
- went to hostel and ate my lunch.
- After that I ~~prossed~~ prayed subur
- saw my old friends from my former school.
- We talked. my senior told us to get along with the other boy
- At the night, given guidelines about the way of living in KISAS

My first day in KISAS was at the 8th of January 1995. I come here at the morning, with my family and uncle. My father had no car so we had to ask my uncle to bring us here. We don't know where is KISAS situated. So we had to wonder around Kelang for a while. After spending some times wondering we found KISAS. It is situated beside Sultan Sulaiman's mosque.

Before arriving at KISAS I thought it would be a very nice school. All the buildings and facilities should be in good shape. But when we arrived we found that KISAS is an old school. The buildings look like it was given less care. I can see dirty spots at the hostels.

First I did was to check in. My father and I went to the class. We met my class teacher, Ibu Zalina bt Mohamed. I paid my school fees and there were a file. And then I went to hostels and met with the senior at the basement. He told me where is my room situated. I went <sup>to</sup> second floor, block A number 205. I was surprised to find that my cupboard has no door. I met with my roommate and talked with him. I found out that he was from Terengganu.

After I had kept all my belongings I went to the school and attended the PIBG meeting. The meeting lasted for one and a half hour. I saw <sup>some</sup> the seniors were selling foods and drinks. But I <sup>didn't</sup> feel like eating and drinking ~~that time~~ at the time.

I saw my old friend and we went to his room. We talked for a while and then he went to see his family. My uncle took me to see where is the bus station. It would help <sup>me</sup> to go back to my house at <sup>the</sup> weekends.

At the afternoon, after zohor's prayer I went to see all my old friends. We all came from the same school that is Sekolah Menengah Agama, Kuala Lumpur or SMK. We chatted and expressed

our opinions about KISAS. When <sup>we</sup> were chatting my senior from SMKX told us to get along with other students. He said that we should not only be among ourselves. That is not why we came here. Then we took our lunch.

At the evening after Asan's prayer I played football in the field. Although the field is not <sup>very</sup> ~~big~~ wide we could enjoy ourselves. After that I took a bath and prepared for Maghrib prayer. When we finished our prayer the head prefect told us the guidelines about the way of living in KISAS. Although I just came here I felt attracted to atmosphere here. I could feel the Islamic way of life here. That inspired me to study harder and achieve my goal.

After eating our dinner, we went to the school hall to attend the opening of 'minggu silaturahmi' or MSR. We were given instructions what we should do and what we should do in <sup>this week</sup> ~~this school~~. And we had to wear our necktie every time there is activity <sup>in</sup> school. And we had to wear T-shirts during the activity at the hostel.

I felt so tired that I don't sleep at the school hall. After that activity finished we went back to the hostel and slept. I had to ~~take~~ <sup>to</sup> little time felt asleep.

That is my story about the my first day in KISAS. I would remember it forever because it had changed my life.

## H's Argumentative Essay

526 words

Date

No.

LIVING IN THE VILLAGE IS BETTER THAN LIVING IN THE CITY.

DO YOU AGREE? GIVE YOUR REASONS

- the atmosphere is peaceful, the air is cleaner
- the city is quite polluted because of the progress that is being done in the city
- the social values are preserved and practised by the villagers.

I am living in the city. <sup>from</sup> And what I discovered since I lived through all this time, I realised that I really didn't like living in the city because of many reasons. These reasons made me <sup>want</sup> to change my preference to living in the village is better. Why? The first thing that crossed my mind is that the atmosphere in the city is seriously polluted by man themselves. The progress that's started to ~~come~~ <sup>be</sup> being done by man to improve themselves and to make their living much more comfortable destroyed the natural atmosphere of place itself. <sup>before progress took over</sup> That's why I prefer their <sup>simpler</sup> life style in the village because it is simpler than the complex life in the city.

In a village, the atmosphere is peaceful because usually a village is situated in a secluded area from town and cities. The ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> normal noises that we can hear from villages are <sup>only</sup> the singing of the birds, the ~~meaning~~ <sup>whispering</sup> of the wind, blowing the leaves creating a rattling noise. These noises <sup>could</sup> ~~can~~ calm even the hardest soul or <sup>most</sup> ~~a~~ stressed mind. On the contrary, I'm sure that none of us really prefer the noise of automobiles and machines, the hustle and bustle in the city that's is said as living in the fast lane. Those situations are the reasons that the people in the city are usually stressed out and they can't find a place to rest their mind from <sup>a hard</sup> ~~after~~ work.

But we haven't <sup>heard</sup> ~~heard~~, ~~that~~ farmers or villagers having a stress because of their work and they didn't have to deal with traffic <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ with ~~dealing~~ <sup>dealing</sup> returning from ~~after coming back from their work~~ ~~because~~ <sup>they</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>are</sup> work doing and there ~~atmos~~ <sup>atmosphere</sup> of their working places is open, not closed as in an office. As a result, <sup>only</sup> ~~only~~ the <sup>social</sup> ~~social~~ problems such as child abuse and etc. that is related stress <sup>usually</sup> ~~only~~ happens in the cities.

In the village, villagers still practised ~~the~~ good ~~moral~~ <sup>social</sup> values in their life style among themselves. They interact among each other frequently in their daily life and they help each other in doing complex task to make it simpler. Politeness is taught to the children so that, why, children in the village respect their elders and lead

a life that is based on these values.

It is hard to find children in the cities nowadays who respect their elders and they treat them such as they treat their friends, that is with no respects. This is caused by their parents who didn't expose them with a good moral values. These children follow examples from television, magazines and etc that reflects the western ~~habitable~~ life style that differs greatly from our eastern culture.

When you went to a village, the change of scenery from the city is one thing but what is more significant is its effects <sup>to</sup> on our health. People in the city who are exposed to the pollution could easily get respiratory eye irritations and so on. But the clean air and peaceful atmosphere is certainly beneficial to our state of mind and our body.

For conclusion, from what are the benefits that is discovered in living in the village certainly make living in a village is better than living in the city.

## A's Argumentative essay

LIVING IN THE VILLAGE IS BETTER THAN LIVING IN THE CITY.  
"Honk! Pin! Pon-Pon! Tin-tin!" ~~is~~ usual sound in a city. If you're living in a city, you can't run from the hustle and bustle. Traffic ~~jams~~, polluted air and many more difficulties.

In my opinion, it's true, living in the country is better than living in the city. There ~~s~~ <sup>are</sup> several factors why I chose ~~the~~ <sup>side</sup> country as a better place to live in.

First, the air in the country-side is much healthier <sup>than</sup> ~~that~~ in the city. The air in most cities <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ polluted of toxic gases ~~such as~~ <sup>They</sup> ~~are~~ carbon monoxide and Chloro fluoro Carbon. The village, in the other hand, hasn't been polluted where you can get fresh air.

If you're living in <sup>the</sup> cities, you'll be facing a lot of trouble in a day life, such as trouble finding a parking lot, trouble with lack of money or even stuck in a traffic jam. You won't have to go through all these trouble if you're living in the village.

Another factor is, living in cities means that you're close to negative influences. Bars, clubs, pubs and shopping centres <sup>cause</sup> are all situated in the city. This could attract youth to waste their time even commit crimes. In <sup>the</sup> ~~country~~ youth are thought to be polite and understand the meaning of health. Village youths would help their parents doing their work.

This shows that living in the village is much better than living in the city.

## 5 Narrative Essay :

### MY FIRST DAY IN SMAP

It was Wednesday, February 4<sup>th</sup>, 1996. My family sent me to this school. Actually this school is a secondary school, I don't know why they call it Sekolah Menengah Agama Persekutuan Kajang.

My father and I <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ seating in front of the registration counter when my number was called 5103. "Yes," I replied. "Sir, you'll have to pay RM 526.40 for school and water expenses," the prefect in charge said to my father. My father paid the amount and I was told to bring my stuffs to room 207.

When I arrived at the room I checked the list on the door. Then I know <sup>then would</sup> I be spending a year with a roommate from Negri Sembilan named Zayful. My mother helped me organizing my things, arranging my clothes and cleaning up the room.

Then, we went to Kajang town to buy washing utensils. We had our lunch at Phoenix Plaza. At about 4 p.m. we returned to the hostel.

It was time to leave for my family. My father gave his advice and some pocket money to me. It was hard for me to believe that I have to lead my own life now, and I have to stand on my own feet. My family went ~~back~~ home at about 5 p.m.

That night I spent my time with my new friends. Although they weren't as the same as my old friends, they were friendly and kind. We were all new students from various part of Malaysia. There was even a boy who came from Sabah.

The next day, I was told to enter class 4 science 6. I decided to take up science stream because I want to be a doctor. Even my family's background, which, most of my family member succeeded though they took up science stream, encouraged me to follow their footsteps.



## F's Narrative Essay

My first day in the present school.

Everyone have their own special experience.

One of my special experience is the day I ~~on part set~~ set my foot on <sup>the</sup> soil of Sekolah Menengah Agama Pusukutan Kajang.

I don't know why I was chosen to study here but now I think that I'm very lucky. Actually it was my father who persuaded me to accept this offer.

As I can recall ~~back~~, the day that my trip to this school ~~is~~ started up with a very funny experience. My family had never gone to Kajang. They don't even know that SMAP Kajang exist. All that they know is there is SMAP ~~Kang~~ <sup>even</sup> ~~Laka~~ but SMAP Kajang? The funny thing that ~~even~~ the citizen of Kajang don't know that there is a SMAP Kajang in Kajang. So my family had had to search for someone who knew where is SMAP Kajang. After about ~~an~~ half an hour, finally, ~~it~~ we found a person who knew where is SMAP Kajang.

When I first arrive in front of my school gate. I saw ~~such~~ a big school. But also, the vegetation there was slightly more than none. Because of the incident of not finding the school, I had arrived late.

As I am the eldest child of the family, my father had no experience in registering a child to a full boarding school. But luckily, the teachers ~~at the~~ <sup>there</sup> ~~the school~~ were kind and. After getting some information, that I don't even bother to know, my father took me to the hall

to be registered. To my surprise, a friend of mine had also been given the opportunity to study here. I was somehow more relieved.

Before this, my mind was full of thoughts. Who will the school going to be? Will I be accepted? Can I adapt myself to my new surrounding? I was afraid and I was eager. But luckily it all turns out very well for me.

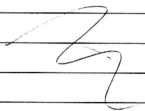
In the hall, I saw some of my would be friends. At that time I was a little shy. But not for long. At about 12 in the afternoon my would be friends and I were brought to my would be home, the "dorms". It was at ~~here~~ ~~this time~~ that I lost my shyness and started to make friends and share experiences. But on that night, I thought about my family. Who would not? Some of my friends even cried because they were homesick. And on that night, I started to sleep late. At about 2 a.m. my eyes were getting heavier and then suddenly everything was pitch black. Goodbye to ~~my~~ <sup>the</sup> day of my arrival and hello to my first day as a SMAPian.

- THE END -

## F's Aborted Attempt on the Argumentative Essay

Living in the village is better than  
living in the city

The people generally.



## Fr's Argumentative Essay

Living in the village is better than living in the city.

The people of Malaysia <sup>generally</sup> live in two places. The places are ~~village~~ villages and cities. But what we ~~had been question~~ is ~~is still being~~ questioned is ~~is living in the village~~ <sup>cities</sup> is better which place is better, <sup>a</sup> villages or city. For me, I will certainly choose ~~the~~ village because I had lived in cities and villages. I know which place is better. To know is to experienced it!

As we can see nowadays, people are opting to go to cities to live in. But they forget ~~for~~ they seem to not notice that the town/city is an uncomfortable place to live in. In this new developing world, industries is growing big. The growth of industries will bring pollution. And which place is more polluted with <sup>it is</sup> pollution? ~~the city or the village~~. Of course <sup>an</sup> the city. Pollution brings haze, dirty air and unhealthy atmosphere.

In the <sup>kampung</sup> ~~hampungs~~ or the villages, the air is clean, and the atmosphere is pleasant. This makes the village a serene place without anything ~~detesting~~ <sup>polluting</sup>. The village is also a place where moral values is still high. Unlike the cities where ~~the~~ vice is everywhere the village is free from these negative influences.

These negative influence usually starts when in shopping complexes where the teenagers often loiter and subsequently will indulged in these negative behaviours. In the villages, villages only shop in shops and those who loiter ~~who~~ only adults who loiter in the "kedai kopi". The number of teenagers that are influenced by ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> negative behaviour are very few.

After saying all these, I think that I've made it clear that living in the village is better than living in the <sup>city</sup> town. With this I like to suggest that we should make ~~not~~ ~~to~~ cities a lot more like villages. For example the "green city project".

**APPENDIX E**  
**Subjects' think - aloud protocol**

## Composing-aloud Protocol in the Narrative Genre.

Title : My first day in the present school.

K's Draft

Pre-drafting

Pre-outlining

My first day in the present school

### Outlining

Gosh . . . think everybody is going to write about those routine events. Hate those! Think I'll write about how much I wanted to be here . . . yeah. That's it. Think I'll start with all my life . . . always wanted to study in this kind of school . . . KISAS. I mean . . . boarding / residential school. Glamour . . . No, prestigious! Worked hard at UPSR. Didn't seem . . . malu! after talking big to parents . . . Aah . . . just writelah whatever comes to mind . . . doesn't have to be the real things!

### Drafting

#### Paragraph 1

All my life . . . wanted to study in boarding school or what they called residential school. Maybe . . . no that's not nice! What is that word? Perhaps, yes perhaps . . . this ambitions of mine . . . no . . . my ambition. The first is better . . . was started, began, shilah these words! What aa? rooted, yeah like a plant . . . when I was still in primary school . . . upper primary . . . that time was in standard five or six - Big enough to see people's reaction to glamorous things. I saw my neighbour coming, going from what was the name of his school? Malay College famous, no prestigious. Malay College kat . . . Kuala Kangsar, eh Serembanlah! Eh that one SEDAR lah! Boy! (How) I would watch with jealousy? envy? envylah . . . relatives and friends crowded him like some film stars . . . tak best! . . . celebrities . . . can use semut crowding sugar . . . No, not suitable lah . . .

#### Paragraph 2

Worked hard . . . for UPSR. Cheh! . . . eksyen pulak tu. Told mak and bapak at dinner one night that I'd make them proud. Cheh! Konon they would be they envy of their neighbours . . . syok pulak cerita ni! Bestlah . . . alamak, alamak . . . what's the English word? Alas . . . hah! I didn't make it. Padan muka aku! Only 3A's 1B's . . . What a disappointment! Frustrated! Locked myself in my room for days, too shy? Shame? Embarrassed to face mak, bapak . . . parents and adik-beradik, siblings . . . tulah cakap besar lagi! What I had told them (the other days-cancelled immediately) previously. However, I didn't want to give up, apa benda tu? . . . api menyala-nyala . . . in fact the flame of desire burnt in me! It was mengamuk! Flame, flame! Flame! raging and swallowing . . . no, engulfing my whole . . .

everything . . . entire self so much so I became overwhelmed . . . bukan! obsessed is better . . . with the idea.

### Paragraph 3

Once more? again? I slogged . . . My intention was to pass PMR with flying colours . . . tak bestlah! This time was to obtain straight A's in all my subjects of my PMR, I burnt candle . . . eh bukan! midnight oil besides . . . beside, . . . besides studying at any possible time . . . time . . . time, moments. I could get my hands on. My parents were frightened . . . scared (at \_ replaced with of while editing) watching . . . macam tak betul je! ah lantaklah . . . but they stood neutral except for my mom . . . mother (would dd . . . cancelled immediately) who would advised (d - cancelled immediately). me not to . . .

### Aborted Part of Paragraph 3 and 4.

. . . neglect my health. Most of the time I would just brush (her aside - cancelled immediately), brush whatever she said aside. Then, the final day came . . . cancel . . . cancel . . . dari mana tadi? . . . back to the third paragraph.

### Continued from the above third paragraph.

. . . neglect my health. Most of the time I would just . . . smiled at my mak . . . at her. I tak beranilah . . . didn't dare say anything . . . for I had promised, promised . . . no, vowed to prove to them that I had not really meant what I janji . . . kata . . . said . . . tak sedaplah, said . . . ah don't carelah . . .

### Paragraph 4

At last . . . the day to tuai . . . tuai . . . tuai . . . reap, yeah, all the fruits of my rewards . . . no, no, from . . . the seeds that I had sown arrived. Cheh!! Bestlah! I went to school nervously. Every (Left out one but added during editing) whom? whom ke who? whomlah, eh tertinggal one lah . . . I passed seemed to be smiling at me . . . Syok betullah that time! My heart felt as if it wanted to burst out of its rib? eh cage? no, no, rib. When I reached the door of my school office, my teacher embraced . . . no, hugged me and congratulated me. God! Oh God! I had finally made it! Yes! I really made it . . . this? that? that time.

### Paragraph 5

Oi . . . oi . . . melalut-lalut dah . . . okay, okay, back to the first day. So, those were my thoughts when I first arrived to register in this new school-Kolej Islam Sultan Alam Shah. I could not resist turning the pages of my mind . . . is that right? I think so . . . and eh, apa ni, dad? . . . cancel! and reflecting how much I had worked just to be here. There I was seated in the half of the school for the first time. I didn't hear much of what was said by the teachers then. Suddenly tak kiralah . . . it was already 1.00 p.m. and we, the freshies . . . new students, were told to go back to the (had - corrected to hall) at 3.00 p.m.



#### Paragraph 6

I had no difficulties following the instructions given to us by our seniors . . . apa lagi nak cerita ni . . . I heard my friends . . . aah . . . grumbling about the condition of the new school. What did they say . . . It seemed that the school . . . buruk, no, that it was not like they had expected, indah khabar dari rupa . . . what is the English version of that eh! Boring! boring! It looked so shabby but I told myself, come what may I would not barge! Betul ke tu? Okay, okay barge for I had arrived where I had always . . . have always wanted to be. My only wish then was to bring back with me a flying colour result in the SPM and make my parents really . . . proud of me . . . bosanlah . . . bosan, jemu . . . habislah . . . macam mana . . . ha, yes, insyallah, . . . all right!

## Composing-aloud Protocol in the Narrative Genre.

**Title :** My first day in the present school.

**H's Draft**

**Pre-drafting**

**Pre-outlining**

My first day in the present school . . . present school. . KISAS lah.

**Outlining**

I think I came here on 8th January, came here at morning. 8th Jan. 1995, morning . . . with my family and my uncle . . . family and my uncle . . . First I have to find . . . to find the school . . . situated . . . we spent sometimes to look for KISAS . . . spend times . . . But my impression is . . . KISAS should be a very nice school. When we arrived . . . and discovered . . . arrived and discovered that it was wrong . . . I had to check in at the class after we had arrived . . . went to hostel and . . . go? went? . . . went to the hostels and went to my room. At the afternoon to . . . attend? attended? PIBG meeting . . . At the afternoon, attended the PIBG meeting. Went to the hostel and take my lunch. Went to the hostel and ate my lunch. After that I prayed Zohor . . . saw my old friend . . . from my former school and we talked . . . saw my old friends from my former school . . . we talked and my senior told us to get along with the other boy . . . at night . . . given guidelines about the way of living in KISAS. I think that's all for my brainstorming.

**Drafting**

Paragraph 1

First day . . . in KISAS was at the 8th of January 1995 . . . My first day in KISAS was at the 8th of January 1995 . . . I came here at the morning with my family and uncle . . . my father had no car so we had to ask my uncle to bring us here . . . We don't know . . . where is KISAS situated. So we had to go? . . . wonder around Kelang for a while . . . After spending sometimes wandering we found KISAS. It is . . . situated beside, beside Sultan Sulaiman Mosque . . . It is situated beside Sultan Sulaiman's Mosque.

Paragraph 2

. . . Before arriving at KISAS, I thought, it would be a very nice school . . . All the buildings and facilities should be in good shape . . . But, when we arrived we found that KISAS is an old school . . . The buildings . . . look like, the building look like, the building look like, the building look like it was not given care, the building look like it was given care . . . cancel care . . . less care. The buildings look like it was given less care . . . I can see some, I can see dirty, dirty spots at the hostel. I can see dirty spots at the hostels.

### Paragraph 3

I think I want to add my plan.

... I talk to my seniors get along. Okey, now, I continue my essay. First thing I did, was to check. My father and I went to the class ... We met our class teacher ... met my class teacher, Puan Zalina bt Mohamad. We met my class teacher Pn Zalina bt Mohamad. I paid my ... yuran? I paid my ... school fees and then were given ... I paid my school fees and then were ... and then I went to the hostel and met with the senior at the basement. He told me where my room situated. I went to second floor, Block A number 205. I was surprised to find that my cupboard was ... no ... has no door ... I met with my roommate ... and talked with him. I found ... that he was from Trengganu. After I had ... had kept / keep I had had kept, kept all my belongings.

### Paragraph 4

... After I had kept all my belongings I went to the school and attended the PIBG meeting ... The meeting lasted ... for one and half hour ... I saw the? some? ... seniors ... are? ... were? selling ... foods and drinks ... I saw some seniors selling foods and drinks. But I don't ... didn't feel like eating and drinking that time ... at the time. I could feel, ... the Islamic way of, Islamic way of life here. That inspired me ... to study harder and achieve my gold.

### Paragraph 8

After eating ... our dinner ... our dinner, we went ... to the school hall to listen? to attend ... the opening of ... Minggu Silaturrahim or MSR. We were given instruction ... how to ... we were given instruction, what we should do ... and what we shouldn't ... in this week. We were given instruction what we should do and what we shouldn't do in this week. We had to wear our necktie, ... every time there is activities (in-omitted but inserted during editing) school. We had to wear ... T-shirt during ... the activity at the hostel.

### Paragraph 9

I felt so tired ... that I almost slept at the school hall ... After that ... activity finished ... We went to the hostel and slept ... I had ... to take little time (to-inserted during editing) ... felt asleep.

### Paragraph 10

That is my story about the my first day in KISAS ... I would remember it forever because ... it had changed my life.

## Composing-aloud Protocol in the Narrative Genre

Title : My first day in the present school.

A's Draft

Pre-drafting

Pre-outlining

My first day in the present school.

### Outlining

Alamak . . . . cannot rememberlah . . . so long ago. I think I just write lah whatever that comes to my mind. My first day . . . my first day . . . when was that? Ya . . . February 4th, 1996. . . . I think I just write things that happened on that day.

### Drafting

#### Paragraph 1

It was . . . Monday? No, no . . . but . . . bukan Monday rasanya . . . was in the middle of the week . . . what day was that? Ha . . . Wednesday. Okay, okay. It was Wednesday, February 4th, 1996. Hope nobody checks this date and day ! . . . My family sent me to this school. Actually this school is a secondary school, don't know why they call it Sekolah Menengah Agama Persekutuan . . . probably it belongs to the Federal Government, not to the state . . . Kajang.

#### Paragraph 2

. . . My father and I was seating . . . seated . . . in front of the registration counter when my number was called. What was the number? Ha . . . 5301? . . . no . . . I think 5103. Yes. . . I replied. Sir, you'll have to pay RM berapa? Never mind . . . just put RM 526.40 . . . eh ada sen ke? Simply taruhlah . . . will teacher check this? Don't think so . . . RM 526.40 for school and hostel expenses, the person in charge said to my father. My father . . . my father paid the amount and . . . I was asked? ordered? told . . . told to take . . . bring stuff? things? . . . stuff to room 207.

#### Paragraph 3

. . . . Then what? Aa . . . when I arrived . . . I arrived? reached? . . . arrived at the room, what did I do? . . . I checked the list on the door. Then,, then . . . I know, I'll be spending a year with a roommate . . . Zayful is from where aa? Oh, Melaka . . . no, no . . . Negeri Sembilan named Zayful. My mother . . . helped me organizing . . . my things, . . . arranging my clothes and cleaning up the room.

#### Paragraph 4

Then . . . oh yes, we went to Kajang town to buy washing utensils. Did we lunch in Kajang . . . yes, we had lunch at Phoenix Plaza . . . my mother wanted to see something there . . . a dress shop . . . she always like to buy clothes. At about 4 p.m. we returned to the hostel.

#### Paragraph 5

... What else happened on that day? ... I think that's about all lah. It was time to leave for my family. My father as usual ... gave his advice and some ... belanja? belanja ... poket ... poket money to me. It was hard for me to believe that I have to lead my own life now ..., and ... I have to stand on my own legs, eh feet. My family ... went back home at about 5 p.m.

#### Paragraph 6

... Apa lagi? aah ... at night ... That night I spend, past tense ... cancel d ... taruh t my time with my friends. Although they weren't as the same as my old friends, they were friendly and kind ... we were all new students from various part of Malaysia. There ... was ... even a boy who came from Sabah.

#### Paragraph 7

... I have to end the essay ... no more ideas to write ... how to end the essay ... I slept ... tak best ... The next day ... boleh ke? after all the essay is about the first day ... aah ... just to end, not to open another story ... The next day, I was told to enter class 4 Science 6, 4 Science 6 class, class 4 Science 6. I decided to take up Science stream because I want to be a doctor. Even my family background which most of my family member succeeded though they took up science stream, encouraged me to follow their footsteps.

## Composing-aloud Protocol in the Narrative Genre.

Title : My first day in the present school.

F's Draft

Pre-drafting

Pre-outlining

My first day in the present school. Okey that's easy.

Outlining

My first day in the present school . . . my first day . . . my first day . . . my first day . . . hal I want to write about something funny . . . tak kira betul ke tidak ke! Don't think the essay is difficult . . . just have to remember what I did last time.

Drafting

Paragraph 1

Everyone . . . everyone have? has? have their own special experience. One of my special experience is the day I put (set) my foot on (the) soil of Sekolah Menengah Agama Persekutuan Kajang.

Paragraph 2

I don't know why I was chosen to study here but now I think that I'm very lucky . . . Actually it was . . . it was my mother . . . eh, my father who . . . what's the word aah? urged . . . persuaded me to accept this offer.

Paragraph 3

As I can remember? recall (back-cancelled), the day that . . . cancel that, my trip to this school started (up-cancelled) with a very funny experience. Ha . . . ha . . . ha . . . [Laughing] it was so funny . . . I can still remember . . . hal hal hal [laughing]. My family had never . . . been? gone? okay, gone to Kajang. They don't even know SMAP Kajang exist. All that they know (is - added) there is SMAP Labu. But SMAP Kajang . . . ? The funny thing that even (even - rewritten clearly) the people? citizen? . . . citizen of Kajang! Isn't that cute? So . . . my family had to search . . . for someone who knew where is SMAP Kajang. Search punya search . . . After about half an hour, finally . . . we found a person who knew where is SMAP Kajang . . . okay that's that lah tu . . .

Paragraph 4

When I first arrive in front of my school gate I saw (such-cancelled) a big school. But alas, . . . what was I going to say just now? . . . aa . . . the vegetations, the vegetations . . . apa nak kata tadi . . . the vegetations was slightly than none. because . . . because of the incident of not finding the school, I had arrived late.

#### Paragraph 5

As I am the eldest child of the family, my father had no experience in (written as an and not corrected while editing) registering a child to a full boarding school. But luckily, luckily, luckily . . . the teachers (at the school-cancelled) there were kind (and-cancelled). After getting some information . . . that I don't even bother to know, my father took me to the hall to be registered. To my surprise (d-immediately cancelled), a friend of mind had also been given the opportunity to study here. I was somehow more relieve.

#### Paragraph 7

. . . what else happened on that day? . . . oh yes . . . Before this, my mind was full of nasty thoughts. Don't know . . . maybe because the school is an agama school . . . What will the school going to be? Will I be accepted? Can I (be-cancelled immediately) adapt myself to my new surrounding? I ('m-cancelled while editing) was afraid and I was anger. But . . . luckily it all turns out very well for me. Whew !!

#### Paragraph 8

In the hall, I saw some of my would be friends. At that time I was . . . I can say a little shy. Konon-konon lah tu! But not for long. At about 12 in the afternoon, my would be friends and I were brought to my would be home, the dorms. It was (at this time that - cancelled and replaced with here while editing) I lost my shyness and I, I started to make friends and share experience. But, but . . . on that night, I thought about my family . . . ha homesick lah . . . really, really homesick . . . nasib I'm a boy . . . if not sure melalak ke, meraung ke . . . sikit punya malu . . . alah who would not . . . first time away from my family. Some of my friends even cried because they were apa lagi homesick. And on that night, I started to sleep late. At about pukul berapa? aa . . . 2 a.m. my eyes were getting heavier and then suddenly everything was pitch black. Goodbye to (my - cancelled immediately) the (day) of my arrival and hello to my first day as a SMAPian . . . . . !

## **Composing-aloud Protocol in the Argumentative Genre.**

**Title :** Living in the village is better than living in a city.  
**K's Aborted Attempt**

### **Pre-drafting**

#### **Pre-outlining**

Living in the village is better than living in a city.

### **Outlining**

How do I go about starting this essay? Alamak nampak senang! Points, think ade . . . but nak begin macam mana? Let's see . . .

### **Drafting**

In my opinion . . . inikan opinion question? Wherever you live . . . does not matter so long as you . . . know how to take advantage of it . . . it tu refers kat apa pulak? As the saying goes, every coin has two faces and so does everything . . . in this world . . . bodohnya bunyi . . . tak apalah sambung je! If not for this, there won't be such saying as one's meat cancel 's' meat . . . one man's meat is another man's poison . . . Tak best . . . gotta change . . . sounds so bodoh! change lah . . .



Title : Living in a village is better than living in a city.

K's Draft

### Drafting

#### Paragraph 1

Start balik . . . when given the choice to live in a village . . . or a city, many people I believe would go for the former. Okay . . . that's it! Perhaps the reasons . . . eh . . . no reason for this is humans usually prefer to live closer to nature . . . so far so good : as such a surrounding would create feelings of apa ya . . . ? ha . . . of peace, security . . . lagi? harmony in themselves. I would not deny . . . I too feel the same way . . . betul ke ni? . . . I don't want to sama macam orang lainlah . . . I think I tulis yang lain dari yang lain sikitlah . . . stereotype semua Melayu suka kampong! okey, okey but I would not also lie for I . . . eh cancel 'for I' of the fact I love living in a city for the convenience it has to offer me . . . ha barulah best sikit! Yes, I would say that I very much prefer to live in a city than in a village.

#### Paragraph 2

There are many reasons for choosing to live in a city apa ya? Mobility . . . First . . . in the first place . . . is the word mobility betul? Okey lah tu . . . First and foremost, I like the mobility it enables me to have. In a big city, you can go anywhere and at almost anytime because . . . how shall I put this . . . parts of a city and other areas . . . around it even for away from it are . . . can? are . . . connected? . . . linked by one or a number of means of transportation. You simply . . . cancel simply . . . use only need money and the rest would be easily taken care of for you . . . you would not have the same convenience . . . in a village for a village is eventhough usually accessible by day but not at night. Worse still, there is usually only . . . betul ke ni? One or two means of public transportation . . . serving a village compared to a number running in a city? Lagi? It is also because of this that you can a? . . . cancel 'a' . . . move faster in a city than in a village.

#### Paragraph 3

Secondly, a city is where a country's progress and development are found. It is . . . normally? Usually lah the centre of trade, administration, education . . . apa lagi? ah . . . et cetera sudahlah. As such, whatever you intend to do, you will find you can do it more easily here than in a village.

#### Paragraph 4

Another reason is I like the public amenities found in a city, a village is scarcely equipped with parks . . . playgrounds, post offices, banks, hospitals - eh berapa banyak hospital . . . hospital, market, telephones and so on . . . all of these facilities are found in a city and are meant to help you lead a better life. Just imagine - if you are gravely ill . . . yaa . . . think that word is okey . . . and you happen to live in a village. Not only you won't be able to find a hospital nearby or any other modern . . . sophisticated clinic in its vicinity . . .

I say . . . bombasticlah . . . but I can bet your chance of finding a fast and immediate transportation to get to your medical treatment is also slim.

#### Paragraph 5

Apa lagi . . . other . . . other than that, a city is where the . . . real actions are. In a city you can find a wide range of entertainments from exciting to boring? no . . . healthy to unhealthy ones. After working hard during the day . . . daytime . . . day you can spend your night or leisure? . . . free time at a gym, a golf course, . . . a cinema, a theater et cetera. . . eh banyaknya a . . . think better cancel lah all the a's . . . no doubt you will get to catch on your beauty sleep early in a village but . . . how to say this? Don't you think you are missing a lot things . . . eh tinggal of here? You see, there are other things than just empty dreams and frightening nightmares . . . wahl Cantik lah!

#### Paragraph 6

Apa lagi . . . tutup lah essay ni . . . boringlah! Okey . . . okey . . . Last but (not) least . . . if you are at this time unemployed, then it is best you go to a city for there lie many job . . . opportunities. You just have to look around for one that suits you . . . no . . . your qualification and ability. Crimes and criminal . . . yes . . . Many people say that there are lots of criminals in a city - well . . . cancel 'well' and that a city is indirectly a place . . . which churns? Yes churns them. Macam kilang pulak! Ah lantaklah . . . Well . . . baru lah guna well . . . crimes doers are those who originally come from a village and these people . . . are impatient to be . . . come rich ke ni? Betul lah tu agaknya job . . . involve themselves in crimes where the returns? Salary? . . . returns? are more untung . . . untung . . . profitable? . . . better? . . . lucrative . . . ah that is . . . lucrative.

#### Paragraph 7 (Last Paragraph)

Dah panjang dah ni . . . stop here . . . Can't think of anything else to include . . . masalah nak fikir-fikir lagi . . . merepek-repek nanti . . . Okay close the essay . . . In conclusion . . . the above reasons may . . . seem to portray . . . bagi personal touch lah kat sini . . . that I am a materialistic kind of person . . . buruklah bunyinya . . . ah! nasiblah . . . but . . . that is how I feel regarding this matter . . . honest lah . . . so what? To me . . . material and physical comforts are first. Without this . . . these I am sure . . . you can . . . eh lupa . . . you . . . ala salah letak pulak! can attain the others. After all we all we all live in a modern world . . . if we refuse to forge ahead with time, forge . . . forge . . . betul ke tu? ah betullah tu okey we will be left behind . . . only to suffer a fate of the Penang? Panans? Penans.

## Composing-aloud Protocol in the Argumentative Genre.

Title : Living in the village is better than living in the city.

H's Draft

### Pre-drafting

#### Pre-outlining

Living in the village is better than living in a city. Do you agree? No, first I would start . . . I should agree with the title living in the village is better than living in the city.

#### Outlining

. . . Now, I'm going to write down the points that I think are relevant to this title . . . Firstly . . . what are the benefits . . . benefits of living in? under? the village rather than the city . . . now, the atmosphere is quite better, the air . . . is clear, the atmosphere . . . the air is cleaner . . . is cleaner, is cleaner, the air is cleaner, is cleaner, that is the first point . . . The atmosphere is peaceful, the air is cleaner.

. . . Now . . . I have to make a point that is to contradict . . . that is quite different the village than in the city . . . What are the . . . what are? is? . . . the city living better than living in the village. Well, the first thing . . . the city is quite polluted . . . polluted . . . because of urbanization, the urbanization, and progress destroyed all the forest, . . . destroyed habitats . . . destroyed, . . . that's polluted . . . because of the progress that is being done in the city, in the city . . . the city is polluted because of the progress that is being done in the city.

Other than . . . the benefits of living in the village . . . the village . . . the values, social values, . . . as preserved in the village . . . social values . . . as preserved and practised . . . practised in the village . . . in the village . . . the first thing city people all the city are quite different the villages because, the personality for . . . the social values are preserved and practised by the villagers.

Next, I write the point social values been practised in the villages. First I'm going to skip . . . the introduction . . . introduction . . . we have no.

I don't like writing points before I start an essay . . . usually, I start the essay right away. . . I think what I'm going to write . . . I'm writing the essay. I didn't usually write the points before I write essay. I think, I start writing the essay now.

### Drafting

#### Paragraph 1

Okay . . . introduction . . . introduction . . . what am I going to write in introduction?

Living in the village is better than living in the city . . . The world today . . . the world today is being . . . is to comment being why I don't . . . draw . . . the introduction with the title as a city . . . as a city . . . as a city . . . apa

masyarakat in English? . . . city people? . . . city living . . . as a city . . . okay and city . . . city, ya . . . please. I am living. I start living. I start living in the city . . . in the city. I know and what I discovered . . . since I began, I am living in the city . . . what I discovered since I lived this for . . . for through all the time . . . through all the time. I start to realize . . . I start started? to realize. I discovered I am living in the city. I discovered living all through this time. I realize? realize? or realized? . . . that I didn't like living in the city . . . city because of certain . . . many reasons. There are reasons . . . reasons . . . make me . . . make me like living the village better . . . these reasons make me, these reasons make. I am living in the city what I discovered . . . I realized I really didn't like living in the city because of many reasons. I am living in the city and from what I discovered since I lived through all this time, I realized that I really didn't like living in the city because I really didn't like living in the city because of many reasons. These reason made me change my preference . . . preference . . . to change my preference . . . in living in the village is better. These reasons made me (want) to change my preference to living in the village is better. Why, why, I ask myself why the first thing . . . the first thing, why, . . . the first thing change my preference to living in the village, the first thing that lintas . . . crossed my mind is that the atmosphere, the atmosphere . . . in the city is huruf tiku in English . . . huruf tiku in English . . . the first thing that crossed my mind seriously . . . seriously is polluted . . . is seriously polluted by progress started . . . had started . . . the progress had started. I'm drawing up my ideas . . . the progress that started to form, to form a city. What am I talking about? These reasons made me want to change my preference to living in the village is better. The first thing that crossed my mind is that the atmosphere in the city is seriously polluted by man. Why? The first thing that crossed by my mind is that the atmosphere in the city is seriously polluted by man themselves . . . The progress being done by man to improve themselves . . . to improve themselves and to make their living much more comfortable . . . comfortable . . . comfortable or disturbed? merosakkan . . . destroyed . . . destroyed natural habitat . . . natural . . . natural, destroyed. What I am I going to say . . . the progress that is being done by man to improve themselves and to make their living much more comfortable destroyed the natural atmosphere of the place itself. (before progress took over). That's why . . . that's why . . . I want . . . that's why. I want . . . that's why . . . I want being discovered when at first I went to it. That's why, I prefer the lifestyle in the village. That's why . . . I prefer the life style . . . the lifestyle in the village . . . because it is quite simpler? simpler? than the complex world? life? in the city because it is simpler . . . it is simpler than the complex life in the city. That's why I prefer the (simpler) lifestyle in the village (because it is simpler) lifestyle in the village (because it is simpler . . . this phrase is deleted in editing) than the complex life in the city.

## Paragraph 2

Now I'm going to start a new paragraph to describe the village . . . city . . . In the village the atmosphere is peaceful because usually? or because

usually a village is situated . . . is situated in a secluded area . . . secluded area from towns and cities. In a village . . . the atmosphere is peaceful because usually a village situated in a secluded area from town and cities . . . The only noise . . . the only noise that can be heard . . . the only noise permitted that we can hear . . . the (only - rejected - replaced by normal) noises . . . that we can hear from the villagers are the singing of the birds, the murmuring, the murmuring of the wind . . . wind, wind, blowing leaves creating a rustling noise? voice? rustling noise or voice? . . . The normal noises that we can hear from villages are (only) the singing of the birds, the murmuring of the wind, blowing of the leaves creating a rustling noise. Those noises can calm or could calm? . . . could calm even the toughest or hardest soul . . . These noises could calm even the hardest soul or a tortured . . . tortured . . . stressed, tortured or stressed, stressed mind. These noises could calm even the hardest soul or a stressed mind. On the contrary, since on the contrary, since on the contrary, I have to relate why I say all these . . . on the contrary . . . on the contrary . . . I'm sure that none of us really prefer, prefer the noise of, of the noise, of the noise of machine, machine, machinery, accident, normal level . . . automobile. On the contrary, on the contrary, I'm sure that none of us prefer the noise of the machine, machine. I'm sure none of the automobiles machine . . . the shouting . . . hustle and bustle in the city, the hustle and bustle in the city. I'm sure none of us really prefer the noise of the automobiles, machine, the hustle and bustle in the city. How to relate to this sentence . . . I'm sure that none of us really prefer the noise of the automobile, machines and hustle and bustle in the city that is said as living in the fast lane, as living in the fast lane, in the fast lane. On the contrary, I'm sure that none of us really prefer the noise of automobiles and machines, the hustle and bustle in the city, the city that's is said as living in the fast lane . . . This situation, those situations, this situation . . . or situations are the reasons that many people, penduduk-penduduk kita? populated that is said in the city penduduk-penduduk in English this situation. The reasons many people, many people in the city are usually stressed . . . usually stressed . . . this stressed, can become, can become find a place to rest the mind, rest their mind, rest the mind from the, from the hard work, stressed out and they can find a place to rest their mind, after to rest, their mind after, after work. Those situations are the reasons that the people in the city are usually stressed out and the? they can't find a place to rest their mind (from added slightly later) the after (a hard day - added later) work.

### Paragraph 3

But we haven't hard, farmers or villagers having a stress but we haven't heard? heard? that they having stress after coming back their work . . . because they enjoy what they are doing, they are doing and the atmosphere . . . I'm using the words all over again because they enjoy what they are doing when they are working and their working places and the place . . . oh, my God, what am I writing about? go back to the title! . . . living in the village is better than living in the city, the atmosphere is polluted in by man in the city. But we haven't heard farmers or villages having stress after coming

back form work because they enjoy what they are doing in the atmosphere of their working places . . . the atmosphere where they are working is open not closed as in an office, . . . in an office. They enjoy what they are doing and the atmosphere of their working places is open, not closed, as in an office, in an office. . . . As a result, as a result . . . only, only, as a result . . . cases, as a result case, case, such as social problems, such as child abuse . . . child abuse etc. is related to stress is related to stress, as a result social problem, such as a result social problem, such as abuse, related, that is related to stress only happens, usually in the village, only happens, usually . . . what am I thinking about? . . . but usually happens in the cities. As a result, the social problems such as child abuse and etc. that is related to stress (usually) happens in the cities.

#### Paragraph 4

. . . In the village . . . the village, the village practised, will be used practised . . . still practised (inaudible) . . . In the villages still practised . . . still practised . . . good? Excellent? Kind? Still practised the normal social values. In the village . . . the villagers still practised . . . I'm going to say that . . . the villagers still practised. I'm going to say keadaan di kampung dan di bandar in the villagers, the villagers, the villagers, the villagers still practised high moral values, still practised good lah. . . good, good . . . moral values, still practised social values in their lifestyles . . . ambil tahu, setia, the villagers still practised good social values among, among themselves, among themselves. On the contrary, macam mana nak cakap ni . . . penduduk kampung? . . . the villagers still practised good social values and lifestyle among themselves . . . They interact, they interact on each other frequently, frequently in their daily life they help each other, they help each other in doing heavy work. In the village, the villages still practised good social values and lifestyles among themselves . . . They helped each other frequently in their daily life and they help, they help each other in doing, complex . . . complex . . . what's the spelling of complex, complex work, complex task . . . they help each other in doing complex task, to make it simpler. They interact among each other frequently in their daily life and help each other in doing complex task to make it simpler . . . Neighbours, neighbours . . . melayan neighbours, . . . melayan, layan neighbours, still they help others in doing complex task, neighbour took care of each other melayan, apa ni melayan mereka? neighbours took care of each other which are . . . I don't want to write, don't write about this. In the village, the villagers still practise good social values in their lifestyles among themselves. They interact among each other frequently in their daily life and they each other in doing complex task to make it simpler. What is 'melayan' in English? Skip this. Make a new sentence, make a new sentence . . . they help each other in doing complex task to make it simpler . . . Politeness . . . politeness is taught to the children, is taught to the children, politeness is taught to children so that (in audible) children in the village, in the village hormat, hormat, apa to hormat? so that's why children in the village respect their elders and lead a life that is based is rigid? tight? rigid? that is berdasarkan, berdasarkan . . .

children in the village respect the elders in their daily life, find these values. Politeness is taught to the children so that's why children in the village respect their elders and lead a life that is based on these values. It is hard to find . . . . . penduduk tak nampak . . . it is hard to find . . . children in the village . . . children in the cities, children in the cities nowadays . . . who respect their elders, their elders and they treat, they treat them such as they treat their parents? their friends . . . that is with no respect. It is hard to find children in the cities nowadays who respect their elders and they treat them such as they treat their friends, that is with no respects. For example . . . for example . . . one example . . . apa . . . example as they discovered the city perfect, their goodness than living in the city. For an example, market, market . . . supermarket, the cashiers treat their parents with no respect. For one example, . . . This is caused . . . I don't have any example . . . This is caused by their parents who didn't expose them with good social values, that is caused by their parents, who didn't expose them, with, with good moral values. These, which will lives akhlak, akhlak, the children follow an example, an example follow an example, an example, follow an example, an example, an example, for an example on television, on television, on television, on television, magazines, follow examples from magazines and etc. that memaparkan? for example instrument that reflects, the western lifestyles, that is reflect, reflects the western lifestyles, that is reflect the western lifestyle, that is quite . . . yang berlawanan . . . that is differ . . . berbeza . . . that's differ significantly? greatly? from, from eastern culture, eastern culture. These children follow (unsuitable) examples from televisions, magazines and etc. that reflects the western life style that differs greatly from our eastern culture.

#### Paragraph 6

. . . People in the village, when you go to a village, to a village, to a village . . . I have no more ideas . . . I'm going to end this essay. When your went to a village . . . the change of atmosphere, the change of scenery, the change of atmosphere, the change of scenery is one thing, one thing . . . what is more? most? significant is its effects, effects on our health. When you went to a village, the change of scenery from the city is one thing but what is more significant is its effects (to) our health . . . People in the city, in various city, in the city who are exposed, who are exposed, to the pollution, to the pollution, has its effects? effect on our health. People in the city who are exposed . . . why am I writing this? . . . I'm writing this to say that people living in the city than the village is beneficial to our, . . . health. Then other point . . . people who are exposed to the pollution . . . are easily, could easily, could easily, could easily get this . . . how do you say could easily to pollution . . . could easily get diseases . . . such as respiratories? respiratory? respiratories diseases, could easily get respiratories disease, eye irritations, irritations and so on. People in the city who are exposed to the pollution could easily get respiratories diseases, eye irritations and so on. But . . . the clean air, clean air and the peaceful atmosphere is certainly very beneficial to our state

of mind and our body. But the clean air and peaceful atmosphere is certainly beneficial to our state of mind and our body.

Paragraph 7

... For conclusion, for conclusion ... of all these benefits living in the village, all these living in the village, in the village make ... For conclusion from what benefit that is living in the village, all these benefits in living in the village certainly, certainly ... For conclusion, from what discussed, from what are discovered, from what are the benefits that is discussed, discovered in living in the village, in the village certainly ... From what are the benefits living in the village, certainly, make living in a village, in the village is better than living in the city. For conclusion, from what are the benefits that is discovered in living in the village certainly make living in a village is better than living in the city.



## Composing-aloud Protocol in the Argumentative Genre.

Title : Living in the country is better than living in the city.

A's Draft

Pre-drafting

Pre-outlining

Living in the . . . living in the country is better than living in the city.

### Outlining

. . . Living in the country is better than living in the city . . . I agree with this statement, . . . but how do I start the essay? I think I'm going to start with the hustle and bustle scene of the city. Okay, okay . . . I think I got some ideas now . . .

### Drafting

#### Paragraph 1

Honk! Pin! Pon-Pon! Tin-tin. A(s) usual sound in a city. If you're living in a city, you can't run from the hustle and bustle. Traffic jams, polluted air and many more . . . troubles? inconveniences? difficulties? . . . yes difficulties . . . Think that's a nice intro for the essay. But the sentences . . . sound funny though!

#### Paragraph 2

. . . In my opinion, it's true . . . living in the country is better than living in the city. There's (changed to are during editing) many? a few? several . . . ya . . . I think several is okay . . . factors why I choose" chose (the) country (side) as a better place to live (in).

#### Paragraph 3

. . . I think I'll start giving reasons . . . First, How to say this? . . . the air, the air in the country side is much healthier than (that) in the city. The air in most cities are (changed to is) polluted of? . . . of? by? of . . . toxic gases. They are carbon monoxide and how to spell that gas? Cloro . . . Clurof . . . Clorofluoro Carbon. The country (mentioned 'side' but did not it down) in the other hand . . . hasn't been polluted where you can get fresh air.

#### Paragraph 4

What else? troubles . . . lots of troubles . . . life in the city . . . is full of troubles . . . what kind of troubles . . . yes, finding parking cost of living is high . . . traffic jam . . . Okay . . . how do you write them down . . . If you're living in the cities . . . if you're living in the cities . . . you'll be facing a lot of trouble in a day life . . . such as trouble finding a parking lot, trouble . . . with lack of money or . . . even stuck in a traffic jam. You won't have to go through all these trouble if you're living in the country.

#### Paragraph 5

Some more what aaa? habis idea lah . . . I think the essay is too short . . . lagi, lagi . . . aaa: another factor . . . another factor . . . another factor is . . . yes, . . . negative influences . . . Another factor is living in cities means that you're close to negative influences. Discos, pubs and shopping complex are all situated in the city. This . . . how to say it? . . . could attract youth . . . This could cause youth to waste their time even commit crimes. In the county (corrected country) youth are taught to be polite . . . and understand the meaning of health. Country youths would help their parents doing their work.

#### Paragraph 6

I have no more ideas . . . I think I end the essay here . . . this is short, sure teacher don't like this . . . tak apa, don't think she marah, . . . this is not for exam . . . Okay end . . . to end . . . the essay. This shows that living in the country is much better than living in the city . . . woosh! !

## Composing-aloud Protocol in Argumentative Genre.

Title : Living in the village is better than living in the city.

F's Draft

Pre-drafting

Pre-outlining

Living in the village is better than living in the city.

### Outlining

I agree 100% with this topics ... I can already pictures ... the serenity of the kampungs ... so ... I'm going to focus on the negative aspects of the city and the positive aspects of villages.

### Drafting

#### Paragraph 1

The people ... the people of Malaysia ... generally live in two places. ... The places are (v a l l g - cancelled immediately) villages and cities. But, but ... what we (had been question is - immediately cancelled) is still being questioned is, (is living in the village is better - cancelled immediately) which place is better, village (s-added while editing). For me ... for me, I will certainly choose the (replaced with 'a' while editing) village because, because ... I had lived in cities and villages. I know which place is better. To know is to experienced it.

#### Paragraph 2

As we can see nowadays ... people, people, people ... how to say this? ... aa ... are opting to go to cities to live in ... But, but, but ... they forget it (cancelled while editing) or they seem to not notice that the town (replaced with city while editing) is an uncomfortable place to live in. In this ... new ... developing world, industries is growing big. The growth of industries ... the growth of industries ... will being pollution. And ... and ... and, which place (in - cancelled immediately) is more polluted with pollutions, (the city or the village - cancelled while editing). Of course ... the (replaced with it is) city. Pollution (s - cancelled immediately) brings haze, ... dirty air and an (added after unhealthy was written) unhealthy atmosphere.

#### Paragraph 3

In the kampungs (another kampungs is written on top of the same word while editing) on the village, the air is ... clean, and the atmosphere ... is pleasant ... This make (s - added while editing) the village (s - cancelled immediately) a serene place ... without, without, without ... anything, anything detesting (cancelled immediately) polluting (it - added while editing). The village is also a place where ... what? what? aa ... moral values is ... is still high. Not like, not like ... Unlike the cities where the

(cancelled immediately) vice is everywhere . . . the village is free from these negative influence.

#### Paragraph 4

Okay, negative influence . . . These negative influence . . . These negative influence usually, usually, starts when (cancelled immediately) in complexes . . . where, where the teenagers often lepak, lepak, lepak . . . aa . . . loiter and subsequently will indulged . . . in these, these negative behaviours, . . . In the village . . . villages only shop . . . in shops and those who loiter are only adults who loiter in the kedai kopi. The number of teenagers that are influenced by the negative behaviours are very few.

#### Paragraph 5

I've run out of ideas of what to say . . . think I'll end the essay here . . . After saying all these, I think that . . . that . . . that I've made it clear that living in the village is better than living in the town (replaced with city while editing). With this I like to suggest that . . . that, that . . . we apa nak kata? that, that, we should make (our to - cancelled while editing) cities a lot more like villages . . . For example the green city project . . . Hah ! What a relief ! !

## **APPENDIX F**

### **Process Log / Writing Guide Behaviour Interview**

## DURING PRE WRITING

1. Can you describe your initial reaction when you first read the topic?  
*Boleh anda nyatakan reaksi anda semasa anda mula-mula membaca tajuk ini.*
2. What are your thoughts?  
*Apakah yang anda fikirkan pada masa itu?*
3. Do you know much about the topic?  
*Banyakkah pengetahuan anda tentang tajuk ini.*
4. Please describe briefly what you know about the topic.  
*Sila ceritakan secara ringkas tentang apa yang anda tahu berkenaan tajuk ini.*
5. At this stage have you made up your mind on which aspect of the essay you would like to focus on?  
*Pada peringkat ini sudahkah anda membuat pilihan tentang aspek yang anda hendak tumpukan bila menulis esei ini?*
6. Also at this stage do you know in detail what you are going to write about the topic?  
*Dan pada peringkat ini tahukah anda secara terperinci apa yang hendak anda tulis tentang topik ini?*
7. How do you get your ideas for the topic?  
*Bagaimana caranya anda mendapat idea-idea untuk tajuk ini?*
8. Do you intend to start writing when you have got only an idea or do you wait till you have already got somekind of framework of some/all of the ideas about the topic?  
*Adakah anda bercadang untuk mula mengarang apabila anda hanya dapat satu idea atau anda tunggu sehingga anda sudah dapat sebuah rangka mengandungi beberapa atau semua idea-idea tentang topik ini?*

9. Who do you think will read your essay?  
*Siapakah pada pikiran anda yang akan membaca esei anda?*
10. Do you think of him/her/them at this stage of your writing?  
*Adakah anda memikirkan dia/mereka pada peringkat ini?*

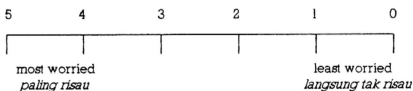
## WHILE WRITING

1. Did you write out what you have thought out before you write your essay?  
*Adakah anda tuliskan apa yang anda telah fikirkan sebelum anda mula mengarang esei anda?*
2. Did you make any changes regarding :  
*Adakah anda membuat apa-apa perubahan tentang:*
  - i) the ideas themselves?  
*idea-idea itu sendiri?*
  - ii) the way you wanted to express these ideas?  
*cara anda hendak menyatakan idea-idea itu?*
  - iii) the words that you wanted to use to communicate the ideas to your reader/s?  
*perkataan-perkataan yang hendak anda gunakan untuk menyampaikan idea-idea itu kepada pembaca/pembaca-pembaca esei anda?*
3. Why did you think you need to make these changes?  
*Mengapa anda fikir anda perlu untuk membuat perubahan-perubahan di atas?*
4. Did you find yourself stopping while you were writing?  
*Adakah anda mendapati anda terhenti semasa anda sedang mengarang?*
5. Why did you stop?  
*Mengapa anda berhenti?*
6. Have you ever found yourself not able to go on writing because you did not know have the right word/phrase to express your thoughts?  
*Adakah anda mendapati anda tidak berupaya untuk terus mengarang kerana anda tidak dapat mencari perkataan/frasa yang betul untuk menyatakan idea anda?*



7. What did you do when you face the situation in No. 6?  
*Apakah yang anda buat bila anda menghadapi situasi yang dinyatakan dalam No. 6?*
8. While writing your essay, which of the following were you more worried about?  
*Semasa mengarang esei anda, yang mana satu dari berikut yang merisaukan anda?*

Please indicate the degree of your worry using the scale below :  
*Sila nyatakan darjah kerisauan anda dengan menggunakan skala di bawah :*



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Getting your ideas down<br><i>Menuliskan idea-idea anda</i>                               |  |
| 2. Whether your ideas can be understood<br><i>Samada idea-idea anda dapat difahami</i>       |  |
| 3. Correcting your grammatical errors<br><i>Membetulkan kesalahan tatabahasa anda</i>        |  |
| 4. Correcting your spelling mistakes<br><i>Membetulkan kesalahan ejaan anda</i>              |  |
| 5. Using correct words/phrases<br><i>Menggunakan perkataan/frasa yang betul</i>              |  |
| 6. Using bombastic/expressive words/expressions<br><i>Menggunakan perkataan yang susah</i>   |  |
| 7. Using sophisticated sentences<br><i>Menggunakan bentuk ayat yang susah tetapi cantik.</i> |  |

9. While you were writing, did you often reread what you had written to check if you had not gone out of topic?  
*Semasa anda mengarang, adakah anda selalu membaca berulang-ulang apa yang telah anda tulis untuk memastikan samada anda tidak lari dari tajuk?*

10. Did you think in English or Bahasa Melayu while you were writing?  
*Anda berfikir dalam Bahasa Inggeris atau Bahasa Melayu semasa anda mengarang tadi?*
11. How did you decide when to stop writing?  
*Bagaimana anda memutuskan untuk berhenti mengarang?*

## SELF EVALUATION

1. What were the most successful things you did in writing this essay?  
*Apakah kejayaan yang sangat anda banggakan yang telah anda buat dalam esei ini?*
2. Are there any differences in the way you carried out this writing assignment and the other assignment that you have done earlier?  
*Adakah perbezaan-perbezaan dalam cara anda melaksanakan tugas ini berbanding dengan tugas-tugasan yang telah anda laksanakan sebelum ini?*
3. What did this essay require you to do?  
*Apakah yang perlu anda buat untuk esei ini?*
4. Do you think you have fulfilled the writing task expected of you? Have you answered the question correctly?  
*Adakah anda merasakan anda telah menyempurnakan tugas mengarang seperti mana yang dijangkakan? Adakah anda menjawab soalan tugas dengan betul?*
5. Are you satisfied with what you have written?  
*Adakah anda berpuas hati dengan apa yang anda tulis?*

**APPENDIX G**  
**Background variable questionnaire / Interview guide**

## BACKGROUND VARIABLE QUESTIONNAIRE / INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Do you like / dislike writing? Why?  
*Anda suka / tidak suka mengarang? Mengapa?*
2. In which language do you enjoy writing more?  
*Anda suka mengarang dalam bahasa apa?*
3. Do you have any problem with writing in English?  
*Anda ada masalah apabila mengarang dalam Bahasa Inggeris?*
4. What are some of these problems?  
*Apakah masalah-masalah anda itu?*
5. Are there differences in the way you write in English compared to the way you write in Malay?  
*Adakah anda dapati perbezaan-perbezaan dalam cara anda mengarang dalam Bahasa Inggeris bila dibandingkan dengan cara anda mengarang dalam Bahasa Melayu?*
6. How do you generally feel about your writing in English?  
*Bagaimana perasaan anda biasanya bila anda mengarang dalam Bahasa Inggeris?*
7. How do you generally get ideas for your writing, for example rereading the topic, thinking of your personal experience, etc?  
*Bagaimana biasanya anda mendapat idea-idea untuk mengarang, misalnya mengulang-ulang membaca topik, mengingat pengalaman peribadi, dan lain-lain?*
8. On the whole, do you find essay writing difficult? Explain.  
*Secara keseluruhan, adakah anda mendapati mengarang itu sesuatu yang rumit? Terangkan.*
9. What kind of environment do you need in order to write well?  
*Suasana yang bagaimanakah yang anda perlukan untuk mengarang dengan baik?*

10. Is there any kind of 'ritual'/'routine' that you go through before/while writing?  
*Adakah anda mengamalkan sesuatu cara tertentu sebelum anda mula mengarang/semasa anda mengarang?*
11. Between a narrative (essay I) and an argumentative (essay II) composition, which do you prefer to do and why?  
*Di antara karangan berbentuk cerita dan karangan berbentuk perdebatan, yang mana satu yang anda suka buat dan mengapa?*
12. Briefly describe how do you go about writing your narrative essay.  
*Sila ceritakan dengan ringkas cara anda mengarang esei berbentuk cerita?*
13. Briefly describe how do you go about writing your argumentative essay.  
*Sila ceritakan dengan ringkas cara anda mengarang esei berbentuk perdebatan*
14. Which of the two essays is more difficult? Why?  
*Yang mana satu di antara kedua jenis esei di atas lebih susah? Mengapa?*
15. Can you briefly describe a good narrative essay?  
*Ceritakan dengan ringkas tentang pendapat anda mengenai ciri-ciri sebuah esei berbentuk cerita yang baik.*
16. Can you briefly describe a good argumentative essay?  
*Bolehkan anda ceritakan dengan ringkas tentang pendapat anda mengenai ciri-ciri sebuah esei berbentuk perdebatan yang baik?*
17. Are you satisfied with your present ability to deal with these two kinds of essays?  
*Adakah anda berpuas hati dengan kebolehan anda mengarang dua jenis esei di atas pada masa ini?*

18. If your answer to Question 17 is no, then what would you like to learn so that you can improve?  
*Jika jawapan anda pada soalan No. 17 ialah tidak, jadi apakah yang anda rasa anda perlu belajar untuk memperbaikinya?*
19. Do you often write one draft or a few drafts when you are doing your writing?  
*Biasanya adakah anda menulis satu draf atau beberapa draf bila anda mengarang?*
20. Are these drafts different from one another?  
*Adakah draf-draf ini berlainan di antara satu sama lain?*
21. How are they different?  
*Apakah perbezaannya?*
22. Do you think good writers know before hand in details what they want to write about?  
*Apakah anda berpendapat bahawa pengarang-pengarang yang baik itu tahu apa yang hendak mereka tulis secara terperinci tentang apa yang hendak mereka tulis itu sebelum menulisnya?*
23. Do you think good often correct what they have written until they are satisfied with their essay?  
*Apakah anda berpendapat bahawa pengarang-pengarang yang mahir itu selalunya memperbetulkan apa yang telah mereka tulis sehinggalah mereka merasa puas dengan apa telah mereka tulis?*
24. Is it important to be able to write in English?  
*Adakah penting bagi anda mempunyai kemahiran mengarang dalam Bahasa Inggeris?*
25. What are the advantages of being able to do so?  
*Apakah kelebihan-kelebihan yang akan dapat anda perolehi jika anda boleh berbuat demikian?*

## APPENDIX H

### Sample behaviours checklist



# K's Aborted Attempt of His Argumentative Essay

Observation sheet no:1

Subject : K

Length of time	Write	Pause thinking	Pause other reasons	Read topic	Read outline	Read words (of text)	Read sentence/s for text	Read entire draft	Edit	Notes/Comments
16.00s				/						
9.00s			/							
6.50s	/									
4.50s		/								
13.50s	/									
4.50s		/								
4.00s	/									
5.00s		/								
9.00s	/									
8.50s		/								look up
2.00s			/							
15.30s		/								
4.20s	/									
2.00s		/								
12.00s	/									
3.00s		/								
11.00s	/									
4.45s		/								
12.40s	/									
3.00s		/								
16.50s	/									
4.20s		/								moves four finger in circle
6.00s	/									rehearsing
4.50s			/							plays with pen
3.60s	/									
2.00s								/		puckers nose
20.00s	/									
6.00s		/								
4.50s	/									cancelling a word
2.00s								/		
16.00s	/									
6.00s			/	/						looks out of the window
3.50s										plays with nose
12.50s		/								