

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2001/2002

Februari/Mac 2002

HBT 207 - Perkamusan dan Peristilahan

Masa : 3 jam

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **EMPAT [4]** soalan di dalam **ENAM [6]** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.

1. Sebuah kamus perlu mempunyai ciri-ciri tertentu mengikut sasaran pengguna. Bina sebuah kamus berdasarkan sasaran yang anda pilih dengan menggunakan perkataan-perkataan daripada petikan yang di bawah ini.

KDN Belum Dapat Sahkan Kewarganegaraan Sembilan Yg Ditahan

KOTA KINABALU, 26 Okt (Bernama) -- Kementerian Dalam Negeri masih mencuba untuk mengesahkan kewarganegaraan sembilan pemegang pasport Malaysia yang tidak dibenarkan masuk ke Filipina bulan lepas.

Timbalan Menteri berkenaan Datuk Chor Chee Heung berkata: "Kita mahu mendapatkan lebih maklumat daripada kerajaan Filipina untuk memastikan sama ada mereka rakyat Malaysia."

Katanya hak untuk memasuki sesebuah negara terletak pada pihak berkuasa negara tuan rumah bagaimanapun sesiapa yang tidak mempunyai sebarang rekod jenayah dan memegang pasport yang sah, harus dibenarkan masuk.

Chor berkata demikian kepada pemberita selepas melawat Jabatan Imigresen Sabah di sini Jumaat.

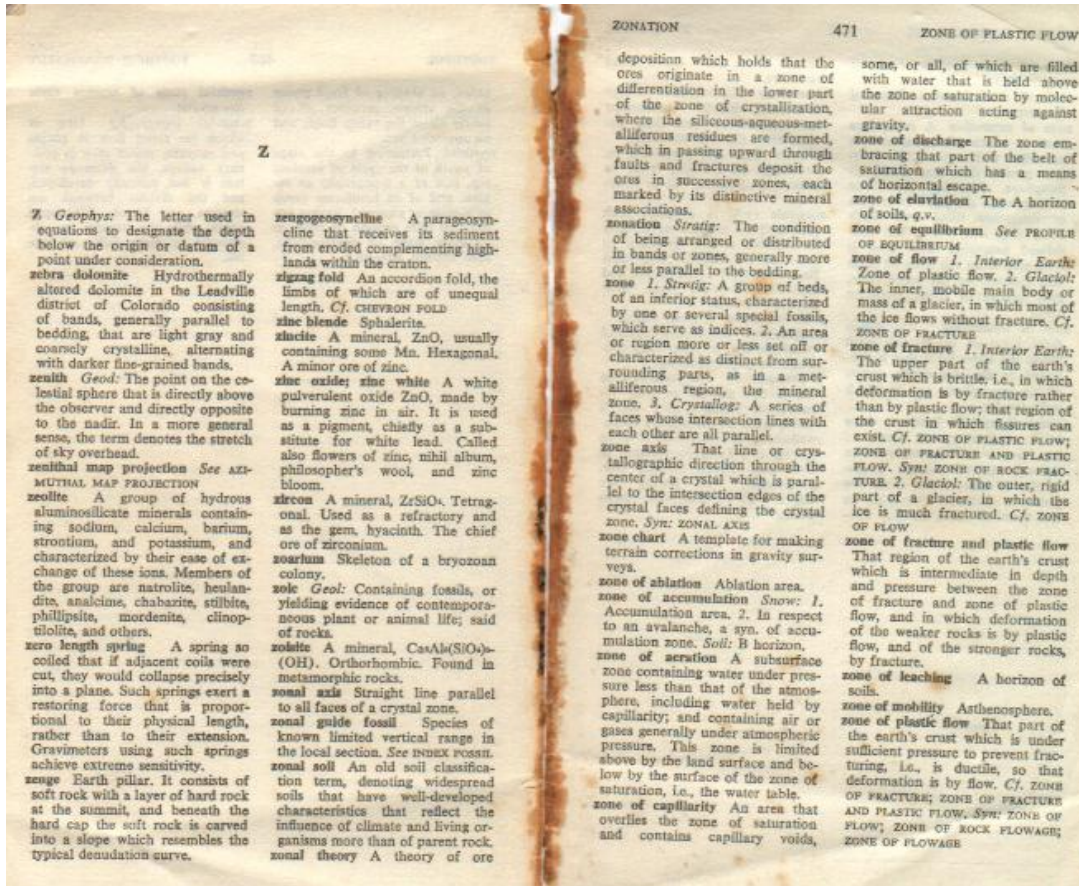
Bulan lepas sembilan orang itu dilaporkan tinggal di Pakistan selama lima bulan dan tidak dibenarkan masuk oleh pihak berkuasa imigresen Filipina.

Mereka dikatakan telah dihalang semasa tiba dengan pesawat Penerbangan Malaysia dari Kuala Lumpur. Bagaimanapun masih belum dapat dipastikan sama ada mereka itu rakyat Malaysia.

Nyatakan jenis kamus anda.

[40 markah]

2. Daripada petikan-petikan di bawah ini, senaraikan data yang manakah kamu anggap sebagai yang berikut dan beri sebab-sebab yang munasabah.
- [a] istilah
 - [b] entri
 - [c] transkripsi fonetik
 - [d] glos



Z

Z Geophysics: The letter used in equations to designate the depth below the origin or datum of a point under consideration.

zebra dolomite: Hydrothermally altered dolomite in the Leadville district of Colorado consisting of bands, generally parallel to bedding, that are light gray and coarsely crystalline, alternating with darker fine-grained bands.

zenith: *Geod.:* The point on the celestial sphere that is directly above the observer and directly opposite to the nadir. In a more general sense, the term denotes the stretch of sky overhead.

zenithal map projection: See AZIMUTHAL MAP PROJECTION

zeolite: A group of hydrous aluminosilicate minerals containing sodium, calcium, barium, strontium, and potassium, and characterized by their ease of exchange of these ions. Members of the group are natrolite, heulandite, analcime, chabazite, stilbite, phillipsite, mordenite, clinoptilolite, and others.

zero length spring: A spring so coiled that if adjacent coils were cut, they would collapse precisely into a plane. Such springs exert a restoring force that is proportional to their physical length, rather than to their extension. Gravimeters using such springs achieve extreme sensitivity.

zenge: Earth pillar. It consists of soft rock with a layer of hard rock at the summit, and beneath the hard cap the soft rock is carved into a slope which resembles the typical denudation curve.

zeugoseocline: A parageocline that receives its sediment from eroded complementing highlands within the craton.

zigzag fold: An accordion fold, the limbs of which are of unequal length. Cf. CREVRON FOLD

zinc blende: Sphalerite.

zincite: A mineral, ZnO, usually containing some Mn. Hexagonal. A minor ore of zinc.

zinc oxide; zinc white: A white pulverulent oxide ZnO, made by burning zinc in air. It is used as a pigment, chiefly as a substitute for white lead. Called also flowers of zinc, nihil album, philosopher's wool, and zinc bloom.

zircon: A mineral, ZrSiO₄. Tetragonal. Used as a refractory and as the gem, hyacinth. The chief ore of zirconium.

zoarium: Skeleton of a bryozoan colony.

zole: *Geol.:* Containing fossils, or yielding evidence of contemporaneous plant or animal life; said of rocks.

zobelite: A mineral, Ca₂Al₂(SiO₄)₂(OH). Orthorhombic. Found in metamorphic rocks.

zonal axis: Straight line parallel to all faces of a crystal zone.

zonal guide fossil: Species of known limited vertical range in the local section. See INDEX FOSSIL

zonal soil: An old soil classification term, denoting widespread soils that have well-developed characteristics that reflect the influence of climate and living organisms more than of parent rock. **zonal theory:** A theory of ore

ZONATION

471

ZONE OF PLASTIC FLOW

deposition which holds that the ores originate in a zone of differentiation in the lower part of the zone of crystallization, where the siliceous-aqueous-metaliferous residues are formed, which in passing upward through faults and fractures deposit the ores in successive zones, each marked by its distinctive mineral associations.

zonation: *Stratig.:* The condition of being arranged or distributed in bands or zones, generally more or less parallel to the bedding.

zone 1. Strwig: A group of beds, of an inferior status, characterized by one or several special fossils, which serve as indices. 2. An area or region more or less set off or characterized as distinct from surrounding parts, as in a metaliferous region, the mineral zone. 3. *Crystallog.:* A series of faces whose intersection lines with each other are all parallel.

zone axis: That line or crystallographic direction through the center of a crystal which is parallel to the intersection edges of the crystal faces defining the crystal zone. *Syn.:* ZONAL AXIS

zone chart: A template for making certain corrections in gravity surveys.

zone of ablation: Ablation area.

zone of accumulation: *Show:* 1. Accumulation area. 2. In respect to an avalanche, a syn. of accumulation zone. *Soil:* B horizon.

zone of aeration: A subsurface zone containing water under pressure less than that of the atmosphere, including water held by capillarity; and containing air or gases generally under atmospheric pressure. This zone is limited above by the land surface and below by the surface of the zone of saturation, i.e., the water table.

zone of capillarity: An area that overlies the zone of saturation and contains capillary voids,

some, or all, of which are filled with water that is held above the zone of saturation by molecular attraction acting against gravity.

zone of discharge: The zone embracing that part of the belt of saturation which has a means of horizontal escape.

zone of eluviation: The A horizon of soils, q.v.

zone of equilibrium: See PROFILE OF EQUILIBRIUM

zone of flow 1. Interior Earth: Zone of plastic flow. 2. *Glaciol.:* The inner, mobile main body or mass of a glacier, in which most of the ice flows without fracture. Cf. ZONE OF FRACTURE

zone of fracture 1. Interior Earth: The upper part of the earth's crust which is brittle, i.e., in which deformation is by fracture rather than by plastic flow; that region of the crust in which fissures can exist. Cf. ZONE OF PLASTIC FLOW; ZONE OF FRACTURE AND PLASTIC FLOW. *Syn.:* ZONE OF ROCK FRACTURE. 2. *Glaciol.:* The outer, rigid part of a glacier, in which the ice is much fractured. Cf. ZONE OF FLOW

zone of fracture and plastic flow: That region of the earth's crust which is intermediate in depth and pressure between the zone of fracture and zone of plastic flow, and in which deformation of the weaker rocks is by plastic flow, and of the stronger rocks, by fracture.

zone of leaching: A horizon of soils.

zone of mobility: Asthenosphere. **zone of plastic flow:** That part of the earth's crust which is under sufficient pressure to prevent fracturing, i.e., is ductile, so that deformation is by flow. Cf. ZONE OF FRACTURE; ZONE OF FRACTURE AND PLASTIC FLOW. *Syn.:* ZONE OF FLOW; ZONE OF ROCK FLOWAGE; ZONE OF FLOWAGE

se

あります。(Ano osake o nonde
 売られて いる hito wa dare desu
 でしょう?)

さわら 触る(動I)
 物にさわってある作品に触らないで
 ください。(Soko ni narabete aru
 作品 ni sawaranai de kudasai.)
 汚い手で器物に触ったら、しかられ
 ました。(Kitanai te de kimono ni
 sawarete, shikararemashita.)

さよ 作業(名, ~する)
 電気の作業 (denki no sayō)
 電気の作業で痛みが止まりました。
 (Denki no sayō de itami ga tomari-
 mashita.)

さようなら(連)
 「さようなら。」と言って、駅前で山田
 さんとお別れました。(“Sayōnara.” to
 itte, ekimae de Yamada san to
 wakaremashita.)

せ(名)
 背(せ)
 背かごを背負う (se ni kago o ou)
 背の高さ
 背が伸びる (se ga nobiru)
 田村さんは背が高いですね。(Ueda
 san wa se ga takai desu ne.)
 田村さんのほうが、わたしより5セ
 ンチ短いです。(Tanaka san no
 se ga watashi yori gosenchi se ga
 ima desu.)
 門そばに背の高い木が2本ありま
 す。(Mon no soba ni se no takai
 ki ga 2hon arimasu.)

sance of [him]self?
sawaru [[v I]] touch, handle, feel
 † Please **don't touch** the works of
 art on display there.
 † I was scolded for **touching** the
 kimono with dirty hands.
sayō [[n, ~suru]] working, opera-
 tion, effect, function
 the working of electricity
 † The pain was relieved by the medi-
 cine.
sayōnara [[compd]] good-bye,
 farewell
 † I parted from [Miss] Yamada in
 front of the station saying “**Sayōnara**
 [Good-bye].”
se [[n]] the back; height, stature
 ① [the back]
 carry a basket on **one's back**
 ② [height, stature]
 grow taller
 † [Mr.] Ueda **is tall**, isn't [he]?
 † [Miss] Tanaka **is five centimeters**
shorter than I am.
 † There are two **tall** trees near the
 gate.

631

storm, rain, etc. — *vt.* 1 to expose to the action of weather 2 to pass through safely [*to weather a storm*] 3 *Naut.* to pass to the windward of — *vi.* to become discolored, worn, etc. by exposure to the weather — **under the weather** [*Colloq.*] *ill.*

weath'er-beat'en *adj.* showing the effect of exposure to sun, rain, etc.

weath'er-cock' *n.* a weather vane in the shape of a rooster

weath'er-ing *n.* the effects of the forces of weather on rock surfaces

weath'er-ize' *vt.* -ized', -izing' to weatherstrip, insulate, etc. (a building)

weath'er-man' *n., pl. -men'* one whose work is forecasting the weather, or, esp., reporting it, as on TV

weath'er-proof' *adj.* that can be exposed to wind, snow, etc. without being damaged — *vt.* to make weatherproof

weath'er-strip' *n.* a thin strip of metal, felt, etc. covering the joint between a door or window and the casing, for keeping out drafts, etc.; also **weath'er-stripping** — *vt.* -stripped', **weath'er-stripping'** to provide with weather-strips

weather vane *n.* a vane for showing which way the wind is blowing

weave (wēv) *vt.* wove or, chiefly for *vt.* 5 & *vt.* 2, **wove**d, **woven** or **wove** or, chiefly for *vt.* 5 & *vt.* 2, **waved**, **weaving** [OE *wefan*] 1 to make (a fabric, basket, etc.) by interlacing (threads, straw, etc.), as on a loom 2 to construct in the mind 3 to twist (something) into or through 4 to spin (a web), as spiders do 5 to make (one's way) by moving from side to side or in and out — *vi.* 1 to do weaving 2 to move from side to side or in and out — *n.* a method or pattern of weaving — **weaver** *n.*

web (wēb) *n.* [OE *wēbb*] 1 any woven fabric 2 the network spun by a spider, etc. 3 a carefully woven trap 4 a network 5 a membrane joining the digits of various water birds, etc. — *vt.* **webbed**, **webbing** to join by, or cover as with, a web

webbing *n.* a strong fabric woven in strips and used for belts, etc.

web-foot' *n., pl. -feet'* a foot with the toes webbed — **web-foot'ed** *adj.*

wed (wēd) *vt., vi.* **wed'ded**, **wed'ded** or **wed**, **wed'ding** [OE *weddian*] 1 to marry 2 to unite or join

Wed. Wednesday

wedded (wēd'ed) *adj.* 1 married 2 of marriage [*wedded bliss*] 3 devoted [*wedded to one's work*] 4 joined

wedding *n.* 1 the marriage ceremony 2 a marriage anniversary

wedge (wēj) *n.* [OE *wæc*] 1 a piece of wood, metal, etc. tapering to a thin edge: used to split wood, lift a weight, etc. 2 anything shaped like a wedge 3 any act serving to

697 weather-beaten / weight

open the way for change, etc. — *vt.* **wedged**, **wedging** 1 to force apart, or fix in place, with a wedge 2 to crowd together or pack (*in*) — *vi.* to push or be forced as or like a wedge

wed'lock' *n.* [OE *wedloc*] the state of being married

Wednes-day (wenz'dā, -dē) *n.* [*< Woden, Germanic god*] the fourth day of the week

wee (wē) *adj.* **we'er**, **we'est** [OE *wēge*] 1 very small; tiny 2 very early [*wee hours of the morning*]

weed (wēd) *n.* [OE *wēod*] any undesired, uncultivated plant, esp. one that crowds out desired plants — *vt., vi.* 1 to remove weeds from (a garden, etc.) 2 to remove as useless, harmful, etc.: often with *out* — **weed'er** *n.* — **weed'less** *adj.*

weeds (wēdz) *n., pl.* [*< OE wæde, garment*] black mourning clothes

weed'y *adj.* -i-er, -i-est 1 full of weeds 2 of or like a weed

week (wēk) *n.* [OE *wicu*] 1 a period of seven days, esp. one from Sunday through Saturday 2 the hours or days of work in this period

week'day' *n.* any day of the week except Sunday and, often, Saturday

week'end' or **week'-end'** *n.* the period from Friday night or Saturday to Monday morning; also **week end** — *vi.* to spend the weekend (*at* or *in*)

week'ly *adj.* 1 done, happening, etc. once every week 2 of a week, or of each week — *adv.* once a week; every week — *n., pl. -lies* a periodical published once a week

ween (wēn) *vt., vi.* [OE *wēnan*] [Archaic] to think; suppose; imagine

weep (wēp) *vi., vt.* **wept**, **weep'ing** [OE *wēpan*] 1 to shed (tears) 2 to mourn (*for*) 3 to drip or exude (water, etc.) — **weep'er** *n.*

weep'ing *n.* the act of one who weeps — *adj.* 1 that weeps 2 having graceful, drooping branches

weeping willow an ornamental willow tree with drooping branches

weepy (wēpē) *adj.* -i-er, -i-est weeping or inclined to weep

wee-vil (wē'vil) *n.* [OE *wēfel*] a beetle whose larvae feed on grain, cotton, etc.

weft (wēft) *n.* [*< OE wefan, to weave*] Weaving the woof

weigh (wē) *vt.* [OE *wēgan, carry*] 1 to determine the weight of 2 to have (a specified) weight 3 to consider and choose carefully [*weigh one's words*] 4 to hoist (an anchor) — *vi.* 1 to have significance, importance, etc. 2 to be a burden — **weigh down** to burden or bear down on

weight (wēit) *n.* [OE *wiht*] 1 a quantity weighing a definite amount 2 a) heaviness b) *Physics* the force of grav-

THESAURUS

the elements, cloudiness, heat, cold, warmth, chilliness.

weather *v.* 1 [To expose to the weather] dry, bleach, discolor, bleach, whiten, pulverize, tan, burn, expose, harden, petrify. 2 [To pass through adversity successfully] overcome, stand up against, bear the brunt of; see ENDURE 1, SUCCEED 1.

weather-beaten *a.* decayed, battered, weathered; see OLD 2, 3, WORN 2.

weatherman *n.* weather reporter, weather prophet, weather forecaster, meteorologist, climatologist, weather bureau, weather station, newsmen.

weather report *n.* weather picture, weathercast, meteorological forecast; see FORECAST.

weave *n.* pattern, design, texture; see WEB.

weave *v.* 1 [To construct by interlacing] knit, sew, interlace, spin, twine, intertwine, crisscross, interlink, wreath, mesh, net, knot, twill, fold, interfold, ply, reticulate, loop, splice, braid, plait, twist. 2 [To move in and out] side through, make one's way, twist and turn, snake, zigzag, beat one's way, insinuate oneself through, wedge through.

web *n.* cobweb, lacework, netting, plait, mesh, mat, matting, wicker, web, warp, woof, network, interconnection, reticulation, intermixture,

entanglement, tracery, filigree, interweaving, trellis.

wed *v.* espouse, join in wedlock, take in marriage; see MARRY 1, 2.

wedded *a.* married, espoused, in holy matrimony; see MARRIED.

wedding *n.* wedlock, nuptials, matrimony; see MARRIAGE.

wedge *n.* spearhead, prong, drive; see MACHINE, TOOL 1.

weed *n.* 1 [Wild plant] noxious weed, unwanted plant, prolific plant; see PLANT. Common weeds include the following: ragweed, nettle, wild morning-glory, pigweed, buckthorn, dandelion, lamb's quarters, buttonweed, dog fennel, plantain, quack grass, jimson weed, ironweed, wild sunflower, wild hemp, horsemint, foxtail, milkweed, wild barley, wild buckwheat, mullain, chest grass, Russian thistle, tumbleweed, burdock, wild carrot, wild parsley, tarweed, vervain, wild mustard. 2 [Cigarette or cigar] coffin nail, 'ag', joint"; see TOBACCO. 3 [Marijuana] pot", Mary Jane", grass"; see MARIJUANA.

week *n.* wk., seven days, six days, forty-hour week, working week, work week.

weekday *n.* working day, Monday through Friday, not a Sunday or Saturday; see DAY 1.

weekend *n.* end of the week, Saturday to Monday, short vacation, English weekend.

weekly *a.* once every seven days, once a week, occurring every week.

weep *v.* wail, moan, lament; see CRY 1.

weigh *v.* 1 [To take the weight of] measure, scale, put on the scales, hold the scales, put in the balance, counterbalance, heft"; see also MEASURE 1. 2 [To have weight] be heavy, carry weight, be important, tell, count, show, register, press, pull, be a load, burden, tip the beams". 3 [To consider] ponder, contemplate, balance; see CONSIDER. — **weigh down** pull down, burden, oppress; see DEPRESS 2.

weight *n.* 1 [Heaviness] pressure, load, gross weight, net weight, dead weight, molecular weight, gravity, burden, mass, density, ponderability, tonnage, ballast, substance, G-factor"; see also MEASUREMENT 2, PRESSURE 1. — *Ant.* LIGHTNESS, buoyancy, airiness. 2 [An object used for its weight] counterbalance, counterweight, counterpoise, ballast, paperweight, stone, rock, lead weight, sinker, anchor, plumb, sandbag. Common weights include the following: ounce, pound, ton, long ton, kilogram, centigram, gram, gram

3. Yang berikut ini merupakan prinsip-prinsip pembentukan istilah:

- [a] Gantian kepada istilah baru
- [b] Menggantikan istilah lama apabila ia memaksa
- [c] Bebas daripada ketaksaan dan kekeliruan – satu istilah kepada satu konsep
- [d] Perubahan kerana tatanama
- [e] Perubahan ejaan
- [f] Tidak menggantikan istilah lama yang telah diketahui umum

Berdasarkan senarai istilah yang diberikan di bawah ini tentukan istilah yang mana menepati yang mana satu di antara prinsip-prinsip pembentukan istilah di atas.

BM

Atom
Hablur
Tetuang udara
Televisyen
Sukeraes
Umbai

BI

atom
crystal
radio
television
sucrose
appendix

[20 markah]

4. Dengan merujuk kepada '**konsep**', '**intensi**' dan '**ekstensi**', huraikan lambang yang diwakili oleh,

[a]



dan,

[b]



[20 markah]

