

Tempat Duduk: _____

Angka Giliran: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

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HMP 404 Terjemahan dan Penyuntingan

Masa: [3 jam]

Kertas Peperiksaan ini mengandungi TIGA (3) soalan dalam DUAPULUH SEMBILAN (29) muka surat.

Jawab SEMUA soalan dan dalam kertas soalan ini juga.

Semua soalan membawa nilai markah yang sama.

1. Terdapat beberapa pendapat tentang perkara-perkara yang mempengaruhi sesebuah hasil terjemahan. Bincangkan hal ini dengan menunjukkan bagaimanakah pengaruh-pengaruh yang tersebut memberi kesan terhadap sesebuah hasil terjemahan.

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2. Yang berikut ini ialah teks sumber dan di sebelahnyalah ialah satu contoh terjemahan yang dihasilkan. Edit terjemahan itu dan buatlah penilaiannya.

TEKS SUMBER

5. PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TERMINOLOGY PROJECTS

5.0 GENERAL

Any terminology project necessitates both terminological and terminographic work, i.e. the application of terminological principles and of terminographic methods. The terminological principles were described in detail in chapter 3, the terminographic work in chapter 4. Any terminology project passes a number of stages, which require careful planning, preparation and implementation. All details of the various stages and the required results have to be decided on before the work begins. Any matters whose clarification is put off for later can cause time-consuming and costly modifications, corrections during the course of the project. As a terminology project involves the co-operation of a number of subject specialists and if possible the accompanying guidance of a professional terminologist or a subject specialist experienced in the application of terminological principles and terminographic methods the responsibilities, the decisions to be taken by the individual co-operators and the work to be executed in each stage by the individual co-operators have to be fixed before the project begins. In addition a time schedule for executing the whole project and each of its individual stages should be drawn up.

A detailed guide for the preparation of classified vocabularies (example of method) was published as Recommendation 150/R 919 [1]. The interlingual vocabulary "The Machine Tool" can serve as a model for multilingual terminology projects.

In the following an example for a terminology project is given, which is oriented towards the work of terminology commissions.

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5. PERANCANGAN DAN PELAKSANAAN PROJEK TERMINOLOGI

5.0 UMUM

Sebarang projek terminologi memerlukan kedua-dua terminologikal dan kerja terminografik, i.i. penggunaan prinsip terminologikal dan kaedah terminografik. Prinsip terminologikal diterangkan secara terperinci dalam bab 3, kerja terminografik dalam bab 4. Sebarang projek terminologi melalui beberapa peringkat, memerlukan perancangan, penyediaan dan pelaksanaan yang berhati-hati. Kesemua perincian bagi berbagai peringkat dan keputusan yang dikehendaki mestilah di tentukan sebelum kerja bermula. Sebarang perkara yang penjelasannya akan dibuat kemudian dan menyebabkan pembaziran masa dan wang untuk pengubahsuaian, pembedulan semasa perjalanan projek. Sebagai suatu terminologi, projek melibatkan kerjasama sekumpulan pakar subjek dan jika mungkin diiringi bimbingan daripada pakar profesional terminologi atau pakar subjek yang berpengalaman dalam penggunaan prinsip terminologikal dan kaedah terminografik yang berkaitan, keputusan yang akan diambil oleh koperator individu dan kerja akan dijalankan dalam setiap peringkat oleh koperator individu perlu ditetapkan sebelum projek bermula. Sebagai tambahan perjadualan masa untuk menjalankan keseluruhan projek dan setiap peringkat individunya patut dilakarkan.

9.18(6/9)

Panduan terperinci untuk menyediakan pengkelasan perbendaharaan kata (contoh kaedah) diterbitkan sebagai Saranan ISO/R 919 [1]. Perbendaharaan kata interlingua "Mesin Perkakasan" boleh dibekalkan sebagai model untuk projek terminologi multilingua.

Berikutnya suatu contoh untuk projek terminologi diberikan, yang mengendalikan terhadap kerja jawatankuasa terminologi.

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5.1 DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN PRIOR TO THE PROJECT

5.11 DEFINING THE FIELD OF STUDY

First of all the field of study in question has to be defined. It is not sufficient to provide a name for the field. If possible the extension of the field should be given as detailed as possible in sub-divisions and smaller divisions. Existing classification schemes (e.g. UDC) or classified tables of contents of text books on the respective subject should be consulted.

The field should be selected with a view to the number of concepts to be included. The number should not exceed several hundred concepts (top limit 1000 concepts).

5.12 TERMINOLOGICAL AND ASSOCIATED DATA

From the beginning a decision on the structure of the terminographical data collection (see 4.04) has to be taken. This includes the decision on the terminological data elements and associated data to be collected (see 4.05), recorded and stored in a card file. The card file can later on be computerized and exists then in form of term records on a magnetic tape or disc. The card file is necessary for the arranging and manipulating of individual data elements recorded on individual cards or slips in the course of terminology work. If a printed version of the terminological data collection is intended, the layout (see 4.04 to 4.09) has to be determined. This has implications on the terminological data to be collected. If the data are stored on magnetic tape for the production of a printed version, the agency processing the data has to be contacted at the beginning so that the feasibility can be checked and test runs made from the beginning.

5.121 Selection of terminological and associated data for a classified vocabulary (see 4.05)

The following list gives a selection of the most important terminological and associated data for an individual concept in a given language.

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5.1 PENETAPAN YANG AKAN DIAMBIL SEBELUM PROJEK

5.11 PENAKRIFAN BIDANG KAJIAN

Pertama semua bidang kajian dalam soalan akan tertakrif. Ianya tidak memadai dengan hanya menetapkan nama untuk bidang. Jika mungkin perluasan bidang patut diberikan secara terperinci yang mungkin dalam sub-bahagian dan bahagian yang lebih kecil. Kewujudan skema pengkelasan (contohnya, UCD) atau jadual penjenisan kandungan buku teks pada subjek masing-masing patut dipertimbangkan.

Bidang patut dipilih dengan gambaran kepada bilangan konsep yang akan diliputi. Bilangan sepatutnya tidak melebihi beberapa ratus konsep (had atas 1000 konsep).

5.12 TERMINOLOGIKAL DAN DATA BERKAITAN

Dari mula lagi penetapan pada struktur pungutan data terminografikal telah diambil (lihat 4.04). Ini termasuk penetapan pada elemen data terminologikal dan data berkaitan akan terkumpul (lihat 4.05), direkod dan disimpan dalam kad fail. Kad fail ini kemudian boleh dikomputerkan dan kemudian muncul dalam bentuk rekod istilah pada pita magnetik atau cakera. Kad fail ini perlu untuk menyusun dan mengendalikan elemen data individu yang direkod pada kad atau slip individu dalam perjalanan kerja terminologi. Jika suatu versi tercetak pungutan data terminologi dirancang, susunan mestilah ditentukan (lihat 4.04 hingga 4.09). Ini mempunyai implikasi pada data terminologi yang akan dipungut. Jika data tersimpan dalam pita magnetik untuk menghasilkan suatu versi bercetak, agen pemprosesan data akan dihubungi pada permulaan jadi larian tersaurnya boleh diemak dan diuji dari awal lagi.

5.121 Pemilihan terminologikal dan data berkaitan untuk perbendaharaan kata terpilih (lihat 4.05)

Senarai dibawah memberikan pilihan terminologikal dan data berkaitan yang paling penting untuk konsep individu dalam suatu bahasa yang diberikan.

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For a multilingual vocabulary the terminological data for a given concept in each language to be included in the vocabulary are needed. When comparing concepts in different languages (see 3.542) it will be found that the concepts compared are rarely identical. In this case the symbols given in ISO 1951 "Lexicographical symbols, clause 2.4 'Comparison of meanings'" indicate the degree of equivalency (see 3.544). The sequence of the data in an item can be found in 4.07.

(a) Recording date with indication of recorder

Example: 1979 06 02 Hi

(b) Serial number

A serial number denotes the place of an item in the sequence of all items of a vocabulary. Its purpose is to simplify the reference to items in the alphabetical index and in the definitions of other concepts (references, and to arrange slips in a file (see 4.072.2) example 1 and 4.091.3).

In general, serial numbers will be formed by the cardinal numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. In certain cases, classification numbers may be used as serial numbers, if they are short enough (see 4.072.1, example 2).

(c) Classification symbol

The classification symbol denotes the place of a concept in a particular system of concepts; thus it is supplementary to the definition (see 4.072.1, example 2).

The elements of a classification symbol are generally numbers, letters and typographical signs. The classification symbol may be taken for example from the schedules of the UDC, Bliss, LC etc.

(d) Term(s) designating the concept

For each concept the assigned term(s) is (are) given, for multilingual vocabularies in several languages. All terms should correspond exactly to the definitions. Terms should be listed with capitalized initial letters except in cases where spelling rules require it when used within a sentence.

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Untuk perbendaharaan kata multilingua data terminologikal bagi konsep diberikan dalam setiap bahasa akan termasuk dalam perbendaharaan kata diperlukan. Apabila membandingkan konsep dalam bahasa berlainan (lihat 3.542) akan didapati konsep yang dibandingkan adalah jarang-jarang sekali sama. Dalam kes ini simbol yang diberikan dalam ISO 1951 "Simbol leksikografikal, klausa 2.4 'Perbandingan makna' menandakan taraf persamaan (lihat 3.544). Jujukan data dalam butiran boleh didapati dalam 4.07.

(a) Tarikh merekod dengan tanda rekoder

Contoh: 1979 06 02 Hi

(b) Nombor siri

Nombor siri menandakan tempat suatu butiran dalam jujukan semua item perbendaharaan kata, tujuannya adalah untuk memudahkan rujukan kepada item dalam indeks mengikut abjad dan dalam penakrifan konsep lain (rujukan), dan untuk menyusun slip dalam suatu fail (lihat 4.072.2, contoh 1 dan 4.091.3)

Secara umum, nombor siri akan dibentuk oleh nombor kardinal 1, 2, 3, 4 dan seterusnya. Dalam kes tertentu, pengkelasan nombor mungkin digunakan sebagai nombor siri, jika mereka cukup pendek (lihat 4.072.1, contoh 2)

(c) Pengkelasan simbol

Pengkelasan simbol menandakan tempat suatu konsep dalam sistem tertentu bagi konsep, dengan demikian ia adalah penggenap kepada penakrifan (lihat 4.072.1, contoh 2).

Elemen pengkelasan simbol umumnya adalah nombor, huruf dan tanda-tanda topografikal. Pengkelasan simbol mungkin diambil untuk contoh daripada jadual UDC, Bliss, Lc dsb.

(d) Istilah(-istilah) untuk konsep

Untuk setiap konsep istilah(-istilah) sepadan diberikan, untuk perbendaharaan kata multilingua dalam beberapa bahasa. Semua istilah patut sepadan secara tepat kepada takrif. Istilah tidak patut disenaraikan bermula dengan huruf besar kecuali dalam kes yang memerlukannya apabila digunakan dalam ayat.

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(e) Synonymous terms

Admitted and/or deprecated synonymous terms should be given; quasi-synonymous terms should be marked by the symbol x or >-<, see 3.411.2 and 3.421.2.

(f) An explanation of the concept

A definition should be given for each concept, see 3.6. For multilingual vocabularies a definition need not be given in all languages of the vocabulary. Those languages in which the definition is given are called the "languages of the definitions". The languages for which only terms are given are called "additional languages".

(g) Term in context

Sometimes the usage of the term in a context is given as an example.

(h) Illustration

Whenever useful, definitions should be accompanied by one or more illustrations, see 3.64. An illustration may be replaced by a reference to an illustration in another part of the same vocabulary. If a concept is followed by specific concept only the last one should be illustrated.

(i) Authority and country symbols

The scope of terms and definitions can be indicated by authority and country symbols respectively. These symbols can be found in ISO 639 "Symbols for languages and authorities" and ISO 3166 "Codes for the representation of names and countries".

(j) Language symbol

The languages should be indicated by language symbols given in ISO 639 "Symbols for languages and authorities", see 4.031.

(k) Explanatory notes

Sometimes explanatory notes on terms or definitions are necessary.

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(e) Istilah sinonim

Membenarkan dan/atau memprotes istilah sinonim patut diberikan, istilah quasi-sinonim patut ditandakan dengan simbol x atau >-<, lihat 3.411.2 dan 3.42.2.

(f) Suatu penjelasan konsep

Satu takrif patut diberikan pada setiap konsep, lihat 3.6. Untuk perbendaharaan kata multilingua takrif tidak perlu diberikan dalam semua bahasa perbendaharaan kata. Bahasa yang digunakan untuk penakrifan itu dipanggil "bahasa penakrifan". Bahasa untuk yang mana istilah diberikan adalah dipanggil "bahasa tambahan".

(g) Istilah dalam konteks

Kadang kala kegunaan istilah dalam konteks adalah diberikan sebagai contoh.

(h) Ilustrasi

Apabila digunakan, penakrifan patut di iringi oleh satu atau lebih ilustrasi, lihat 3.64. Satu ilustrasi mungkin digantikan oleh suatu rujukan kepada satu ilustrasi dalam bahagian lain perbendaharaan kata yang sama. Jika konsep diikuti oleh konsep tertentu, hanya yang terkemudian patut di ilustrasikan.

(i) Simbol pihak berkuasa dan negara

Bidang istilah dan penakrifan boleh ditanda oleh simbol pihak berkuasa dan negara masing-masing. Simbol-simbol ini boleh didapati dalam ISO 639. "Simbol untuk bahasa dan pihak berkuasa" dan ISO 3166 "Kod untuk perwakilan nama dan negara".

(j) Simbol bahasa

Bahasa patut ditanda oleh simbol bahasa yang diberikan dalam ISO 639 "Simbol untuk bahasa dan pihak berkuasa", lihat 4.031.

(k) Penjelasan catatan

Kadang kala penjelasan catatan pada istilah atau takrif adalah perlu.

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- (l) Term designating the broader concept (for computerized file)

It can be a generic broader term (BG) or a partitive broader term (BP), see 3.411.1 and 3.421.1

These concept relationships can be indicated by the following symbols:

Broader Concept Generic: BG or <
Broader Concept Partitive: BP or -<

- (m) Term(s) designating concept(s) of the same abstraction level (for computerized file)

These are the terms designating concepts which form either a logical horizontal series of concepts or a partitive horizontal series of concepts, see 3.411.3 and 3.421.3. These concept relationships can be indicated by the following symbols:

logical horizontal series of concepts: HGR or II
partitive horizontal series of concepts: HPR or II-

In computerized terminography this data element can be generated by computer.

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- (1) Istilah untuk konsep diperluaskan (untuk fail terkomputer)

Ia boleh menjanakan perluasan istilah (BG) atau menyekat perluasan istilah (BP), lihat 3.11.1 dan 3.421.1

Hubungan konsep ini boleh ditandakan dengan simbol berikut:

Menjana Perluasan Konsep: BG atau <
Menyekat Perluasan Konsep: BP atau -<

- (m) Istilah(-istilah) untuk konsep(-konsep) peringkat peniskalaan yang sama (untuk fail terkomputer)

Ini adalah istilah untuk konsep yang berbentuk sama ada satu siri logikal mendatar konsep atau siri sekatan mendatar konsep, lihat 3.411.3 dan 3.421.2, 10.20

11.10 Hubungan konsep ini boleh ditandakan dengan konsep berikut:

Siri logikal mendatar konsep: HGR atau
Siri sekatan mendatar konsep: HPR atau

Dalam terminografi terkomputer elemen data ini boleh dijanakan oleh komputer.

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3. Terjemah teks yang berikut ini ke dalam bahasa Malaysia.

New types for specific applications such as training, the formation of new terminologies (data banks storing term elements, which are the basis for new terms) etc. will arise. Data banks for specific languages such as Japanese or Chinese [35] [36] or Arabic [37] are already in development. From the above mentioned facts follows that the data structure of a prospective terminological data banks will depend to a large extent on the prospective user.

6.213 Reliability of data, data supply and maintenance

Reliability of data, data supply and maintenance are the most important issues with respect to terminological data banks.

6.213.1 Reliability

The quality of a terminological data bank depends on the reliability of its data [38]. Data banks have a strong impact on the unification of terminological usage. Incorrect or inappropriate terms which are stored in a bank are likely to be spread quickly and consequently cause difficulties in understanding and communication. They can also become the cause of language splitting. But in general, unreliable data banks will be avoided by the users as it is the case with some of the translation dictionaries. It is the current practice of most terminological data banks of the dictionary type to mark or indicate the reliability of an entry by a reliability code. This does not suffice for scientific purposes. In data banks belonging to the vocabulary type, it is inevitable to indicate the sources of the various data elements, e.g. the professional organizations which coined a particular term, or recommends a certain definitions etc., see 4.112.2

6.123.2 Supply

Another important issue of data banks is the data supply and the data selection for input. The flow of information has to be regulated prior to the establishment of a data bank. Data banks belonging to the dictionary type are usually run by translators. Their linguistic expertise is very valuable for such banks, although they are usually no experts in the subjects concerned. Therefore they should co-operate with the subject specialist when they prepare data for the input. Since the professional terminologists of the various language services do not create terminological data, but only evaluate and utilize it in the way of

terminology documentation, it is their task to verify certain data in collaboration with subject specialists. It is very advantageous to have a terminological data bank embedded in an environment of subject specialists as it is the case at the Technical University of Dresden. Generally speaking most data banks have problems of some sort with the data acquisition. Term Net Programme 2 (see 1.132), which aims at the co-operation of subject organizations in regard to the elaboration of terminologies and their recording for machine processing, was created also with a view to supply terminological data banks with reliable data.

6.213.3 Maintenance

The third important item is the maintenance of a data bank. Many new terminologies are created nowadays and there is a constant change within the established ones. This is due to rapid development of science, technology, economy and other sections of the professional and vocational life. This causes great difficulties for terminological data banks. The producers of dictionaries were blamed that they do not keep abreast of the current developments. The professional terminologists of the big terminological data banks which belong to the dictionary type and cover many of all subject fields are not in a position to maintain an overview of the development and changes within the terminologies of certain subjects.

Besides the defining vocabularies, translation dictionaries of a general nature came into existence for particular subject fields. These were frequently very unprecise, unreliable and far behind the development. Therefore defining vocabularies were elaborated by subject specialists for their needs in various disciplines which contained only the terminology of a specific subject field. This process will also take place in the development of data banks belonging to the dictionary type.

The data banks belonging to the vocabulary type can put into practice all modern findings of terminography. The terminology of a subject field is elaborated by terminology commissions and arranged or classified according to the pertinent systems of concepts. In this way completeness can be achieved. The terminologies of the specific fields can be incorporated in data banks as specific files. The data banks belonging to the dictionary type store their entries (i.e. the terms) as isolated units which are mostly grouped in broad subject groups. Unfortunately the subject groups are different in each data bank. This is one of the reasons why data interchange between banks is complicated. Data banks of the dictionary type do not enable the user to gain an overview of the systems of concepts.

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6.214 Future developments

The reasons mentioned above point towards the fact that smaller decentralized units of terminological data banks are preferable because they are more manageable and easier to control. This is also valid with respect to the efficiency of smaller units of hardware. This trend of preferring smaller units should not be interpreted, however, in the way that big data banks are superfluous nowadays. The big banks of language services have to cater for the requirements of many user groups. Out of their vast data store they can output upon request certain subject vocabularies which can be mounted on microcomputers by the various users.

Terminological data banks will increasingly be combined with word processing equipment in order to ensure the use of a uniform terminology within the texts issued by a certain organization. The progress achieved in terminology science and in particular in terminography as well as in computer science will necessitate the creation of model data banks which can put the new developments straight into practice and thus test them and enable to acquire the necessary expertise. There is a special need for data banks dedicated to scientific purposes such as the automatic generation of systems of concepts according to various types of characteristics. Software necessary for the presentation of systems of concepts has already been developed some time ago, e.g. GENTHES [39].

There should be models which assist subject specialists in the formation of terms in the various languages with a key to terminology which consists of stems and affixes. A model for the German language is in elaboration at the Technical University of Dresden [40]. A further model for a key to international terminology is also required [41].

Although changes of the data structure are very difficult to execute within big data banks, there is nevertheless a certain development noticeable at these terminological data banks. The co-operation of university departments and terminological data banks is especially important for the development of model data banks [42].

Though many organizations in the world plan to establish terminological data banks, the realization requires careful thought, consideration of the present and the future users as well as the continued progress of computer technology involving adaptations and modification of the plans. The development of mini- and micro-computers in the next years with very large storage capacities and with a high performance software compels to rethink the strategies of the establishment of big

terminological data banks. The trend is going in the direction of versatile mini- and micro-computers for defined subject fields, the operation of which can more easily be controlled as regards the cost and maintenance. Big banks will still have a function for specific purposes. There is however a trend towards small specialized banks rather than towards big banks offering not only information on terminology but at the same time on linguistic data in general, as was proposed in one of the feasibility studies on linguistic data banks.

In the near future it is to be expected that models for different types of terminological data banks will be developed at universities or organizations performing research in this field. These models will be of great help to organizations planning to establish such data banks, since they will allow them to tailor their banks in accordance with their real needs.

