
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2004/2005

Mac 2005

HBT 207 - Perkamusan dan Peristilahan

Masa: 3 jam

Sila pastikan kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi ENAM muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON

1. Ada ENAM soalan semuanya.
2. Jawab EMPAT soalan; iaitu jawab soalan SATU dan mana-mana TIGA soalan yang lain.

Bahagian A

Soalan 1 ialah WAJIB dijawab.

1. **TEKS A** dan **TEKS B** ialah DUA contoh lema-lema daripada kamus yang berbeza. Bagi setiap SATU teks tersebut, berikan penilaian anda tentang kekuatannya dan kelemahannya.

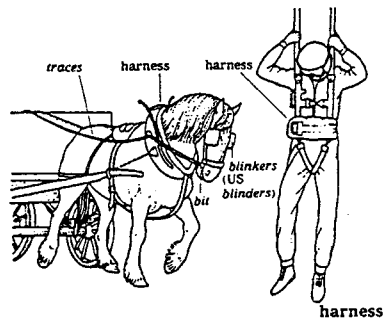
TEKS A

harmonious

570

hash

har-mo-ni-ous /hɑ:'məʊniəs/ *adj* 1 free from disagreement or ill feeling: *a harmonious community, relationship, atmosphere*. 2 arranged together in a pleasing, orderly way: *a harmonious group of buildings* ○ *harmonious colour combinations*. 3 sweet-sounding; tuneful: *harmonious sounds*. ▷ **har-mo-ni-ously** *adv*.
har-mo-nium /hɑ:'məʊniəm/ *n* musical instrument with a keyboard (like an organ), in which notes are produced by air pumped through metal reeds.
har-mon-ize, -ise /hɑ:'mənaɪz/ *v* 1 [I, Ipr, Tn, Tn-pr] ~ (sth) (with sth) be or make (sth) harmonious: *colours that harmonize well*, ie together produce a pleasing artistic effect ○ *The cottages harmonize well with the landscape*. ○ *It would be sensible if we could harmonize our plans (with yours)*. 2 (music) (a) [Tn, Tn-pr] ~ sth (with sth) add notes to (a melody) to produce harmony. (b) [I, Ipr] ~ (with sb) sing in harmony with another singer or singers: *That group harmonizes well*. ▷ **har-mon-iza-tion, -isation** /hɑ:'mənaɪ'zeɪʃn/; US -nɪ'z-/ *n* [U, C].
har-mo-ny /hɑ:'məni/ *n* 1 [U] agreement (of feelings, interests, opinions, etc): *working towards harmony in international affairs*. 2 [C, U] (instance of a) pleasing combination of related things: *the harmony of colour in nature* ○ *The designer's aim is to produce a harmony of shape and texture*. 3 (a) [U] (music) (study of the) combination of different notes at the same time to produce chords: *The two sang in harmony*. (b) [C] sweet or melodious sound. Cf CONCORD, DISCORD. 4 (idiom) in harmony (with sb/sth) agreeing; matching: *live together in perfect harmony*, ie peacefully and happily ○ *His tastes are in harmony with mine*.



har-ness /hɑ:'nɪs/ *n* 1 equipment consisting of leather straps and saddle and metal fittings by which a horse is controlled and fastened to the cart, plough, etc that it pulls. 2 similar equipment, eg as worn by a parachutist or for controlling a small child. ▷ **har-ness** *v* 1 [Tn, Tn-pr] ~ sth (to sth) put a harness on (a horse, etc); attach (a horse, etc) by a harness: *harness a horse to a wagon*. 2 [Tn] control and use (a natural force) to produce electrical power, etc: *harness a river, a waterfall, the sun's rays as a source of energy*.
harp /hɑ:p/ *n* large upright musical instrument

played with the fingers. ▷ **illus** at App 1, page xi.
 ▷ **harp** *v* (phr v) **harp on** (about) sth talk repeatedly and tiresomely about sth: *She's always harping on (about) my faults*.

harp-ist *n* person who plays the harp.

har-poon /hɑ:'pu:n/ *n* missile like a spear with a rope attached, thrown by hand or fired from a gun, used for catching whales, etc.

▷ **har-poon** *v* [Tn] strike (sth) with a harpoon.

harp-si-chord /hɑ:'psɪkɔ:d/ *n* musical instrument similar to a piano, but with strings that are plucked mechanically.

harpy /hɑ:pɪ/ *n* 1 (in Greek mythology) cruel monster with a woman's head and body and a bird's wings and claws. 2 cruel greedy hard-hearted woman.

har-ri-dan /hæ'rɪdæn/ *n* bad-tempered old woman.

har-rier /hæ'rɪə(r)/ *n* 1 hound used for hunting hares. 2 cross-country runner. 3 type of falcon.

har-row /hæ'rəʊ/ *n* heavy frame with metal spikes or discs dragged over ploughed land to break up lumps of earth, cover seeds, etc.

▷ **har-row** *v* 1 [I, Tn] pull a harrow over (land).

2 [Tn] distress (sb) greatly. **har-row-ing** /hæ'rəʊɪŋ/ *adj* very distressing: *a harrowing experience, story, film*.

har-ry /hæ'rɪ/ *v* (pt, pp harried) [Tn] 1 annoy (sb) with repeated requests, questions, etc; harass: *harried by press reporters wanting a story*. 2 raid and plunder (sth) repeatedly: *The Vikings harried the English coast*.

harsh /hɑ:f/ *adj* (-er, -est) 1 ~ (to sb/sth) unpleasantly rough or sharp, esp to the senses: *a harsh texture, voice, light, colour* ○ *be harsh to the ear/eye/touch*. 2 stern; cruel; severe: *a harsh judge, judgement, punishment*. ▷ **harshly** *adv*: *be harshly treated*. **harsh-ness** *n* [U].

hart /hɑ:t/ *n* (pl unchanged or ~s) adult male of (esp red) deer; stag. Cf HIND².

har-te-beest /hɑ:tə'bi:st/ *n* large African antelope with curving horns.

harum-scarum /hæ'rəm 'skeərəm/ *adj* (infml) (of a person or his behaviour) wild and reckless.

har-vest /hɑ:vɪst/ *n* 1 (a) [C] cutting and gathering of grain and other food crops. (b) [C, U]

season when this is done: *Farmers are very busy during (the) harvest*. (c) [C] (amount of the) crop obtained: *gather in the harvest* ○ *a succession of good harvests* ○ *This year's wheat harvest was poor*. 2 [C] (fig) consequences of any action: *reap the harvest of (ie be rewarded for) one's hard work*.

▷ **har-vest** *v* [I, Tn] gather (a crop); reap: *The farmers are out harvesting (the corn)*. **har-ves-ter** *n* 1 person who harvests crops; reaper. 2 machine for cutting and gathering grain, esp the type that also binds the grain into sheaves or threshes the grain. Cf COMBINE².

□ **harvest** 'festival service of thanksgiving in Christian churches after the harvest has been gathered.

harvest 'home (esp Brit) celebration organized by farmers for their workers after the harvest has been gathered.

harvest 'moon full moon nearest to the autumn equinox (22 or 23 September).

has ⇨ HAVE.

has-been /hæz bi:n/ *n* (infml derog) person or thing that is no longer as famous, successful, popular, etc as formerly.

hash /hæf/ *n* 1 [U] (dish of) cooked meat cut into small pieces and recooked. 2 [C] mixture or

Sumber: Cowie, A. P. (ed.), 1993 [1989]. **Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary**, Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, ms. 570.

...3/-

flippant / flower

238

flip/pant (-ənt) *adj.* [prob. < FLIP, frivolous and disrespectful; saucy — flip/pancy, pl. -cies, *n.* — flip/pantly *adv.*

flip/per (-ər) *n.* [< FLIP] 1 a broad, flat limb adapted for swimming, as in seals 2 a paddlelike rubber device worn on each foot by skin divers, etc.

flirt (flɜrt) *vt.* [< ?] to move jerkily [the bird *flirted* its tail] — *vi.* 1 to pay amorous attention to someone, without serious intentions 2 to trifle or toy [to *flirt* with an idea] — *n.* 1 a quick, jerky movement 2 one who flirts with others

flirtation (flɜr tɔ'shan) *n.* a frivolous love affair — *flirtatious* *adj.*

flit (flɪt) *vi.* flitted, flitting [< ON *flytja*, to move lightly and rapidly

float (flot) *n.* [< OE *flota*, a ship] 1 anything that stays on the surface of a liquid, as a raft, a cork on a fishing line, etc. 2 a floating ball, etc. that regulates a valve, as in a water tank 3 a low, flat vehicle decorated for exhibit in a parade — *vi.* 1 to stay on the surface of a liquid 2 to drift easily on water, in air, etc. 3 to move about aimlessly — *vt.* 1 to cause to float 2 to put into circulation [to *float* a bond issue] 3 to arrange for (a loan) — *float'er* *n.*

flock (flæk) *n.* [OE *floc*] 1 a group of certain animals, as sheep, birds, etc., living or feeding together 2 any group, esp. a large one — *vi.* to assemble or travel in a flock or crowd

flocking (flæk'ɪŋ) *n.* [< L *floccus*, tuft of wool] 1 tiny fibers of wool, rayon, etc. applied to a fabric, wallpaper, etc. as a velvetlike surface; also *flock* 2 such a fabric, etc.

floe (flo) *n.* [? < Norw *flo*, layer] ICE FLOE

flog (flag, flóg) *vt.* flogged, flogging [? < L *flagellare*, to whip] to beat with a stick, whip, etc. — *flogger* *n.*

flood (flud) *n.* [OE *flod*] 1 an overflowing of water on an area normally dry 2 the rising of the tide 3 a great outpouring, as of words — *vi.* 1 to cover or fill, as with a flood 2 to put too much water, fuel, etc. on or in — *vi.* 1 to gush out in a flood 2 to become flooded — the Flood Bible the great flood in Noah's time

floodlight *n.* 1 a lamp that casts a broad beam of bright light 2 such a beam of light — *vi.* -light'ed or -lit', -light'ing to illuminate by a floodlight

flood tide the rising tide

floor (flor) *n.* [OE *flor*] 1 the inside bottom surface of a room 2 the bottom surface of anything [the ocean *floor*] 3 a story in a building 4 the right to speak in an assembly — *vi.* 1 to furnish with a floor 2 to knock down 3 [Colloq.] a) to defeat b) to flabbergast; astound

floorboard *n.* 1 a board in a floor 2 the floor of an automobile, etc.

floor exercise any gymnastic exercise done without apparatus

flooring *n.* 1 a floor or floors 2 material for making a floor

floor show a show presenting singers, dancers, etc., as in a nightclub

flop (flap) *vt.* flopped, flopping [var. of FLAP] to flap or throw noisily and clumsily — *vi.* 1 to move, drop, or flap

around loosely or clumsily 2 [Colloq.] to fail — *n.* 1 the act or sound of flopping 2 [Colloq.] a failure — *flop'py*, -pier, -piest, *adj.*

flop/house *n.* [Colloq.] a cheap hotel

floppy disk a small, flexible computer disk for storing data

flora (flôr'a) *n.* [< L *flos*, a flower] the plants of a specified region or time

floral (-əl) *adj.* of or like flowers

flor-es-cence (flô res'əns) *n.* [< L *flos*, a flower] a blooming or flowering — *flor-es-cent* *adj.*

florid (flôr'id) *adj.* [< L *flos*, a flower] 1 ruddy; said of the complexion 2 gaudy; showy; ornate

florin (flôr'in) *n.* [< L *flos*, a flower] any of various European or South African silver or gold coins

florist (flôr'ist) *n.* [< L *flos*, a flower] one who grows or sells flowers

floss (flôs, fläs) *n.* [ult. < L *floccus*, tuft of wool] 1 the short, downy waste fibers of silk 2 a soft, loosely twisted thread or yarn, as of silk, for embroidery 3 a substance like this 4 DENTAL FLOSS — *vt.* *vi.* to clean (the teeth) with dental floss — *floss'y*, -ier, -iest, *adj.*

floatation (flô tɔ'shan) *n.* the act or condition of floating

floatilla (flô til'a) *n.* [Sp. dim. of *flota*, a fleet] 1 a small fleet 2 a fleet of boats or small ships

flot'sam (flât'səm) *n.* [< MDu *vloeten*, to float] the wreckage of a ship or its cargo floating at sea; chiefly in flotsam and jetsam

flounce (flouns) *vi.* flounced, flounc'ing [< ? Scand] to move with quick, flinging motions of the body, as in anger — *n.* a floouncing

flounce (flouns) *n.* [< OFr *froncir*, to wrinkle] a wide ruffle sewn to a skirt, sleeve, etc. — *flounc'y*, -ier, -iest, *adj.*

floUNDER (floun'dər) *vi.* [< ? FOUNDER] 1 to struggle awkwardly, as in deep mud 2 to speak or act in an awkward, confused manner

floUNDER (floun'dər) *n.* [< Scand] any of various flatfishes caught for food, as the halibut

flour (flour) *n.* [orig., flower (i.e., best) of meal] 1 a fine, powdery substance produced by grinding and sifting grain, esp. wheat 2 any finely powdered substance — *flour'y* *adj.*

flourish (flur'ish) *vi.* [< L *flos*, a flower] 1 to grow vigorously; thrive 2 to be at the peak of development, etc. — *vt.* to brandish (a sword, etc.) — *n.* 1 anything done in a showy way 2 a brandishing 3 decorative lines in writing 4 a musical fanfare

flout (flout) *vt.* [< ? ME *flouten*, play the flute] to mock or scoff — *n.* a scornful act or remark — *flout'er* *n.*

flow (flô) *vi.* [OE *flowan*] 1 to move as a liquid does 2 to move gently and smoothly 3 to pour out 4 to issue; proceed 5 to hang loose [flowing hair] 6 to be plentiful — *n.* 1 a flowing 2 the rate of flow 3 anything that flows 4 the rising of the tide

flow'chart *n.* a diagram showing steps in a sequence of operations, as in manufacturing

flower (flou'ər) *n.* [< L *flos*] 1 the seed-producing structure of a flowering plant; blossom 2 a plant cultivated for its blossoms 3 the best or finest part — *vi.* 1 to produce blossoms 2 to reach the best stage — in flower flowering

THESAURUS

flippant *a.* impudent, saucy, smart; see RUDE 2.

flirt *n.* coquette, tease, siren; see LOVER.

flirt *v.* coquet, make advances, make eyes at; see SEDUCE.

float *n.* buoy, air cell, air cushion, lifesaver, bobber, cork, raft, diving platform, life preserver.

float *v.* waft, stay afloat, swim; see DRIFT.

floating *a.* buoyant, hollow, unsinkable, lighter-than-water, light, swimming, inflated, sailing, soaring, volatile, loose, free.—*Ant.* HEAVY, submerged, sunk.

flock *n.* group, pack, litter; see HERD.

flock *v.* throng, congregate, crowd; see GATHER 1.

flood *n.* deluge, surge, tide, high tide, overflow, torrent, wave, flood tide, tidal flood, tidal flow, inundation.

flood *v.* inundate, swamp, overflow, deluge, submerge, immerse, brim over.

floor *n.* 1 [The lower limit of a room]

floorboards, deck, flagstones, tiles, planking, ground, carpet, rug, linoleum. 2 [The space in a building between two floors] story, stage, landing, level, flat, basement, cellar, ground floor, ground story, lower story, first floor, mezzanine, upper story, downstairs, upstairs, loft, attic, garret, penthouse.

flooring *n.* floors, woodwork, oak flooring, hardwood flooring, tile, flagstones, boards, cement, floor covering, linoleum.

flop *v.* 1 [To move with little control] wobble, teeter, stagger, flounder, wriggle, squirm, stumble, tumble, totter, flounce, quiver, flap, wiggle, spin, jerk. 2 [To fall without restraint] tumble, slump, drop; see FALL 1. 3 [To be a complete failure] flounder, fall short, bomb; see FAIL 1.

flounder *v.* struggle, wallow, blunder; see FLOP 1, TONS 2.

flour *n.* meal, pulp, powder, grit, bran, starch, wheat germ, white flour, wheat flour, rye flour, potato flour,

barley meal, corn meal, oatmeal, rolled oats, cake flour, pancake flour, soybean flour, soyabean flour, soyflour.

flourish *v.* thrive, increase, wax; see SUCCEEDED 1.

flourishing *a.* thriving, doing well, growing; see RICH 1, SUCCESSFUL.

flow *n.* current, movement, progress, stream, tide, run, river, flood, ebb, gush, spurt, spout, leakage, dribble, oozing, flux, overflow, issue, discharge, drift, course, draft, down-draft, up-current, wind, breeze.

flow *v.* stream, course, slide, slip, glide, move, progress, run, pass, float, sweep, rush, whirl, surge, roll, swell, ebb, pour out, spurt, squirt, flood, jet, spout, rush, gush, well up, drop, drip, seep, trickle, overflow, spill, run, spew, stream, brim, surge, leak, run out, ooze, splash, pour forth, bubble.

flower *n.* blossom, bud, spray, cluster, shoot, posy, herb, vine, annual, perennial, flowering shrub, potted

Source: Webster's New World Dictionary and Thesaurus, New York: Simon & Schuster, ms.238.

[100 markah]

...5/-

Bahagian B

Jawab mana-mana TIGA soalan.

2. Jawab [a]-[c].

[a] Huraikan perkembangan utama perkamusan bahasa Malaysia.

[30 markah]

[b] Terangkan kesignifikanan senarai **Figafetta** (T.M. 1522) dalam perkamusan bahasa Malaysia.

[30 markah]

[c] Setelah TIGA edisi **Kamus Dewan** diterbitkan (1970, 1989, 1994), nilaikan kejayaan harapan catatan yang berikut tentang penulisan kamus bahasa Malaysia.

"...usaha-usaha pembinaan bahasa umumnya dan penyusunan kamus khususnya harus terus-menerus berlangsung agar kata dan istilah baru, konsep dan idea mutakhir terakam untuk tatapan khalayak yang kian perihatin terhadap bahasa dan kebahasaan." (Kamus Dewan, 1994, xi).

[40 markah]

3. Jawab [a] DAN [b].

[a] Huraikan kritikan Asraf (1995) tentang **Kamus Dewan** (edisi I dan II).

[50 markah]

[b] Dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai, mengapa bahasa Malaysia banyak meminjam kata-kata asing dari bahasa-bahasa Arab, Cina, Tamil, Sanskrit, Inggeris dan lain-lain? Tunjukkan bagaimana ia ditangani dalam **Kamus Dewan**?

[50 markah]

4. Jawab [a]-[c].

[a] Apakah piagam yang mendasari matlamat MABBIM? Sejauhmanakah berjayanya ia dalam matlamatnya?

[30 markah]

[b] Nyatakan tatacara kerja MABBIM untuk mendapatkan kesepakatan istilah.

[20 markah]

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- [c] Apakah pentingnya "etimologi" dalam sebuah kamus? Dengan contoh yang diberi dalam **DATA 1**, masukkan unsur "etimologi" ke dalam lema-lema bagi kata-kata berikut:

[50 marklah]

DATA 1

<i>beda</i>	'beza'
<i>kitab</i>	'buku, kitab'
<i>surga</i>	'syurga'
<i>mempelai</i>	'pengantin'
<i>falsafah</i>	'falsafah'
<i>imam</i>	'imam'
<i>menteri</i>	'menteri'
<i>balshoi</i>	'balshoi'
<i>kopi</i>	'kopi'

5. Jawab [a]-[c].

- [a] Bezakan antara *istilah* dengan *kata biasa*.

[10 markah]

- [b] Apakah antara langkah-langkah pembinaan istilah-istilah moden dalam bahasa Malaysia? Gunakan istilah-istilah dalam **DATA 2** berikut sebagai bahan perbincangan.

DATA 2

<i>bribe</i>	sogok
<i>entry</i>	entri
<i>dead</i>	mati
<i>conjunction</i>	konjungsi
<i>common law</i>	common law
<i>capitalism</i>	kapitalisme
<i>oxygen</i>	oksigen
<i>chain banking</i>	perbankan berangkai
<i>salt</i>	garam
<i>sayings</i>	pepatah
<i>scale</i>	skala
<i>sales tax</i>	cukai jualan
<i>saturated</i>	tepu
<i>alibi</i>	alibi

[40 markah]

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- b] Terangkan aplikasi dasar pembentukan istilah-istilah sains dalam bahasa Malaysia.

[50 markah]

6. Jawab [a]-[c].

- [a] Terangkan pertimbangan-pertimbangan yang mendasari penulisan sesebuah **tesaurus**.

[35 markah]

- [b] Bandingkan ciri-ciri sebuah **kamus** yang baik dengan ciri-ciri sebuah **tesaurus** yang baik yang anda tahu.

[30 markah]

- [c] Terangkan kerelevannya perbezaan makna denotasi, konotasi, kolokasi dan makna konteks dalam pembinaan kamus.

[35 markah]