
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Kursus Semester Cuti Panjang
Sidang Akademik 2006/2007

Jun 2007

HBT 207 – PERKAMUSAN DAN PERISTILAHAN

Masa: 3 jam

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **SEMBILAN** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON:

1. Pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi Bahagian A dan Bahagian B. Bahagian A mengandungi **TIGA** soalan dan Bahagian B mengandungi **DUA** soalan.
2. Jawab **EMPAT** soalan.
3. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan Bahagian A dan mana-mana **SATU** soalan Bahagian B.
4. Tulis nombor-nombor soalan yang anda jawab pada muka hadapan kertas jawapan anda.

BAHAGIAN A: Jawab SEMUA soalan.

1. Jawab [a] dan [b].

TEKS A, TEKS B, TEKS C dan **TEKS D** merupakan jenis-jenis teks yang khusus. Dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai daripada teks-teks tersebut:

[a] Huraikan

[i] fonetik dan fonemik

[ii] *tilde* dan singkatan/kependekan

[iii] masukan dan takrifan

[15 markah]

[b] Nyatakan nama dan huraikan jenis setiap teks (**TEKS A, TEKS B, TEKS C** dan **TEKS D**) dengan membincangkan secara ringkas kaedah pembinaan teks-teks tersebut.

[10 markah]

2. Rujuk **TEKS E** dan **TEKS F**. Jawab [a] dan [b].

TEKS E

Micro-organisms were once regarded as being members of the plant kingdom, apart from protozoa which were classed as animals. In order to clarify the nature of micro-organisms, we may distinguish between those, like fungi and some algae, which have a cell structure similar to higher organisms and those, like the bacteria and the blue-green algae, which have a comparatively simple cell structure. We will refer to the former as 'higher protists' and to the latter as 'lower protists'. Both these groups are placed in the kingdom Protista.

Diubah suai daripada British Council, 1979. **Reading and Thinking in English**, Oxford: Oxford University Press, ms.72-73.

TEKS F

Penyelidik wajar meneliti semula item lain yang boleh dibuang bagi meningkatkan aras pekali *Cronbach Alpha* rumpun item yang dinilai. Kaedah bagi menilai kebolehpercayaan sesuatu inventori yang dibina oleh penyelidik begitu luwes dan mudah dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan *SPSS for Windows*. Namun, petuanya adalah untuk memastikan bahawa penyelidik telah terlebih dahulu menyediakan dengan banyak bilangan item yang diperlukan dalam satu rumpun item bersabit dengan inventori yang dibina.

Diubah suai daripada Othman Mohamed, 2001. **Penulisan Tesis dalam Bidang Sains Sosial Terapan**, Serdang: Penerbit Universiti Putra Malaysia, ms.218.

[a] Bincangkan dan bezakan, dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai daripada **TEKS E** dan **TEKS F**, perkara-perkara di bawah:

[i] perkataan pinjaman dan istilah

[ii] intensi dan ekstensi

[10 markah]

[b] Bincangkan dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai **TIGA [3]** kaedah yang digunakan dalam pembentukan istilah-istilah yang terdapat dalam **TEKS E** dan **TEKS F**.

[15 markah]

3. Jawab [a] dan [b].

[a] Huraikan *etimologi* dan dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai bincangkan secara kritis kepentingan etimologi dalam kamus bahasa Melayu.

[10 markah]

[b] Rujuk mana-mana edisi *Kamus Dewan*. Bincangkan dengan terperinci **TIGA [3]** tindakan dalam penyusunan kamus yang dapat menghasilkan sebuah kamus yang lebih baik daripada kamus yang sedia ada.

[15 markah]

BAHAGIAN B: Jawab SATU soalan.

4. Rujuk **TEKS G**. Jawab [a] dan [b].

TEKS G

Polymer Physical Structure

Segments of polymer molecules can exist in two distinct physical structures. They can be found in either **crystalline** or **amorphous** forms. Crystalline polymers are only possible if there is a regular **chemical** structure (e.g., homopolymers or alternating copolymers), and the chains possess a highly ordered arrangement of their segments. Crystallinity in polymers is favored in symmetrical polymer chains, however, it is never 100%. These semi-crystalline polymers possess a rather typical liquefaction pathway, retaining their solid state until they reach their **melting point** at T_m .

Sumber: <http://matse1.mse.uiuc.edu/polymers/ware.html> - 1 Mac 2007

[a] Bentuk istilah bahasa Melayu bagi perkataan-perkataan yang ditebalkan dan digaris bawah dengan berpandukan langkah-langkah yang disediakan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka dan Majlis Bahasa Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia dan Malaysia (MABBIM).

[15 markah]

[b] Bincangkan mutu istilah yang anda bentuk dari sudut penyampaian konsep dan pengetahuan kepada penutur bahasa Melayu yang tidak ada asas dalam bidang ilmu yang berkenaan.

[10 markah]

5. Jawab [i] dan [ii].

[i] Bincangkan dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai sejauh mana kerja-kerja peristilahan dalam bahasa Melayu telah menjadikan bahasa Melayu bersifat '**anglicized**'.

[10 markah]

- [ii] Cadangkan dengan contoh-contoh daripada pembentukan istilah dalam bahasa lain cara mengurangkan fenomena '**anglicized**' ini dalam peristilahan bahasa Melayu.

[15 markah]

TEKS A

<p>A.B. kep anggaran belanja.</p> <p>aba I Ar ayah, bapa; ab; → abu.</p> <p>aba II → haba.</p> <p>aba III, = aba-aba Id perintah dlm la- tehan tentera (senaman dll); "Satu...," — <i>Wit dr kursi-nya</i>.</p> <p>aba IV; aba-aba → abah-abah.</p> <p>aba V; — <i>-daba</i> hama, kuman.</p> <p>abad Ar I masa sa-ratus tahun (di-mulai dng kejadian yg terpenting, mith Hijrah Nabi Muhammad, lahir-nya Isa al- Maseh), kurun; — <i>kedua puloh</i> tahun 1901–2000; <i>dalam</i> — <i>ke-15 tarikh Ma- sehi</i> (— <i>ke-9 tarikh Hijrah</i>) <i>Melaka ber- kuasa di-Asia Tenggara</i>; 2 suatu masa yg panjang; — <i>emas</i> zaman suatu bangsa atau ne- gara mencapai punchak kejayaan; — <i>tengah</i>, = — <i>pertengahan</i> zaman dlm sejarah Eropah antara zaman purbakala dan zaman baru (tahun 476–1492); — <i>al-abid</i> kekal sa-lama2-nya; berabad-abad beratus2 tahun; <i>sudah</i> — <i>lama-nya</i> sudah beratus2 tahun lama- nya.</p> <p>abadi Ar kekal, tidak berkesudahan; <i>Tu- han-lah satu2-nya yang</i> — ; mengabadikan, memperabadikan I mengekalkan; <i>rasa kaseh terhadap gadis itu tidak dapat di-abadikan-nya</i>; 2 men- jadikan peringatan yg kekal; <i>hasil2 sas- tera itu di-abadikan melalui perchetakan</i>; terabadi di-kekalkan; <i>dengan usaha-nya</i> — <i>terus cherita2 ra'ayat</i>; keabadian kekekalan; <i>chinta-mu akan membawa pd</i> — ; pengabdian pengekalan.</p> <p>abadiah, abadiat Ar kekekalan.</p> <p>abah I arah, tuju; <i>ta' tentu</i> — <i>-nya</i>; mengabah menuju; mengabahkan mengarahkan, menuju- kan; — <i>kapal ka-tempat yg tertentu</i>.</p> <p>abah II aba, ayah, bapa.</p>	<p>pengabaian perihal mengabaikan; pengabai suka mengabaikan (tidak pe- duli), pelengah.</p> <p>abaimana (Hindustan), sl dzübor, ke- maluan.</p> <p>abaka sj tumbohan (pokok yg serat-nya di-buat tali belati), Musa textilis.</p> <p>abang I I kakak lakiz, saudara tua lakiz; 2 panggilan (khas-nya kpd sa-pupu yg lebeh tua atau kpd suami, am-nya kpd sa-orang lakiz yg lebeh tua atau yang ta' di-kenal); 3 Jh kakak perempuan (pd keluarga raja); bong.</p> <p>abang II Jw merah; <i>Tanah</i> — (nama bahagian kota di-Jakarta).</p> <p>abar; abar-abar dinding, penghalang, penyekat; — <i>kemajuan masharakat</i>; berabarkan mempunyai dinding (pe- nyekat); <i>rumah saya</i> — <i>buloh</i>; mengabar I mengurangkan; <i>ubat itu</i> — <i>keadaan payah orang sakit</i>; 2 menghamb- bat, menahan; <i>pertemporan2</i> — <i>jalan- nya meshuarat</i>.</p> <p>abau sj kura2, labi2; <i>main</i> — <i>main tam- pok labu</i> (amor lesbicus).</p> <p>a-b-c abjad, alif-ba-ta.</p> <p>abd → 'abdu, 'abdul.</p> <p>abdas (Parsi); berabdas mandi hadath.</p> <p>abdi, 'abdi Ar I budak tebusan; 2 hamba, orang bawahan; <i>ia telah di-jualkan oleh ketua kampong kpd Jepun untok di-jadi- kan</i> — <i>peperangan</i>; — <i>negara</i> Id pega- wai; mengabdi menjadi abdi; mengabdikan I menjadikan abdi, mem- perhambakan; — <i>diri kpd negara</i>; 2 menggunakan; <i>tenaga-nya di-abdikan- nya kpd negara</i>; pengabdian perihal mengabdi atau mengabdikan; — <i>-nya kpd negara</i>; 'abdu, 'abdul, abdul.</p> <p>abdikasi E turun dr kerajaan dng kehend- ak diri.</p>
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Sumber teks tidak dimasukkan untuk tujuan peperiksaan.

TEKS C

<p>account /əˈkaʊnt/ (accounts, accounting, accounted) ◆◆◆◆</p> <p>1 If you have an account with a bank or a similar organization, you have an arrangement to leave your money there and take some out when you need it. □ <i>Some banks make it difficult to open an account... I had two accounts with Natwest, a savings account and a current account.</i></p> <p>2 In business, a regular customer of a company can be referred to as an account, especially when the customer is another company. □ <i>Biggart Donald, the Glasgow-based marketing agency, has won two Edinburgh accounts.</i></p> <p>3 Accounts are detailed records of all the money that a person or business receives and spends. □ <i>He kept detailed accounts. ...an account book.</i></p> <p>4 An account is a written or spoken report of something that has happened. □ <i>He gave a detailed account of what happened on the fateful night... According to police accounts, Mr and Mrs Hunt were found dead on the floor of their kitchen.</i></p> <p>5 An account of something is a theory which is intended to explain or describe it. [FORMAL] □ <i>This basic utilitarian model gives a relatively unsophisticated account of human behaviour... Science, on Weber's account, is an essentially value-free activity.</i></p> <p>6 If you say that something is accounted a particular thing, you are reporting someone's judgement or opinion that it is that thing. [FORMAL] □ <i>The opening day of the battle was, nevertheless, accounted a success. ...homosexuals, whose sexual behaviour is still accounted sinful by the church.</i></p> <p>7 → See also accounting, bank account, current account, deposit account, joint account.</p> <p>8 If you say that something is true by all accounts or from all accounts, you believe it is true because other people say so. □ <i>He is, by all accounts, a superb teacher.</i></p> <p>9 If you say that someone gave a good account of themselves in a particular situation, you mean that they performed well, although they may not have been completely successful. □ <i>We have been hindered by our lack of preparation, but I'm sure we will give a good account of ourselves.</i></p> <p>10 If you say that something is of no account or of little account, you mean that it is very unimportant and is not worth considering. [FORMAL] □ <i>These obscure groups were of little account in either national or international politics.</i></p> <p>11 If you buy or pay for something on account, you pay nothing or only part of the cost at first, and pay the rest later. □ <i>He was ordered to pay the company £500,000 on account pending a final assessment of his liability.</i></p> <p>12 You use on account of to introduce the reason or explanation for something. □ <i>The President declined to</i></p>	<p><i>deliver the speech himself, on account of a sore throat... A newly-married couple, he thought, on account of their walking so close together.</i></p> <p>13 Your feelings on someone's account are the feelings you have about what they have experienced or might experience, especially when you imagine yourself to be in their situation. □ <i>Mollie told me what she'd done and I was really scared on her account.</i></p> <p>14 If you tell someone not to do something on your account, you mean that they should do it only if they want to, and not because they think it will please you. [SPOKEN] □ <i>Don't leave on my account.</i></p> <p>15 If you say that something should on no account be done, you are emphasizing that it should not be done under any circumstances. □ <i>On no account should the mixture come near boiling.</i></p> <p>16 You can use on that account or on this account when you want to say that something happens for the reason you have just mentioned. □ <i>Wine is radioactive but few people stop drinking it on that account.</i></p> <p>17 If you say that something concerning a particular person is true by his or her own account, you mean that you believe it because that person has said it is true. □ <i>He was by his own account an ambitious workaholic.</i></p> <p>18 If you take part in a business activity on your own account, you do it for yourself, and not as a representative or employee of a company. □ <i>She had plans to set up in business on her own account.</i></p> <p>19 If you do something on your own account, you do it because you want to and without being asked, and you take responsibility for your own action. □ <i>I told him if he withdrew it was on his own account.</i></p> <p>20 To settle accounts with an enemy or opponent means to bring your fight or quarrel to an end by defeating them. [WRITTEN] □ <i>...until the great day came when the Germans could finally settle accounts with the British... Their sleep is regularly disturbed by the sound of gunfire as criminal gangs settle their nightly accounts.</i></p> <p>21 If you take something into account, or take account of something, you consider it when you are thinking about a situation or deciding what to do. □ <i>The defendant asked for 21 similar offences to be taken into account... Urban planners in practice have to take account of many interest groups in society.</i></p> <p>22 If someone is called, held, or brought to account for something they have done wrong, they are made to explain why they did it, and are often criticized or punished for it. □ <i>Individuals who repeatedly provide false information should be called to account for their actions.</i></p>
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Sumber teks tidak dimasukkan untuk tujuan peperiksaan.

TEKS D

HUNDANG-HAYA

hundang-haya, Jo., stagger to and fro.
hungas, P., sl., to gallop, bolt away.
hunggai, Kel., to run, hurry; *běr-hunggaian* running (of several).
hunggal, Kel., **hunggar**, Kel. : = *hunggai*.
huni (*běr*), Min., inhabited; *pěng-huni* dweller, occupier, guardian.
hunjam (*měng*), force into the ground; Jo., whip a top from a distance.
hunjor (*kan*), Jo., P., stretch out (hand, foot, arm of a tree). Cf. *běljunjor* stretching (oneself, one's feet).
hunus (*měng*), Jo., P., draw (weapon from scabbard, ring off finger); *těrhunus* drawn.
hura-hara, **huru-hara** = *haru-hara*.

IDZAFI

hurong v. *wrong*.
huruf Ar. letter(s) of the alphabet; *h. bėsar*, *h. pangkal* capitals; *h. Jawi* Malayo-Arabic lettering, *h. miring* cursive writing, *h. Rumi* romanized characters; *h. saksi* vowel-points in Arabic writing; *buta h.* illiterate.
hurus v. *urus*. **hurut** v. *urut*.
hutan jungle; *h. bakau* mangrove forest; *h. larangan* forest reserve; *h. rimba* primaeval big jungle.
hutang v. *utang*. **huwet** v. *uet*.
huyong (*běr*) revolve a quid of betel (*sěpah*) in one's mouth.
huyong-hayang, *huyong-hambang* Jo., tottering of gait.

I

ia, I. he, she, it, they. 2. = *ya, ia-mi, ia-itu, ia-lah* id est, namely; *měng-takan* approve, agree, assent. v. *ya*.
iau, (*měng*), to mew.
iba, Ar., anxious, solicitous, *i. hati* id., *i. kasehan* anxious pity = *bėlas kasehan*; *měng-ibakan* (*hati*) win pity, wring feelings. Also *hiba*.
'ibadat, Ar., acts of devotion; *běr-ibadat* pious, devout.
ibah, v. *hibah*.
ibar-ibar, In., a dug-out.
'ibarat, Ar., parable, apposite illustration, example, moral of tale, *tahu 'i.* know (how to interpret) a *double entendre*; *ambil 'i.* take an instance, grasp the moral (i.e., lesson); *měng-ibaratkan* (1) utter a parable, (2) suppose, *di-ibaratkan kita orang 'alim* there was a pretence that we are pious, (3) preach a moral.
ibau, Jo., a mussel.
Iblis, Ar., Satan, the devil.
ibni, ibnu, Ar., son of—formal, of rulers; usually *bin*.
ibor, v. *hibor*.
ibra', Ar., acquittal, liberation.
Ibrahim, Ar., Abraham.
Ibrani, Ar., lit., Hebrew.
ibtida', Ar. (epist.) beginning, exordium, *huruf al-i.* introductory words of a chapter.
ibu, I. mother; *i. bapa* parents; *i. suri* lit., royal mother; *kaum i.* mothers' society, party; *i. Pěrtewi* In., motherland. 2. *i. ayam* (laying) hen. 3. fig., *i. jari* thumb, *i. kaki* big toe; *i. pasir* (big sand =) gravel; *i. nęgėri* capital of a

country; *i. rumah* main house; *i. tangga* ladder, stairs (= mother of rungs); *i. sungai* main river; *i. kējahatan* source of wickedness.
ibul, a palm, *Orania macrocladus, nibong i.* id.
ibunda = *bonda*.
ibus, a palm used for mat-making, *Corypha gebanga*.
'id, Ar., feast day, *'id ul-fitri* feast on the last day of the Fast.
idah, Ar., a love-token given at betrothal or (*i. gėlap*) on beginning a liaison; *měngidah* give a love-token.
idam, Tam., *měngidam* have pregnant longings; *měngidamkan* long for (special food, fig., for freedom); *idam-idaman* pregnant longings; In., aspirations.
idap (*měng*), to ail long, *m. sakit* from disease, *m. luka* from a wound or sore; *idap-idapan* continuous illness, valetudinarian.
idar (*běr*), revolve (of planets), travel round (of ships); In., circulate (of money); *měngidari* go round (as earth round the sun), travel round (a country); *měng-idarkan* pass round, circulate (drinks, food, money, circulars, letters); *idaran* anything passed round, a circular; *pěridaran* revolution (of a planet), circulation (of money, blood, air).
'iddah, Ar., the 100 days during which a divorced or widowed Muslim woman may not remarry.
Idris, Ar., Enoch.
idzafi, idhafi, Ar., *ruh i.* the constructive spirit whereby God makes himself objective not in separate objects

Sumber teks tidak dimasukkan untuk tujuan pemeriksaan.