

Leftenan Adnan Saidi (1915-1942)

Dirujuk oleh

- [Kampung Sungai Ramal](#)
- [1942-02-14: Leftenan Adnan Terkorban](#)

Kronologi

1914-1915: Kelahiran

Sumber 1: 1914

"Kezaliman tentera Jepun masih segar dalam ingatan Encik Amarullah Saidi. Kisah pahit dalam sejarah Malaya itu memang sukar hendak dilupakan kerana dua orang abangnya menjadi korban akibat serangan tentera Jepun yang ganas. ... Berita Harian telah menemubual Encik Amarullah, 64 tahun, di kampungnya di Kampung Sungai Merab, Selangor, baru-baru ini untuk mendalami lebih lanjut kisah dan latar belakang Leftenan Adnan dan keluarganya." (Jumari Naiyan @ Berita Harian, 25 January 1992, Page 7:

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"Mayat Lt. Adnan dibakar, kata adik").

"Menurut beliau, Leftenan Adnan dilahirkan di Bukit Tinggi, Sumatera Barat, pada 1914. Ayahnya bernama Saidi Sutan Bendahara. Ibunya bernama Raibah Raja Nan Kaya. Semasa Leftenan Adnan baru berumur setahun, keluarganya berhijrah ke Malaya dan menetap di Bangi, Selangor, selama beberapa tahun sebelum berpindah ke Kampung Sungai Ramal. Di sana Allahyarham Saidi dan Allahyarham Raibah dikurniakan lagi lima orang anak - seorang perempuan, Farimah pada 1917; dan empat lelaki, Ahmad pada 1922, Hashim (1925), Amarullah (1928) dan Dahlan (1932). Kini semua adik-beradiknya itu, kecuali Encik Amarullah dan Encik Dahlan, sudah meninggal dunia. Leftenan Adnan gugur pada 1942 di Bukit Candu; Allahyarham Ahmad, dalam 1942 apabila kapalnya tenggelam akibat dibom oleh Jepun; Allahyarham Fatimah, dalam 1946 kerana diserang penyakit manakala Allahyarham Hashim pula meninggal pada 1989 ketika berusia 64 tahun. Encik Dahlan yang dikatakan mirip wajah Leftenan Adnan kini berusia 60 tahun. Beliau menetap di Pasir Panjang, Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan. Kedua-dua orang tuanya pula melarikan diri ke Bukit Tinggi pada 1943 kerana diburu oleh tentera Jepun. Mereka terus menetap di sana. Kembali kepada cerita keluarganya, Encik Amarullah berkata: 'Kami semua mula belajar di Sekolah Pekan Kampung Sungai Ramal. Tapi sekolah itu sekarang sudah tak ada. Tinggal anak tangganya dan semak-semak sahaja.' Setelah Leftenan Adnan lulus Darjah Lima, beliau dicalonkan menjadi guru pelatih. Tetapi minatnya lebih cenderung untuk menjadi askar. Pada 1933, beliau mendaftarkan nama memasuki pasukan percubaan askar Melayu walaupun ditegah oleh ibu bapanya." (Berita Harian, 25 January 1992, Page 7:

"Pergadai nyawa demi pertiwi").

Sumber 2: 1915

Menurut Wikipedia: *"Beliau dilahirkan di Kampung Sungai Ramal, Kajang, Selangor pada tahun 1915. Adnan merupakan anak sulung dalam keluarganya."* ([Wikipedia: Adnan bin Saidi](#)).

Kemungkinan sumber asalnya: *"The eldest of six children, Adnan Saidi was born in 1915 at Kampong Sungei Ramal in Kajang, Selangor."* (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

Menurut sumber akhbar, beliau dilahirkan di Kampung Sungai Ramal Luar: *"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi was born in 1915 at Kampung Sungei Ramal Luar in Kajang, Selangor."* (The Straits Times, 14 February 1996, Page 5:

"WWII hero who died fighting the Japanese").

Menurut hasil penjejakan Abdul Latip Talib: *"Leftenan Adnan bin Saidi di dilahirkan di Kampung Sungai Ramal, kajang Selangor pada tahun 1915. Dia merupakan anak sulung dalam keluarganya yang seramai lima orang iaitu Adnan, Ahmad, Hasyim, Amirullah dan Alimin. ... Pencarian saya bermula di Kampung Sungai Ramal, Kajang. Perkampungan Melayu di Kajang Cuma dua sahaja iaitu Kampung Sungai Merap dan Kampung Sungai Ramal. Adapun Sungai Ramal pula terbahagi tiga iaitu Sungai Ramal Dalam, Sungai Ramal Luar dan Sungai Ramal Baru. Saya ke Sungai Ramal Kajang. Tempat persinggahan pertama ialah di Sekolah Kebangsaan Leftenan Adnan. Tidak sukar mencarinya kerana sekolah itu letaknya di tepi jalan. Menurut salah seorang petugas di sekolah tersebut, Leftenan Adnan lahir di Kampung Sungai Ramal Dalam. Tetapi ternyata maklumat itu salah kerana setelah sampai ke Kampung Sungai Ramal Dalam, salah seorang penduduk kampung tersebut mengatakan Leftenan Adnan lahir di Kampung Sungai Ramal Luar. Tempat persinggahan kedua saya ialah di Masjid Haji Mat Saman, Sungai Ramal Luar. Juga terletak di tepi jalanraya. Menurut Tuan Imam masjid itu Haji Fakrul Razi, memang benar Leftenan Adnan dilahirkan di Sungai Ramal Luar."* (Abdul Latip Talib, 6 Mei 2008:

"MENJEJAK WARIS LEFTENAN ADNAN").

Menurut Shuhandri Salzuan (4 September 2025): *"14/08/1915 - 14/02/1942 , tarikh lahir Adnan Saidi diperolehi dari passport beliau ke London pada 1937"* ([Komen di Facebook](#)).

1933: Menyertai Rejimen Askar Melayu

Sumber 1

Menurut Wikipedia: *"Adnan menerima pendidikan di Pekan Sungai Ramal dalam aliran Inggeris. Beliau merupakan pelajar yang rajin dan berjaya dalam pengajiannya. Selepas menamatkan pengajiannya, Adnan terpilih sebagai guru pelatih dan mengajar selama lebih satu tahun. Adnan kemudiannya*

mengambil keputusan untuk memasuki tentera. Pada tahun 1933, ketika berusia 18 tahun, beliau memasuki Rejimen Askar Melayu. Setahun kemudian, beliau terpilih sebagai rekrut terbaik. Pada tahun 1936, Adnan dilantik ke pangkat Sarjan – kenaikan pangkat yang pantas bagi seorang tentera muda. Pada tahun 1937, beliau terpilih untuk mewakili platunnya dalam perbarisan memberi hormat di London bagi menyambut pertabalan Raja George VI. Tidak lama selepas itu, Adnan sekali lagi dinaikkan pangkat kepada Kompeni-Sarjan-Mejar dan dihantar ke Singapura untuk kursus latihan pegawai. Setelah menamatkan kursus sebagai Leftenan Muda, Adnan dilantik sebagai ketua Platon ke-7, Kompeni 'C'." (Wikipedia: Adnan bin Saidi).

Kemungkinan sumber asalnya: "He studied at Pekan Sungei Ramal School in the English medium and was said to be a bright and diligent student. Upon graduating, he became a trainee teacher and taught at his alma mater for over a year. In 1933, Adnan left teaching to join the Malay Regiment, quickly distinguishing himself as a highly dedicated and disciplined soldier. In 1934, Adnan was chosen as the Regiment's best recruit, later rising to the rank of sergeant in 1936. In 1937, Adnan marched in a combined contingent, representing the Federated Malay States at the coronation parade of King George VI, receiving a coronation medal. Prior to the outbreak of World War II, he came to Singapore to attend an officer conversion course, earning his commission as a 2nd Lieutenant and becoming company officer of the 7th Platoon in C Company of the Malay Regiment's 1st Battalion." (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").



Rakaman perbarisan Rejimen Askar Melayu yang diketuai oleh Leftenan Adnan, pada tahun 1937: "The newly formed Malay Regiment on parade (133)." (Strand Film Company, 1938:

"FIVE FACES").

Sumber 2

"Kembali kepada cerita keluarganya, Encik Amarullah berkata: 'Kami semua mula belajar di Sekolah Pekan Kampung Sungai Ramal. Tapi sekolah itu sekarang sudah tak ada. Tinggal anak tangganya dan semak-semak sahaja.' Setelah Leftenan Adnan lulus Darjah Lima, beliau dicalonkan menjadi guru pelatih. Tetapi minatnya lebih cenderung untuk menjadi askar. Pada 1933, beliau mendaftarkan nama memasuki pasukan percubaan askar Melayu walaupun ditegah oleh ibu bapanya." (Berita Harian, 25

January 1992, Page 7:

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"Pergadai nyawa demi pertiwi").

Sumber 3

"He was educated in the English medium at Pekan Sungei Ramal School. He joined the Malay Regiment in 1933 when he was 18." (The Straits Times, 14 February 1996, Page 5:

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"WWII hero who died fighting the Japanese").

Sumber 4

Menurut hasil penjejakan Abdul Latip Talib: *"Jantan bin Abdul Rahman atau Lebai Jantan, satu-satunya penduduk Kampung Sungai Ramal Luar yang paling tua dan pernah hidup pada zaman itu dan beliau masih boleh mengingati cerita Leftenan Adnan. Adnan keluar dari kampung ini ketika berumur 18 tahun. Setelah menjadi askar Melayu, beliau jarang pulang ke kampung. Sebelum askar Jepun menyerang Tanah Melayu, beliau menghantar pulang isteri dan anak-anaknya,"* kata Pak Cik Jantan." (Abdul Latip Talib, 6 Mei 2008:

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"MENJEJAK WARIS LEFTENAN ADNAN").

1938: Berkahwin

Menurut Wikipedia: *"Sekembalinya Leftenan Adnan dari London, beliau berkahwin dengan seorang guru di kampungnya, Puan Sophia Pakih Muda dan mendapat tiga orang anak: dua lelaki, Mokhtar dan Zainudin (yang tinggal di Seremban dan Johor), dan seorang anak perempuan. Termuda di antara tiga beradik, bayi perempuannya meninggal sejeurus selepas kejatuhan Singapura."* (Wikipedia: Adnan bin Saidi).

Kemungkinan sumber asalnya: *"When he was 23, Adnan married Sophia Pakih Muda, a school teacher from his village. The couple had three children - two sons named Mokhtar and Zainudin, along with a baby daughter who passed away shortly after the fall of Singapore in 1942. As a career soldier and father, Adnan was remembered by his son Mokhtar as "serious and fierce... yet [having] a good heart".¹³ Time with his sons was spent on walks or rugged games, as Adnan wanted them to grow up tough."* (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

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"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

Sumber lain: *"He was educated in the English medium at Pekan Sungei Ramal School. He joined the Malay Regiment in 1933 when he was 18. Five years later, he married Sophia Pakir, a teacher."* (The Straits Times, 14 February 1996, Page 5:

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"WWII hero who died fighting the Japanese").

Sumber daripada akhbar: *"Sa-belum gugor ka-bumi sa-bagai bunga bangsa dan negara, maka Lt. Adnan meninggalkan dua orang anak laki2. Yang tua bernama Mokhtab bin Adnan dan yang bongsu Zainudin bin Adnan. Mokhtar di-lahirkan dalam tahun 1938 dan Zainudin pada tahun 1940."* (Berita Harian, 26 November 1958, Page 4:

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"AYAH TERKORBAN KETIKA MEREKA MASEH KECHIL").

1941: Perpisahan dengan Keluarga

Menurut Wikipedia: *"Pada akhir 1941, Lt. Adnan Saidi ditempatkan di Singapura dan membawa keluarganya bersama-sama. Mereka tinggal di rumah besar di Pasir Panjang, dalam kawasan yang dihaskan untuk keluarga Rejimen Askar Melayu. Apabila berita peperangan Perang Dunia II semakin hampir, dan pihak Jepun bersedia untuk menjajah Singapura, Lt. Adnan menghantar keluarganya kembali ke kampung mereka di Sungai Ramal. Ini merupakan masa yang getir bagi Lt. Adnan kerana isterinya, Sophia, sedang mengandungkan anak mereka yang ketiga. Ini merupakan kali terakhir mereka bersama."* (Wikipedia: Adnan bin Saidi).

Kemungkinan sumber asalnya: *"Adnan brought his family along when he was posted to Singapore in late 1941, living together in a large house off Pasir Panjang reserved for the officers of the Malay Regiment. For their safety, Adnan sent his pregnant wife and two sons back to their hometown in Kajang, Selangor, just as war broke out in December 1941. As recalled by his son Mokhtar, Adnan told his sons to take care of themselves and behave. As his family members bade Adnan goodbye, they did not realise this was the last they would see of him."* (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

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"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

1942-02-14: Terkorban di Pasir Panjang

Pada 14 Februari 1942, Leftenan Adnan telah terkorban di dalam [salah satu pertempuran terakhir dengan tentera Jepun di Bukit Candu, Pasir Panjang, Singapura](#).

"Pertempuran sengit berlanjutan di Bukit Candu. Semua jenis senjata digunakan, termasuk bom tangan dan senjata automatik. Lt. Adnan sendiri mengendalikan senjata mesingan jenis Lewis gun. Dalam kebanyakan kes, askar bertempur dalam pertempuran berhadapan menggunakan bayonet. tetapi, mereka kekal bertahan mengecewakan pihak musuh. Dalam pertempuran yang berikutnya pegawai dan tentera mati. Adnan cedera parah tetapi enggan berundur dan sebaliknya menyuruh orang-orangnya berjuang sehingga ke titisan darah terakhir. Keberaniannya yang menaikkan semangat juang orang-orangnya untuk bertahan bersungguh-sungguh.

Korporal Yaakob, yang mendapat Pingat Keberanian Medal of Gallant, merupakan salah seorang daripada mereka yang terselamat dalam pertempuran Bukit Candu. Dalam kacau-bilau pertempuran, beliau yang cedera jatuh di atas mayat mereka yang terkorban. Beliau terselamat dengan berpura-pura mati disamping mayat rakannya dan melihat kematian mengerikan Adnan Saidi. Musuh yang menang berjaya menawan Lt. Adnan. Akibat perasaan dendam kerana keberaniannya melawan Jepun, ketua platoon itu diseret sebelum diserkup dengan guni. Tentera Jepun kemudiannya telah menggantung kakinya pada pokok ceri.[10], [11] Kerana meradang akibat kehilangan ramai rakan, tentera Jepun kemudiannya telah menikamnya dengan bayonet berkali-kali. Dalam kejadian

lain disebut lehernya telah dikelar. Kejadian ini dilihat oleh Koperal Yaakob. Selepas pertempuran, pihak Jepun melarang sesiapaupun menurunkan mayatnya untuk dikebumikan, dan tiada seorangpun yang berani. Malah menurut beberapa sumber, tubuh Lt. Adnan Saidi yang dicatatkan itu dibakar menjadi abu.

Beberapa tahun lalu, Haji Burhan Muslim, yang tinggal berhampiran Bukit Candu, teringat telah memanjat bukit dengan sepuanya beberapa hari selepas pertempuran tersebut. Dalam salah satu rumah banglo yang terdapat di bukit Lorong Pepys, dia melihat mayat askar Melayu yang dipancung merata-rata. Dalam salah satu bilik, terdapat mayat seorang tentera Melayu yang lehernya dikelar. Pakaian seragamnya basah dengan darah. Melihat kepada lencana yang terdapat pada pakaian seragamnya, Haji Burhan percaya bahawa dia adalah pegawai berpangkat. Dia percaya bahawa mayat tersebut mungkin mayat Lt. Adnan Saidi, (mungkin membuktikan mayat Lt. Adnan Saidi tidak dibakar)."



Kiri: [Leftenan Adnan](#).

Kanan: "Askar Melayu menggunakan mortar untuk memberikan bantuan serangan rapat." (Sumber gambar: [Wikipedia: "Pertempuran Bukit Candu"](#)).

(Sumber: [Wikipedia: Adnan bin Saidi](#)).

"Adnan and the Malay Regiment were responsible for defending Pasir Panjang Ridge. With the loss of Bukit Timah, the Pasir Panjang Ridge formed the western end of the final British defensive perimeter around Singapore City.²⁰ The ridge contained the Alexandra area, where important British military infrastructure, like the British Military Hospital (now Alexandra Hospital) and vital ammunition stores, was located.

Deployed at Pasir Panjang Village along Reformatory Road, Adnan and C Company stubbornly resisted the Japanese 18th Division's initial attack on 13 February 1942. While C Company held its position firmly, they were badly outnumbered and outflanked. Around midnight of 13 February, C Company was evacuated from Pasir Panjang Village. Adnan and C Company then took up a new defensive position at Point 226 on the ridge above the Opium Factory.

In the early afternoon on 14 February, some Japanese troops disguised as Punjabi soldiers attempted to infiltrate C Company's position on Opium Hill. Together with 2nd Lieutenant Abbas bin Abdul Manan, Adnan detected the ruse because the disguised Japanese troops marched in columns of four and not in threes, the latter being common practice in the British military. Furthermore, the Japanese arrived from an area unlikely to be occupied by Punjabi soldiers. C Company then opened fire at close range, killing or wounding 22 Japanese soldiers and forcing the remaining troops to retreat.

Two hours after this infiltration attempt, the Japanese troops made their final attack on C Company's position in superior numbers. This attack completely overwhelmed the C Company defenders, who were completely isolated from an earlier Japanese breakthrough at Buona Vista Village and the burning oil that was flowing from Normanton Oil Depot. In the bitter fighting that ensued, Adnan was mortally wounded but encouraged his troops to continue fighting. According to Dr Mubin Sheppard, a former Federated Malay States Volunteer Force officer and contemporary of Adnan, Adnan's valour and courage in the face of impossible odds stemmed from his strong belief in the Malay saying: "biar putih tulang, jangan putih mata", or death before dishonour."

With the Japanese capture of Opium Hill, Adnan was taken captive and executed by Japanese soldiers. As recounted by Corporal Yaakob, who survived the massacre by feigning death, Adnan was forced into a gunny sack before being hung upside down from a tree and bayoneted to death. The Japanese then forbade work parties from cutting down his mutilated body for burial. Upon learning of her husband's death in Kajang, a devastated Sophia forbade her sons from asking about their father. Sophia survived the war but died of illness in 1949."

(Sumber: Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

Peninggalan

Keluarga

"After the fall of Singapore, Adnan's belongings were disposed of by his family, who feared reprisals from the Japanese. Consequently, the few surviving keepsakes retained by his family were the three campaign medals posthumously awarded to Adnan by the British government - the 1939-1945 Star, Defence Medal and War Medal - for his service during World War II. In recognition of his gallant defence of Opium Hill, Adnan was mentioned in despatches by the British, published in the Supplement to the London Gazette on 1 August 1946. Among his family members, Adnan was one of two brothers to be killed during the war. His brother Ahmad Saidi died when the HMS Pelanduk was sunk en route to Australia by the Japanese." (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

1958-11-26: Temu Bual dengan Anaknya

"Waktu ayah-nya Lt. Adnan bin Saidi meninggal dunia pada tarikh 14 February 1942, Mokhtar baru berusia kira2 4 tahun dan adek-nya Zainudin 3 tahun betul2 pada waktu mereka sangat kaseh dan manja kepada ayah. Ibu Mokhtar bernama Safiah bt. Sutan Bakiah. Apabila suami-nya meninggal dunia ia kembali dudok di-kampung-nya Sungai Ramal Kajang. Pada tahun 1946 Mokhtar dan Zainudin bersama2 tinggal dengan ibu-nya di Port Dickson kerana ibu-nya Safiah di-lantek oleh pehak yang berkuasa menjadi Guru Ugama di-sekolah anak2 Askar Melayu di-Raja di-sekolah Si-Rusa Port Dickson. Mokhtar dua beradek pada masa itu mendapat bantuan dari kerajaan sa-banyak \$24-00 sa-bulan sa-lain dari barang2 makanan. Menurut Mokhtar pada masa itu ia berasa sangat gembira

kerana dapat bersama2 bergaul dengan askar2 Melayu di-Raja. Tetapi malang-nya kegembiraan itu tidak lama kerana pada tahun 1948, ibu-nya yang sangat di-kasehi dan tempat ia menggantungkan pengharapan dengan tiba2 meninggal dunia. Maka tinggal-lah Mokhtar dan Zainudin dua beradek sa-bagai anak yatim dan piatu tidak ada dahan tempat bergantung, tidak ada pohoh tempat bertedoh. Pada masa itu Mokhtar baru berusia 10 tahun dan adek-nya Zainudin 9 tahun. Ta' dapat saya gambar-kan bagaimana pedeh penderitaan hidup saya pada waktu itu. Tidak ada bumi tempat berjejak dan tiada langit tempat berlindung. Demikian kata Mokhtar dengan sedeh. Sa-telah ibu-nya meninggal berpindah-lah dua beradek itu ka-Seremban, dudok menumpang di-rumah ibu saudara-nya di-Ampangan, Seremban. Menurut Mokhtar dari semenjak itu tiada-lah ia menerima apa2 bantuan dari kerajaan. Mokhtar tamat dalam darjah lima di-sekolah Melayu Rahang Seremban dan adek-nya Zainudin pada masa ini sedang bersekolah dalam darjah lapan di-K.G.V. School Seremban. Mokhtar sekarang berumur 20 tahun. Dengan tersenyum Mokhtar berkata: "Pernah orang menulis dalam surat2 khabar bahawa saya jadi penarek becha. Sa-benar-nya berita itu tidak betul." Pada masa ini Mokhtar berjaya membuka sa-buah kedai makan di-Malay Bazaar Seremban dengan modal kira2 \$1,000 pada 27 October yang lalu. Sambutan yang di-berikan oleh orang ramai ada-lah memuaskan. Kedai itu ada-lah di-bawah pimpinan Ma' chiknya Puan Normah bt. Zainal. Mokhtar tidak chenderong menjadi askar Melayu di-Raja. "Pada masa ini saya belum ada chita2 hendak menjadi askar Melayu di-Raja tetapi saya lebeh chenderong menjadi anggota tentera laut di-Raja Persekutuan," kata Mokhtar. Mokhtar juga mencherita-kan kesah bapa saudara-nya Tuan Ahmad bin Saidi (Adek Lt Adnan) yang bekerja sa-bagai Wireless Operator dalam tentera laut. Kapal Tuan Ahmad yang membawa askar British belayar menuju ka-Australia telah di-bom oleh Jepun di-Kuala Selat Machang dekat Djambi. Tuan Ahmad telah terkorban dalam serangan itu. Tuan Ahmad lulus darjah lapan sekolah Inggeris High School, Kajang. Bagi adek-nya Zainudin pula berazam meneruskan pelajarannya hingga ka-University."



● Mokhtar bin Adnan, berumur 20 tahun (kiri) dan Zainudin bin Adnan, berumur 18 tahun.

"Mokhtar bin Adnan, berumur 20 tahun (kiri) dan Zainudin bin Adnan, berumur 18 tahun."

(Sumber: Berita Harian, 26 November 1958, Page 4: "[AYAH TERKORBAN KETIKA MEREKA MASEH KECHIL](#)").

1992-01-25: Temu Bual dengan Adiknya

"Berita Harian telah menemubual Encik Amarullah, 64 tahun, di kampungnya di Kampung Sungai

Merab, Selangor, baru-baru ini untuk mendalami lebih lanjut kisah dan latar belakang Leftenan Adnan dan keluarganya. ... Bagi beliau, yang ketika itu berumur 14 tahun dan tinggal di Kampung Sungai Ramal, kedatangan tentera Jepun telah menyebabkan dua orang abangnya mati semasa mempertahankan tanahair ... Kami hanya dapat tahu Leftenan Adnan dibunuh oleh tentera Jepun apabila seorang askar Melayu datang ke rumah kami kira-kira sebulan selepas British menyerah kalah. "Kalau tak salah, Koperal Yaakub namanya. Katanya, beliau buat pura-pura mati setelah cedera apabila serangan Jepun di Bukit Candu sudah tak dapat dibedung lagi." ... Cerita lanjut Koperal Yaakub itu*, kata Encik Amarullah, begitu menggerunkan sehingga ibunya, Allahyarhamha Raibah Raja Nan Kaya, yang ketika itu ada turut mendengarnya, pengsan. Ayahnya, Allahyarham Saidi Sutan Bendahara, tidak dapat menahan air mata dan terus menangis. ... Menurut beliau, selain Leftenan Adnan, seorang lagi abangnya, Allahyarham Ahmad Saidi, juga menjadi korban dalam serangan Jepun apabila kapal yang dinaikinya dihujani bom dekat Palembang, Indonesia. Allahyarham Ahmad yang menyertai angkatan laut British dan berpangkat Sarjan, bertugas sebagai pengendali radio (wireless operator) di kapal HMS Pelanduk, apabila ia dibom oleh kapal-kapal terbang Jepun dalam perjalanan ke Australia. ... "Sampai sekarang pun, tentera British masih belum lagi membayar wang pampasan abang saya. Saya sendiri dah pergi membuat tuntutan beberapa kali tetapi masih tak ada berita apa-apa hingga ke hari ini...", katanya kesal. "Hati Pak cik masih marah setiap kali mengingatkan kezaliman tentera Jepun. Sampai hari ini pun, Pak cik tak suka pergi ke kampung di Sungei Ramal. Setiap kali Pakcik lalu ke sana, hati Pakcik terguris kerana mengingatkan nasib keluarga." Keluarga Encik Amarullah juga tidak terlepas daripada kesengsaraan zaman pendudukan Jepun. Walaupun Leftenan Adnan sudah tiada lagi, pasukan Kempetai dikatakan masih terus memburu ibu bapa dan anggota-anggota keluarganya untuk membalas dendam terhadap kematian askar-askar Jepun. Encik Amarullah yang masih tetap membujang hingga hari ini, selanjutnya berkata: "Kira-kira enam bulan selepas Jepun memerintah Malaya, kami dapat khabar bahawa MP (Polis Tentera) Jepun nak cari rumah kami. Dengarnya, mereka nak bunuh kami.... Nak pancung kepalalah tu... "Apa lagilah... Orang tua Pak cik, dengan tak lengah-lengah lagi, jual tanah, jual rumah. Lepas itu kami lari ke Bukit Tinggi di Sumatera Barat." Kecuali Allahyarham Hashim yang tinggal di Singapura, yang lain melarikan diri ke Sumatera. Encik Amarullah yang kini menetap dengan anak sulung kakaknya, Cik Hasnah Abdul Manaf, pulang ke Malaya pada 1948. Beliau ditemani oleh adiknya Encik Dahlan yang kini menetap di Negeri Sembilan. Kakaknya meninggal dunia di Sumatera kerana sakit. Ibu bapanya pula terus menetap di sana sehingga akhir hayat mereka."



"Encik Amarullah Saidi, adik kepada Leftenan Adnan."

(Sumber: Jumari Naiyan @ Berita Harian, 25 January 1992, Page 7:

|
"Mayat Lt. Adnan dibakar, kata adik").

*"Cerita lanjut Koperal Yaakub itu": Rujuk [Wikipedia: Adnan bin Saidi \(Kematian\)](#).

1996-02-14: Temu Bual dengan Anaknya

"The couple had three children - two boys and a girl who died when she was barely two months old. His two sons, Mr Mokhtar and Mr Zainudin, live in Seremban and Johor Baru respectively.

...
He was the eldest of six children. Two of his brothers, the late Ahmad Saidi and Mr Amarullah Saidi, were also in the armed forces. Ahmad joined the navy in Singapore in 1939. Soon after, he sailed for Australia on board HMS Pelanduk. Everyone was killed when the ship was bombed by the Japanese. Mr Amarullah, who is now retired and living in Kajang, became a soldier in Indonesia between 1946 and 1948 when his family took refuge there from the Japanese.

...
He was Lieutenant Adnan Saidi, the famous hero who led the 42-man Malay Regiment in a fierce battle against the Japanese at Bukit Candu, in Pasir Panjang, on Feb 14, 1942. They fought for 48 hours before succumbing. While other members of the regiment were shot, Lt Adnan was tortured before he was burnt to death. His wife, Sophia Pakir, and his sons, Mokhtar and Zainudin, who were in Kajang, in Malaysia, took the news of his death rather badly. Worse was to come a few days later. Another tragedy occurred in the family when Madam Sophia lost her daughter who was barely two months old. Said Mr Mokhtar, 57: "I was about four when all that happened. I did not realise that day, when my father left us, it would be the last I would see of him. "My brother and I shook our father's hand before he left. He did not say much. He merely asked us to take care of ourselves and not to be naughty." About three months before the battle, Lt Adnan's family left for Kajang while he remained in Singapore. Sophia was then expecting their third child. "She was due to deliver at anytime. When we arrived in Kajang, we heard people saying that Singapore had been bombed by the Japanese. I knew my father was in Singapore at that time but I did not know much about war then. "I could see though that my mother looked sad. She did not say anything as she was a person who never burdened us with her problems," he said.

The family rented a house in Sungei Kuantan, Selangor, and Sophia worked as a religious teacher to support the children. "A few days after we settled in Sungei Kantan, my mother delivered her third child, a girl, but the baby died before she was two months old and I cannot remember her name," he said. A few days before the baby's death, the family had received news of Lt Adnan's death. That news was confirmed when the family received a telegram informing them officially of his death. "According to the telegram, the authorities had yet to ascertain that it was my father because he was burnt beyond recognition by the Japanese. That was the only telegram we received about our father. After that, there was no news until Corporal Yaakob came to visit my grandmother at Sungei Ramal." He was the only survivor. He was saved by lying among the bodies of soldiers, pretending to be dead. "Our mother told us the bad news. She merely said: "Your father is no longer alive and you must learn to be independent and cannot rely on others. "I did not ask any more about my father because she forbade me from asking. But I could see how sad she was. She probably knew how father was killed.

The tragic story of Lt Adnan did not end there. One by one, his belongings changed hands because not a single member of the family dared keep them for fear of being found out by the Japanese. Today, the only things of his father which Mr Mokhtar has are three medals which were awarded to

him by the British. In 1949, Sophia became ill and died. Her sons were fostered out. Mr Mokhtar, who is retired, has three children between the ages of 20 and 28. He lives in Seremban. Mr Zainudin, 56, also retired, lives in Taman Perling, Johor Baru. - Translated from Berita Harian”

(Sumber: The Straits Times, 14 February 1996, Page 5:

"WWII hero who died fighting the Japanese").

2021-09-17: Temu Bual dengan Generasi Anaknya



(Sulaiman bin Kutan, Anak jati Kampung Sungai Ramal Luar @ Youtube Mohd Yazid Abdullah @ Majlis Belia Negeri Selangor, 17 September 2021: "[Kisah Datuk Leftenan Adnan Saidi Kg Sungai Ramal Luar Kajang S'gor](#)").

Dari Sumber Lain

“Adik-adiknya, Ahmad Saidi dan Amarullah Saidi juga merupakan anggota tentera. Ahmad Saidi terbunuh dalam pertempuran selepas beliau memasuki angkatan laut pada tahun 1939. Kapalnya, HMS Pelanduk, ditenggelamkan oleh Jepun dalam pelayaran ke Australia. Adik bongsunya, Amarullah Saidi terselamat dari peperangan dan kini bersara serta menetap di Kajang, Selangor.” ([Wikipedia: Adnan bin Saidi](#)).

“Leftenan Adnan dan adiknya Ahmad terkorban semasa perang dunia kedua. Kini kesemua adik beradiknya telah meninggal dunia. Yang bongsu Tuan Haji Alimin yang menetap di Sungai Ramal Baru, baharu sahaja meninggal dunia. Leftenan Adnan meninggalkan seorang balu bernama Sufiah atau Shopia Pakih Muda dan mendapat tiga orang anak, dua lelaki, Mokhtar dan Zainuddin dan seorang perempuan, meninggal dunia semasa pendudukan Jepun di Tanah Melayu. ... “Di mana isteri dan anak-anak Leftenan Adnan sekarang?” Tanya saya. “Keduanya keluar dari Kampung Sungai Ramal pergi merantau mencari rezeki. Pada masa itu kehidupan sangat susah. Bagi menyara hidup pelbagai kerja terpaksa dilakukan. Akhirnya Zainudin memasuki tentera mengikut jejak langkah ayahnya. Abangnya Mokhtar pula berada di Seremban. Khabarnya dia membawa teks,” jawab Pak Cik Jantan.” (Abdul Latip Talib, 6 Mei 2008:

"MENJEJAK WARIS LEFTENAN ADNAN").

Tapak Rumah

"Rumahnya terletak tidak jauh dari masjid. Tetapi, rumah bersejarah itu telah dirobohkan disebabkan pembinaan jalan raya. "Rumah bersejarah itu sepatutnya jangan dirobohkan tetapi dipindahkan sahaja ke tempat lain," kata saya dengan rasa kesal kerana rumah itu telah dimusnahkan. "Rumah itu didirikan di atas tanah tol atau tanah tak bergeran," kata Tok Imam. "Bukan rumanhnya saja yang telah lenyap, tetapi keluarganya juga turut lenyap," sampuk salah seorang penduduk kampung yang turut menyertai perbualan kami."



Kiri: "Di sinilah tapak rumah Leftenan Adnan."

Kanan: "Tuan Imam Fakrul Razi."

(Sumber: Abdul Latip Talib, 6 Mei 2008:

"MENJEJAK WARIS LEFTENAN ADNAN").

1982: Nama Sekolah

Nama Sekolah Kebangsaan Sungai Ramal ditukar kepada Sekolah Kebangsaan Leftenan Adnan pada tahun 1982 (Syafiq Ridzwan Jamaluddin, Pemangku Presiden Majlis Belia Negeri Selangor @ Youtube Mohd Yazid Abdullah @ Majlis Belia Negeri Selangor, 17 September 2021: "[Kisah Datuk Leftenan Adnan Saidi Kg Sungai Ramal Luar Kajang S'gor](#)").

"Today, Adnan is widely considered to be a war hero in both Malaysia and Singapore.⁴² In 1982, Adnan's alma mater in Kajang was renamed Sekolah Kebangsaan Leftenan Adnan in his honour." (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

|
"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

"Penduduk Sungai Ramal sepatutnya berasa bangga kerana di sini lahirnya Leftenan Adnan bin Saidi, seorang Wira Bangsa" kata saya pula. "Apa yang boleh kami banggakan?" Tanya yang lain. "Di sini ada sekolah yang dinamakan Sekolah Kebangsaan Leftenan Adnan," jawab saya. Mereka Cuma tersenyum." (Abdul Latip Talib, 6 Mei 2008:

|
"MENJEJAK WARIS LEFTENAN ADNAN").

1995: Plak Peringatan di Singapura

"In Singapore, Adnan's name is etched on the main memorial column wall of the Kranji War Memorial under column number 385. In 1995, a war memorial plaque in Kent Ridge Park was unveiled to commemorate the battle of Pasir Panjang and the Malay Regiment." (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

|
"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

2001: Gelaran Datuk

"In 2001, Adnan was posthumously awarded with the Dato' Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah award by the Sultan of Selangor, who conferred the title of Datuk on him." (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

|
"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

2002: Nama Armoured Combat Vehicle (ACV)

"The Malaysian Army announced in 2002 that their new armoured combat vehicle, the ACV 300, would be named after Adnan. The first of these 211 ACVs bore the registration number ZV 90, referencing Adnan's service number in the Malay Regiment." (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

2002: Muzium Bukit Chandu

"In 2002, a pre-war colonial bungalow at 31-K Pepys Road on Opium Hill was redeveloped as Reflections at Bukit Chandu, a World War II interpretative centre and museum dedicated to Adnan and the Malay Regiment. This came about after several members of the Singaporean Malay community called for the bungalow to be preserved and converted into a museum in 1992. A bust of Adnan made by local sculptor Yeo Chee Kiong was commissioned by the National Archives of Singapore and was later displayed prominently in the museum." (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").



"Bronze bust of Lieutenant Adnan Saidi" (Reflections of Bukit Chandu @ National Heritage Board, Singapore:

"Bronze bust of Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

2011-2019: Penghargaan di Singapura

"Adnan is portrayed by actor Aaron Aziz on a permanent two-storey vertical banner installed at the Pasir Panjang Mass Rapid Transit station in 2011. In 2017, the Adnan Award was created by the Singapore Muslim Education Fund to recognise tertiary students who excelled in their studies against the odds or demonstrated strong leadership qualities in school uniformed groups. In 2019, it was announced that Adnan would appear alongside eight other pioneers on the new S\$20 Singapore Bicentennial commemorative note for his "patriotism, determination and bravery"." (Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

Dalam Karya Kreatif

"Adnan has also been the subject of several films and even an animated feature. In 2000, he was portrayed by Harie Othman in Leftenan Adnan, a Malaysian production directed by Aziz M. Osman. In 2001, a telemovie about Adnan's life and the battle of Opium Hill, titled Bukit Candu, was aired on Suria. In 2005, students from Nanyang Polytechnic's School of Design created an animated film called The Battle of Bukit Chandu, featuring Adnan and the Malay Regiment. The film won a merit award for 2D & 3D animation at Comgraph and the Animation (Best of Show) Award at the Crowbar Awards."
(Nureza Ahmad, Nor-Afidah A. Rahman & Alec Soong @ Singapore Infopedia:

"Lieutenant Adnan Saidi").

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