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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua  
Sidang Akademik 2006/2007

April 2007

**HBT 207 – PERKAMUSAN DAN PERISTILAHAN**

Masa: 3 Jam

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Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEPULUH 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 SEMUA soalan Bahagian A dan mana-mana SATU soalan Bahagian B.

...2/-

**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] Bincangkan

- [i] lema dan sublema
- [ii] fonemik dan fonetik
- [iii] *tilde* dan korpus

[15 markah]

[b] Nyatakan nama dan huraikan jenis-jenis setiap teks (**TEKS A, TEKS B, TEKS C dan TEKS D**) dengan memberi perhatian kepada cara pembinaan teks tersebut.

[10 markah]

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

**TEKS E**

Dalam pengujian hipotesis, penyelidik tidak boleh menerima hipotesis nol adalah benar, penyelidik hanya mengekalkan atau menerima kerana hipotesis berkenaan adalah yang terbaik antara dua hipotesis yang ada. Oleh itu kaedah ini hanya membenarkan atau membolehkan anda menerima atau menolak hipotesis nol. Sama ada ia benar atau tidak benar dalam konteks sebenar tidak dapat dipastikan.

Sumber: Sidek Mohd Noah, 2005 [2002], **Reka Bentuk Penyelidikan**, Serdang: Penerbit UPM, muka surat 108.

**TEKS F**

Sometimes insects are disinclined to collect pollen, preferring nectar, or will pack it away in places from which it is not easily dislodged. Then the flowers have to have devices to force their pollen on the insect. Some blooms have become obstacle courses during which their visitors are pummelled by stamens and bombarded with pollen before they are able to leave. Broom flowers are so constructed that as the insect lands, the stamens, packed under tension inside a sealed capsule of petals, shoot out and strike the underside of the bee, covering its furry abdomen with pollen. The bucket orchid from Central America drugs its visitors.

Sumber: Attenborough, D., **Life on Earth**, London: Reader's Digest Association/BBC, muka surat 94.

- [a] Dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai daripada **TEKS E** dan **TEKS F** bincangkan:
- [i] perkataan dan perkataan pinjaman
  - [ii] istilah dan konsep
  - [iii] intensi dan ekstensi

[15 markah]

- [b] Bincangkan perbezaan dan persamaan kaedah pembentukan istilah-istilah tersebut dalam bahasa Melayu dan bahasa Inggeris dengan merujuk kepada istilah-istilah dalam **TEKS E** dan **TEKS F**.

[10 markah]

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3. Jawab [a] dan [b].

[a] Bincangkan secara kritis, dengan merujuk kepada mana-mana edisi *Kamus Dewan*, masalah perkamusan bahasa Melayu yang ditimbulkan oleh Asraf (1995) dan cadangkan cara meningkatkan mutu kamus bahasa Melayu.

[15 markah]

[b] Bincangkan secara kritis kepentingan etimologi dan bandingkan cara maklumat etimologi dimasukkan ke dalam *Kamus Dewan* dengan sebuah kamus bahasa Inggeris.

[10 markah]

Bahagian B: Jawab SATU soalan.

4. Rujuk kepada TEKS G.

#### TEKS G

### What are Angioplasty and Vascular Stenting?

**Angioplasty**, also called balloon angioplasty, and **vascular stenting** are minimally invasive **procedures** performed by an **interventional radiologist** to improve **blood flow** in the body's arteries.

In the angioplasty procedure, the physician threads a balloon-tipped **catheter**—a thin, plastic tube—to the site of a narrow or blocked artery and then inflates the balloon to open the vessel. The balloon is then deflated and removed from the artery. Vascular stenting, which is often performed at the same time as an angioplasty, involves the placement of a small wire mesh tube called a stent in the newly opened artery. This may be necessary after some angioplasty procedures if the artery is very narrowed or completely blocked. The stent is a permanent device that is left in the artery and may be needed to help the artery heal in an open position after the angioplasty.

Sumber: <http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info.cfm?pg=angioplasty&bhcp=1> (31 Januari 2007)

Bina padanan istilah bahasa Melayu bagi perkataan-perkataan yang ditebalkan dan digaris bawah dengan berpandukan langkah-langkah yang disenaraikan dalam pembentukan istilah bahasa Melayu. Bincangkan dan perjelaskan tindakan anda dalam menghasilkan istilah anda.

[25 markah]

5. Jawab [a] dan [b].

[a] Bincangkan kepentingan dan cara menggunakan senarai kata berikut kepada pengguna bahasa Melayu. Sertakan contoh-contoh yang sesuai.

[i] glosari

[ii] tesaurus

[10 markah]

[b] Huraikan dan bincangkan kekuatan dan kelemahan pembentukan istilah seperti yang dilakukan dalam bahasa Melayu oleh MABBIM dengan contoh-contoh daripada bahasa lain.

[15 markah]

## TEKS A

## 956 Tribunal

*N. tribunal*, seat of justice, wool'sack, throne; judgment seat, bar, bar of justice; court of conscience, tribunal of penance, confessional, judgment-day; forum, ecclesia, wardmote, burghmote 692n. *council*; public opinion, vox populi, electorate; judicatory, bench, board, bench of judges, panel of j., judge and jury; judicial assembly, Areopagus; judicial committee, judicial committee of the Privy Council, King's Council; Justices in Eyre, commission of the peace; Congregation of the Holy Office; original side, appellate s.

*lawcourt*, court, open c.; court of law, court of justice, criminal court, civil c.; Federal Court, High Court, District Court, County Court; Supreme Court, appellate court; Court of Appeal; court of inferior jurisdiction, subordinate court, small cause c., Court of Requests; court of record, Rolls Court; Court-royal, Board of Green Cloth; King's Court, Court of Exchequer, Exchequer of Pleas, Star Chamber; High Court of Parliament 692n. *parliament*; High Court of Judicature, Queen's Bench, Queen's Bench Division, Court of Common Pleas, Court of

## course—cow

*sociability* 882n.  
*courtesy* 884n.  
*courteous act* 884n.  
*disinterestedness* 931n.  
*courtesy*, by  
*insubstantially* 42dv.  
*courtesy call*  
*social round* 882n.  
*courtesy title*  
*insubstantial thing* 4n.  
*title* 870n.  
*undueness* 916n.  
*court-house*  
*courtroom* 956n.  
*courtier retainer* 742n.  
*roady* 879n.  
*flatterer* 925n.  
*court-leet law-court* 956n.  
*courtly well-bred* 848adj.  
*courteous* 884adj.  
*court manners*  
*etiquette* 848n.  
*court-martial*  
*law-court* 956n.  
*Court of Appeal*  
*law-court* 956n.  
*Court of Arches*  
*ecclesiastical court* 956n.  
*synod* 985n.  
*court of audience*  
*ecclesiastical court* 956n.  
*court of law law-court* 956n.  
*court plaster*  
*surgical dressing* 658n.  
*courtroom*  
*courtroom* 956n.  
*courtship*  
*love-making* 887n.  
*wooing* 889n.  
*courtyard place* 185n.  
*cousin kinsman* 11n.  
*couturier clothier* 228n.  
*artist* 556n.  
*cove cavity* 255n.  
*gulf* 345n.  
*person* 371n.  
*male* 372n.  
*coven assembly* 74n.  
*sorcery* 983n.  
*covenant promise* 764n., vb.  
*compact* 765n.  
*contract* 765vb.  
*tithe-deed* 767n.  
*covenanted secured* 767adj.  
*covenanter assenter* 488n.  
*sectarist* 978n.  
*covenanting*  
*sectarian* 978adj.  
*Coventry, send to*  
*exclude* 57vb.  
*cover offset* 31n.  
*fill* 54vb.  
*generate* 164vb.  
*extend* 183vb.  
*receptacle* 194n.  
*be high* 209vb.  
*wrapping* 226n.  
*cover* 226vb.  
*stopper* 264n.  
*meat, dish* 301n.  
*darken* 418vb.  
*screen* 421vb.  
*communicate* 524vb.  
*conceal* 525vb.  
*hiding-place* 527n.  
*disguise* 527n.  
*publish* 528vb.  
*deception* 542n.  
*mark* 547vb.  
*obliterate* 550vb.  
*correspondence* 588n.  
*bookbinding* 589n.  
*pretext* 614n.  
*gamble* 618vb.  
*cleaning cloth* 648n.  
*safeguard* 660vb.  
*shelter* 662n.  
*defend* 713vb.  
*threaten* 900vb.  
*coverage inclusion* 78n.  
*range* 183n.  
*publicity* 528n.  
*cover all cases*  
*be general* 79vb.  
*cover girl a beauty* 841n.  
*cover ground*  
*progress* 285vb.  
*coverlet coverlet* 226n.  
*warm clothes* 381n.  
*covert nest* 192n.  
*wood* 366n.  
*screen* 421n.  
*occult* 523adj.  
*concealed* 525adj.  
*refuge, shelter* 662n.  
*coverts plumage* 259n.  
*coverture marriage* 894n.  
*cover up screen* 421vb.  
*keep secret* 525vb.  
*covet desire* 859vb.  
*envy* 912vb.  
*covetous avaricious* 816a.  
*desiring* 859adj.  
*envious* 912adj.  
*selfish* 932adj.  
*covey group* 74n.  
*certain quantity* 104n.  
*covinous false* 541adj.  
*deceiving* 542adj.  
*cow cattle* 365n.  
*female animal* 373n.  
*dissuade* 613vb.

[785]

Sumber teks tidak dinyatakan untuk tujuan pemeriksaan

TEKS B/-

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## TEKS B

## prime number

1004

**prime number** *noun* (mathematics) a number that can be divided exactly only by itself and 1, for example 7, 17 and 41

**primer** /'praɪmə(r)/ *noun* 1 [U, C] a type of paint that is put on wood, metal, etc. before it is painted to help the paint to stay on the surface 2 /'praɪmə(r)/ *AmE* 'primary' (AmE) a book that contains basic instructions: *The President doesn't need a primer on national security.* 3 /'praɪmə(r)/ *AmE* 'primor' (AmE, old-fashioned) a book for teaching children how to read, or containing basic facts about a school subject

**prime rate** *noun* (especially AmE) the lowest rate of interest at which business customers can borrow money from banks—compare *BASE RATE*

**prime time** *noun* [U] the time when the greatest number of people are watching television or listening to the radio: *prime-time television/viewing*

**primeval** (also *prim-aeval*) /'praɪmɪvəl/ *adj.* [usually before noun] 1 from the earliest period of the history of the world, very ancient: *primeval rocks/forces* > *primeval soup* (= the mixture of gases and substances that is thought to have existed when the earth was formed and from which life started) 2 (formal) (of a feeling, or a desire) very strong and not based on reason, as if from the earliest period of human life: *primeval instincts/urges*

**primitive** /'prɪmɪtv/ *adj., noun*

■ *adj.* 1 [usually before noun] belonging to a very simple society with no industry, etc: *primitive tribes* > *primitive rituals/beliefs* 2 [usually before noun] belonging to an early stage in the development of humans or animals: *primitive man* 3 very simple and old-fashioned, especially when used is also not convenient and comfortable: *The methods of communication used during the war were primitive by today's standards.* < *The facilities on the campsite were very primitive.* 4 [usually before noun] (of a feeling or a desire) very strong and not based on reason, as if from the earliest period of human life: *a primitive instinct/desire* ▶ *primitive-ness* *noun* [U]

■ *noun* 1 an artist of the period before the Renaissance; an example of work from this period 2 an artist who paints in a very simple style like a child: an example of the work of such an artist

**primogeniture** /'praɪmədʒenɪtʃ(r)/ *AmE* 'mou-/*noun* [U] 1 (formal) the fact of being the first child born in a family 2 (law) the system in which the oldest son in a family receives all the property when his father dies

**primordial** /'praɪmɔːdiəl/ *AmE* 'mɔːrdiəl/ *adj.* [usually before noun] (formal) 1 existing at or from the beginning of the world **SYN** *primeval; primordial gases/seas* 2 (formal) (of a feeling or a desire) very basic **SYN** *primitive; primordial impulses/fears*

**primp** /prɪmp/ *verb* (often disapproving) to make yourself look attractive by arranging your hair, putting on MAKE-UP, etc: [V] *She was busy primping in the bedroom.* [also vi]

**primrose** /'prɪmroʊz/ *AmE* 'roʊz/ *noun* 1 [C] a small wild plant that produces pale yellow flowers in spring 2 (also *primrose yellow*) [U] a pale yellow colour ▶ *primrose* (also *primrose yellow*) *adj.* *primrose paintwork* **IDIOM** *the primrose path (literary)* an easy life that is full of pleasure but that causes you harm in the end

**primula** /'prɪmjələ/ *noun* a type of primrose that is often grown in gardens/yards

**Primus** <sup>TM</sup> /'prɪməs/ (also 'Primus stove) *noun* a small cooker/stove that you can move around that burns oil. It is used especially by people who are camping.

**prince** /prɪns/ *noun* 1 a male member of a royal family who is not king, especially the son or grandson of the king or queen: *the royal princes* > *the Prince of Wales* 2 the male ruler of a small country or state that has a royal family; a male member of this family, especially the son or grandson of the ruler: *Prince Rainier of Monaco* 3 (in some European countries) a *NOBLEMAN* 4 ~ of/among sth (literary) a man who is thought to be one of the best in a particular field: *the prince of comedy* > *a prince among men*

.....  
 s            t            v            z            j            j  
 sec        tea        van        zoo        shoe        vision

Sumber teks  
tidak  
dinyatakan  
untuk tujuan  
peperiksaan

...TEKS C/-  
...9/-



## TEKS C

kecab

595

kecek

- *nakaian*.kecab; *kecuñ*-: → *kecuñ*.kecab (kécab); -- *becab* kacau-bilau, halai-balai; berkecab tidak kemas atau tidak teratur, berserak, berselerak, kacau-bilau: *kalau longgok adunan itu kelihatan terlatu - atau tidak tentu bentuknya, betulkanlah sedikit-sedikit dgn tangan*:mengecabkan menyerakkan, menyelorakkan, menaburkan: *kecahkan udang itu rata-rata dan tuangkan sekali kuahnya*.kecai; berkecai, berkecai-kecai, terkecai 1. pecah kecil-kecil (spt kaca yg jatuh terhempas), hancur, bersepat, remuk; 2. koyak-koyak (kain, kertas, dll) hingga menjadi kepingan yg kecil-kecil, hancur: *surat itu dikoyak-koyaknya hingga menjadi berkecai-kecai; mula-mula orang tidak percaya bahawa mayat yg sudah nancur<sup>2</sup> itu ialah mayat Buyung*; 3. ki hancur, musnah: *harapan seorang ibu melihat anak sulung, menanti dan empat orang cucunya berbuka puasa bersamanya - apabila mereka terkurban dlm satu kemalangan semalam: ketai*.

kecak; berkecak bercecak: - pinggang bercecak pinggang.

kecak (kécak) incang-incut (kerana tercedera kaki), tertampang-tempang.

kecam I; mengecam mengkritik (keras), mem-bidas, mencela: *beliau - sikap setengah-jstengah pegawai yg kerap menggunakan bahasa liggeris dim urusan-urusan pejabat*; kecaman kritikan (yg keras), bidasan, ceiaian; pendapat ahli Parlimen itu telah menimbulkan -- hebat drpd ahli-ahli agama;

mengecam pembidas, pengkritik, pencela.

kecam II sj tumbuhan (pokok), kelat lapis (meh, paya), sekujah, *Eugenia longiflora* (li-teata); - huan sj tumbuhan (pokok) mengambir, *Maesa ramentacea*.kecambah tumbuhan yg baru keluar drpd benih; - *siyu ara takkan jaai pulut-pulut* prb orang yg berani tidak akan menjadi penakut (orang besar tidak akan hilang kekuasaannya); berkecambah 1. mulai (baru) tumbuh; 2. tumbuh dgn banyak(nya); → *cambah*.kecamuk; berkecamuk 1. menjadi hebat (peperangan, perjuangan, dll), menghebat, menjadi-jadi, merajalela: *ketika itu perang dunia sedang*; 2. menjadi kacau atau tidak tenteram (fikiran, perasaan, dll), kacau-bilau: *perasaannya - cemas, duka, gembira, dan sayu; berbagai-bagai ingatan - dlm kepalanya*; kekecamukan keadaan atau perihai ber-kecamuk; - *fikiran dan perasaan*.

kecandan → kecindan.

kecap bunyi spt bunyi cicak;

mengecap 1. mengeluarkan bunyi spt bunyi cicak; 2. = mengecap-gecap, berkecap-kecap, terkecap-kecap mengatup-ngatupkan mulut ketika makan hingga berbunyi berdecap-decap: *dia makan sambil --ngecap*; 3. merasa (menzubu) masakan dll, mencicip: - *gulai utk mengetahui sedap tidaknya*; 4. ki merasai, menikmati. - *kebahagiaan*; - *nikmat*; kecapan sesuatu yg dikecap (dgn lidah); pengecap 1. orang yg mengecap (merasai, menikmati); 2. perasa (lidah).

kecap (kécap) ld kiecap.

kecapi I sj alat bunyi-bunyian bertali yg dipetik sbg gitar (spt cerempung); *memetik* - bermain kecapi;

berkecapi bermain kecapi.

kecapi II sj tumbuhan (pokok dan buah), sentul, *Sandoricum koetjape*; buah - buah sentul.kecar; - lakum sj siput darat yg beratun, *Nanina humphreysiana*; - lutung sj siput tanpa karang, *Atopos maximus*.

kecar (kécar) † sj rojak.

keceh (kéceh) KI; mengeceh menggosok (memantik) upi, menggesekkan (mancis dll) supaya keluar api.

kecek (kécek) I I. Mn, KI cakap, celoteh, borak: *seorang yg cetek ilmu pengetahuannya lebih omong atau -nya*; - *anak-anak celoteh anak-anak* (budak-budak); *banyak* - banyak cakap, banyak mulut, (zerewet); *beralih* -, beralih percakapan (kpd hal yg lain); *habis* - habis cakap (sudah selesai); 2. KI, Tr tipu, kecoh;- *anak Meika* prb gayanya spt orang yg barada padahal serba kekurangan (cakap tinggi tetapi tidak beris); - *bagai bunyi merendang kacang* prb percakapan yg tidak keruan; - *bagai ketiak ular* prb percakapan yg tidak berkeputusan (berpanjang-panjang); - *beriauk-lauk*, makan dgn sambal luda prb. Mn seialu menyombongkan kepandaiannya (kekayaannya dll) padahal bodoh (miskin dll); berkecek-kecek bercakap-cakap, berceloteh, berbual-bual, berorak;mengecek 1. bercakap-cakap, berbual-bual, berborak-borak; 2. menipu atau memperdaya (dgn kata-kata), memujuk utk meminta (menyuruh berbuat) sesuatu: *ibu bapanya hari-hari mendongeng*; - *dan memujuk aia supaya berkahwin*; sudah dikecek dikeceang pulia prb dua kali teripu (terpedaya); mengecekan 1. mempercakapkan, memper-

Sumber teks tidak dinyatakan untuk tujuan peperiksaan

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## TEKS D

damper thermostat

defrost heater

## D

damper thermostat

Termostat yang mengawal suhu sejuk ke bahagian penyejukan.

termostat peredam

data

Butir-butir atau maklumat terperinci yang diketahui atau telah dikumpulkan tentang sesuatu dan dapat dijadikan asas untuk membuat kajian, analisis atau kesimpulan.

data

data book

Buku yang mengandungi data atau maklumat yang berkaitan sesuatu alat atau komponen

buku data

dead

Keadaan punca bekalan diputuskan.

mati

dead circuit

Litar yang belum mendapat bekalan elektrik.

litar mati

deep fat fryer

Periuk yang menggoreng dengan cara merendam bahan makanan dalam minyak yang banyak.

penggoreng jeluk

deflection coil/plate

Plat atau gelung yang memesongkan elektron.

gelung/plat elektron

defrost heater

Alat pemanas yang berfungsi mencairkan bahan yang dibekukan.

pemanas nyahfros

Sumber teks tidak dinyatakan untuk tujuan peperiksaan