

# PENDAFTARAN DAN PENGESAHAN PENERBITAN



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BENGKEL JURNAL TERINDEKS DAN SISTEM E-REPOSITORI  
28 OGOS 2017

# JENIS PENERBITAN



## 1. Buku

Penerbitan bercetak atau e-buku hasil penyelidikan individu atau berkumpulan.

Penerbitan bercetak atau e-buku yang disunting / disusun / diselenggara oleh ahli akademik UKM.

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## HADITH BERTULISAN BRAILLE DALAM TRANSFORMASI PENDIDIKAN KHAS DR AHMAD YUNUS MOHD NOOR

### PENDAHULUAN

Hadis adalah sumber rujukan utama yang kedua dalam Islam selepas al-Quran. Hadis yang diperlukan dalam memahami isi kandungan al-Quran, menjadikan hadis sebagai sumber rujukan dalam Islam yang tidak dapat dinafikan lagi (Dzulkipli Abdul 2004).

Perkataan hadis bermaksud berita yang datang atau diterima sama ada berita tersebut datangnya sedikit atau banyak dan jama'nya ahadith (Ibn Manzur 1997). Pengertian hadis semgatali disama ertikan dengan al-Sunnah iaitu setiap yang lahir daripada Rasulullah SAW sebelum ataupun sesudah diwajibkan menjadi Rasul (al-Qasimi th). Akan tetapi, apabila disebut perkataan al-hadis biasanya yang dimaksudkan dengannya ialah sesuatu yang diperkatakan mengenai Rasulullah SAW selepas diwajibkan menjadi Rasul, sama ada perkataan, perbuatan atau pengakuan baginda.

Menurut ulama muhadislin menyatakan bahawa hadis ialah segala sesuatu yang bersumberkan dari Nabi SAW baik berupa perkataan, perbuatan, pengakuan dan sifat kejadiannya atau ahlakanya dan perjalanan hidupnya sama ada sebelum, kebangkitannya menjadi Rasul seperti baginda menyendiri di Gua Hira' atau selepas kebangkitannya menjadi Rasul.

Uma Islam memerlukan hadis itu semua sebagai sumber perundangan untuk mengatur kehidupan. Serunggunya hadis iaitu segala yang berasaskan kepada Rasulullah SAW sama ada perkataan, perbuatan dan pengakuan memainkan peranan penting di dalam al-Quran. Antara peranan tersebut ialah pertama: Sebagai penjelas apa yang terkandung di dalam al-Quran. Ketahuilah bahwa tugas Rasulullah SAW selain menyampaikan isi kandungan al-Quran, baginda juga dipertanggungjawab untuk menerangkan dan menjelas dengan terperinci segala isi kandungan al-Quran yang meliputi segala hukum, undang undang dan sebagainya. Kedua: Menperincikan apa yang tidak diperincikan di dalam al-Quran. Sebagaimana yang kita maklum bahawa sifat al-Quran itu ringkas (Mujmal), maka peranan Sunnah itu untuk memperincikannya seperti hadis-hadis yang menjelaskan hukum sesuatu amalan, seperti membahyang, cara melakukannya, syarat syarat serta segala-galanya. Ketiga: Menubahkan apa yang tidak dibataskan di dalam al-Quran dan keempat: Menetapkan sesuatu hukum yang tidak terdapat di dalam al-Quran, yang bertepatan dengan prinsip umum yang terdapat di dalam al-Quran. Ini bermakna al-hadith merupakan sumber yang amat penting bagi umat Islam kerana kedua-duanya saling bergantung dan tidak dapat dipisahkan sama sekali. Yakinih bahawa Rasulullah SAW telah memberi jaminan bahawa se-apa yang berpegang teguh kepada al-Quran dan sunnah akan terselamat daripada kesesatan. Sabda Rasulullah SAW -Matomyen- "Aku tanggungkan kepada kamu dua perkara yang kamu tidak akan sesat selagi kamu berpegang dengan kedua-duanya iaitu Kitab Allah (al-Qur'an) dan Sunnah Rasulullah -Tawassul al-Malah (Hidayah, 2014).

## 2. Bab Dalam Buku

Penerbitan bab dalam buku bercetak atau elektronik hasil penyelidikan individu atau berkumpulan.

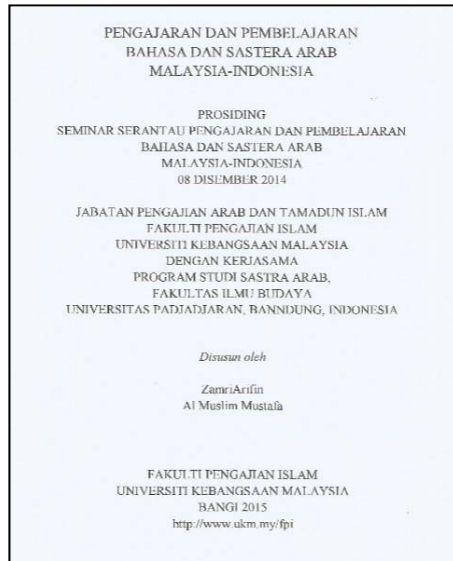


## 3. Jurnal

Penerbitan dalam jurnal yang diindeks oleh ISI Web of Science (ISI WOS), SCOPUS, ERA dan lain-lain.

Penerbitan dalam jurnal yang tidak diindeks oleh mana-mana agensi.

# JENIS PENERBITAN



**4. Prosiding/ Pascasidang**  
Penerbitan dalam prosiding hasil persidangan, seminar, kongres, kolokium/bengkel dan sebagainya



## 5. Bahan Seminar/ Persidangan

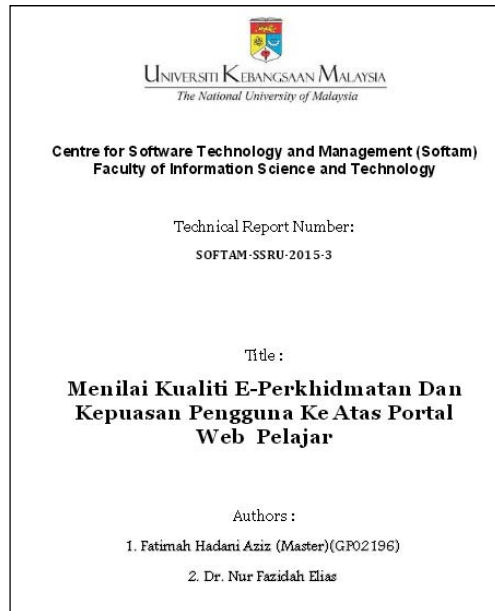
Kertas seminar, abstrak, slaid, poster dan bahan yang terhasil daripada seminar yang diadakan di dalam atau di luar Negara tetapi tidak diterbitkan.



## 6. Penulisan Popular Dalam Bidang

Penerbitan yang dihasilkan dalam akhbar, majalah bercetak atau atas talian.

# JENIS PENERBITAN



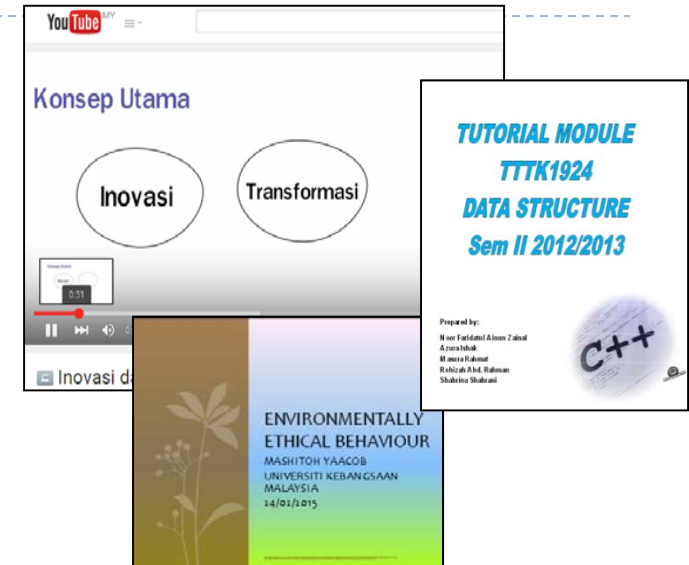
## 7. Laporan Penyelidikan

Laporan akhir penyelidikan, laporan kerja perundingan, laporan teknik dan laporan cuti sabbatical.



## 8. Kertas Dasar/ Polisi

Kertas polisi yang menyumbang kepada pembentukan/penambahbaikan / pemansuhan dasar/fatwa/ akta dan seumpamanya yang telah diterima pakai oleh pemegang taruh (stakeholder) sama ada agensi Kerajaan, Swasta atau Antarabangsa (selain daripada institusi yang dinilai).



## 9. Bahan Pengajaran/ Penyebaran Ilmu

Alat bantu mengajar yang digunakan semasa proses pengajaran, pembelajaran dan penyebaran ilmu dalam bentuk modul pengajaran, slaid pengajaran, video, blog, laman web, youtube dan lain-lain format multimedia yang berkaitan dengan pengajaran dan penyelidikan.

## JENIS PENERBITAN

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### **10. Wawancara Akhbar/ Majalah**

Penerbitan di akhbar / majalah hasil wawancara / rujukan yang dilakukan oleh wartawan dengan ahli akademik UKM.

### **11. Wawancara TV/Radio**

Penerbitan yang dirakam / disiarkan di media elektronik hasil wawancara / rujukan yang dilakukan oleh wartawan dengan ahli akademik UKM.

### **12. Bahan Terjemahan**

Penerbitan yang diterjemahkan daripada bahasa asal kepada bahasa lain.

### **13. Ulasan Buku**

Penilaian / kupasan / tafsiran yang merangkumi isi, gaya bahasa, bentuk fizikal dan lain-lain tentang sebuah buku yang diterbitkan.

### **14. Lain-lain**

Monograf  
Penerbitan Tak Berkala  
Standard/ Garis Panduan  
Laporan  
Poster  
Lain-lain

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## PERKARA YANG DIPERLUKAN SEBAGAI BUKTI BAHAN PENERBITAN

BIL	JENIS BAHAN	FORMAT BAHAN
1	Buku	Softcopy dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :-
2	Bab Dalam Buku	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Muka hadapan bahan</b></li><li>2. <b>Halaman yang tertera nama pengarang, no. ISBN, tempat dan tahun penerbitan</b></li><li>3. <b>Halaman kandungan</b></li><li>4. <b>Teks penuh bahan (jika ada)</b></li></ol> Atau Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak) dihantar ke perpustakaan
3	Jurnal	Softcopy dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :- <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Muka hadapan bahan</li><li>2. <b>Halaman yang tertera nama pengarang, judul jurnal dan artikel, afiliasi UKM, no. jilid, isu/keluaran, tahun penerbitan dan no. ISSN.</b></li><li>3. <b>Teks penuh bahan</b></li></ol> Atau Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak) dihantar ke Perpustakaan

## PERKARA YANG DIPERLUKAN SEBAGAI BUKTI BAHAN PENERBITAN

BIL	JENIS BAHAN	FORMAT BAHAN
4	Prosiding	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muka hadapan bahan</li> <li>2. <b>Halaman yang tertera nama pengarang, judul prosiding dan artikel, afiliasi UKM, tahun dan no. ISBN/ISSN,</b></li> <li>3. <b>Teks penuh bahan</b></li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak/elektronik) dihantar ke Perpustakaan</p>
5	Bahan Seminar/Persidangan	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muka hadapan bahan</li> <li>2. <b>Halaman yang tertera nama pengarang, judul bahan, nama seminar, tarikh dan tempat seminar atau buku program seminar</b></li> <li>3. <b>Teks penuh bahan</b></li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak/elektronik) dihantar ke Perpustakaan</p>
6	Penulisan Popular dalam Bidang	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Halaman yang tertera judul artikel, nama pengarang, no. ISBN/ISSN (jika ada), muka surat artikel (jika ada), nama akhbar/majalah dan tahun penerbitan</b></li> <li>2. <i>Print Screen</i> tapak web sekiranya terdapat dalam format <i>online</i></li> <li>3. Teks penuh bahan</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak/elektronik) dihantar ke Perpustakaan</p>



**BIL**    **JENIS BAHAN****FORMAT BAHAN**

7	<b>Laporan Penyelidikan</b>	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Muka hadapan bahan</li><li>2. <b>Halaman yang tertera judul bahan, nama pengarang, tempat dan tahun penerbitan</b></li><li>3. Halaman kandungan</li><li>4. Teks penuh bahan (jika ada)</li></ol> <p>Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak) dihantar ke Perpustakaan</p>
8	<b>Kertas Dasar/Polisi</b>	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF Kertas Dasar/Polisi berkenaan (Sekiranya tidak berstatus sulit). Sekiranya pemilik dasar tidak menyenaraikan nama penyumbang dalam kertas polisi maka diperlukan bukti-bukti di bawah:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Kertas polisi, blueprint, pelan induk, kertas kajian dan sebagainya;</li><li>2. Bukti hubungkait yang ada menyatakan penghargaan kepada pusat, kertas kerja yang menjadi rujukan kertas polisi dan mempunyai afliasi universiti;</li><li>3. Bukti yang menunjukkan hasil kajian digunapakai; dan</li><li>4. Surat lantikan staf menjadi ketua / ahli projek kajian.</li></ol> <p>Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak) dihantar ke Perpustakaan</p>
9	<b>Bahan Pengajaran/ Penyebaran Ilmu</b>	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Halaman yang tertera judul bahan, nama pengarang, tempat dan tahun penerbitan</b></li><li>2. Halaman kandungan</li><li>3. <i>Print Screen</i> tapak web sekiranya terdapat dalam format aplikasi web (youtube, blog dan lain-lain)</li><li>4. Teks penuh bahan (jika ada)</li></ol> <p>Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak/elektronik) dihantar ke Perpustakaan</p>



## PERKARA YANG DIPERLUKAN SEBAGAI BUKTI BAHAN PENERBITAN

BIL	JENIS BAHAN	FORMAT BAHAN
10 11	<b>Bahan Terjemahan</b> Ulasan Buku	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muka hadapan bahan</li> <li>2. <b>Halaman yang tertera judul bahan, nama pengarang, no. ISBN, tempat dan tahun penerbitan</b></li> <li>3. Halaman kandungan</li> <li>4. Teks penuh bahan (jika ada)</li> </ol> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Atau</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak) dihantar ke Perpustakaan</p>
12	<b>Wawancara</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Akhbar</b></li> <li>• <b>Majalah</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF merangkumi :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Halaman yang tertera judul artikel dan nama diwawancara/dirujuk, muka surat artikel, nama akhbar/majalah, tahun penerbitan dan <b>no. ISBN/ISSN (jika ada),</b></b></li> <li>2. Teks penuh bahan</li> </ol> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Atau</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak) dihantar ke Perpustakaan</p>
13	<b>Wawancara</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>TV</b></li> <li>• <b>Radio</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF merangkumi :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Halaman yang tertera judul rancangan diwawancara/dirujuk dan tarikh siaran</li> </ol> <p>Atau mana-mana pembuktian berikut :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Surat Jemputan sebagai ahli panel, moderator dan lain-lain</b></li> <li>2. <b><i>Print Screen</i> tapak web sekiranya terdapat dalam format aplikasi web</b></li> <li>3. <b>Gambar semasa sesi wawancara.</b></li> </ol>

# PERKARA YANG DIPERLUKAN SEBAGAI BUKTI BAHAN PENERBITAN

BIL	JENIS BAHAN	FORMAT BAHAN
14	<b>Lain-lain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Monograf</b></li> </ul>	<i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF yang merangkumi :- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muka hadapan bahan</li> <li>Halaman yang tertera nama pengarang, no. ISBN, tempat dan tahun penerbitan</li> <li>Halaman kandungan</li> <li>Teks penuh bahan (jika ada)</li> </ol> <p>Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak) dihantar ke perpustakaan</p>
	<b>Lain-lain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Penerbitan tak Berkala</b></li> </ul>	<i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF merangkumi : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halaman yang tertera judul bahan, nama pengarang dan tahun penerbitan.</li> <li>Halaman kandungan.</li> <li>Teks penuh bahan</li> </ol> <p>Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak/elektronik) dihantar ke perpustakaan</p>
	<b>Lain-lain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Standard / Garis Panduan</b></li> <li><b>Laporan</b></li> <li><b>Poster</b></li> <li><b>Lain-lain</b></li> </ul>	<i>Softcopy</i> dalam format PDF merangkumi : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halaman yang tertera judul bahan, nama pengarang dan tahun penerbitan.</li> <li>Teks penuh bahan</li> </ol> <p>Atau</p> <p>Naskhah asal (salinan bercetak/elektronik) dihantar ke perpustakaan</p>

# PERKARA YANG DIPERLUKAN SEBAGAI BUKTI BAHAN PENERBITAN

▶ Untuk pendaftaran perlu ada

1

Artikel teks penuh bahan

## Study of the side gate junctionless transistor in accumulation region

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Institute of Microengineering and Nanoelectronics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia

### Abstract

**Purpose** – The purpose of this paper is to analyse the operation of p-type side gate junctionless silicon transistor (SGJLT) in accumulation region through experimental measurements and 3-D TCAD simulation results. The variation of electric field components, carrier's concentration and valence band edge energy towards the accumulation region is explored with the aim of finding the origin of SGJLT performance in the accumulation operational condition. **Design/methodology/approach** – The device is fabricated by atomic force microscopy nanolithography on silicon-on-insulator wafer. The output and transfer characteristics of the device are obtained using 3-D Technology Computer Aided Design (TCAD) Sentaurus software and compared with experimental measurement results. The advantages of AFM nanolithography in contact mode and Silicon on Insulator (SOI) technology were implemented to fabricate a simple structure which exhibits the behaviour of field effect transistors. The device has 200-nm channel length, 100-nm gate gap and 4  $\mu\text{m}$  for the distance between the source and drain contacts. The characteristics of the fabricated device were measured using an Agilent HP4156C semiconductor parameter analyzer (SPA). A 3-D TCAD Sentaurus tool is used as the simulation platform. The Boltzmann statistics is adopted because of the low doping concentration of the channel. Hydrodynamic model is taken to be as the main transport model for all simulations, and the quantum mechanical effects are ignored. A doping dependent Maatzi mobility model was also included as well as an electric field dependent model with Shockley-Read-Hall (SRH) carrier recombination/generation. **Findings** – We have obtained that the device is a normally on state device mainly because of the lack of work functional difference between the gate and the channel. Analysis of electric field components' variation, carrier's concentration and valence band edge energy reveals that increasing the negative gate voltage drives the device into accumulation region; however, it is unable to increase the drain current significantly. The positive slope of the hole quasi-Fermi level in the accumulation region presents mechanism of carrier's movement from source to drain. The influence of electric field because of drain and gate voltage on charge distribution explains a low increasing of the drain current when the device operates in accumulation regime. **Originality/value** – The proposed side gate junctionless transistors simplify the fabrication process, because of the lack of gate oxide and physical junctions, and implement the atomic force microscopy nanolithography for fabrication process. The optimized structure with lower gap between gate and channel and narrower channel would present the output characteristics near the ideal transistors for next generation of scaled-down devices in both accumulation and depletion region. The presented findings are verified through experimental measurements and simulation results.

**Keywords** Semiconductor technology, Thin/thin film technology

**Paper type** Research paper

### 1. Introduction

Trends in microelectronic industry are heading towards the fabrication of smaller circuit components and devices such as

The current issue and full text archive of this journal is available on Emerald Insight at: [www.emeraldinsight.com/1356-5362.htm](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/1356-5362.htm)



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[DOI: 10.1108/MI-05-2015-0022]

metal oxide field effect transistors (MOSFETs). Scaling down activities introduce several technical obstacles such as short channel effect (SCE), gate-induced drain leakage and high power consumption (Islam Beg *et al.*, 2006; Balakrishnan

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Accepted 28 June 2015

2

Artikel mempunyai maklumat :

## Jurnal-

- ❖ Halaman yang tertera nama pengarang,
- ❖ Judul jurnal dan artikel,
- ❖ Afiliasi UKM,
- ❖ No. jilid, isu/keluaran,
- ❖ Tahun penerbitan dan
- ❖ No. ISSN.
- ❖ Teks penuh bahan

# PERKARA YANG DIPERLUKAN SEBAGAI BUKTI BAHAN PENERBITAN

- ▶ Untuk pendaftaran perlu ada

2

Artikel mempunyai maklumat :

**Prosiding/pascasidang**

- ❖ Muka hadapan bahan
- ❖ Halaman yang tertera nama pengarang,
- ❖ Judul bahan dan prosiding,
- ❖ Afiliasi UKM,
- ❖ No. ISBN/ISSN,
- ❖ Tahun dan
- ❖ Teks penuh bahan

1



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Volume 143, 2016, Pages 1276–1284

Advances in Transportation Geotechnics 3 . The 3rd  
International Conference on Transportation Geotechnics  
(ICTG 2016)



## Rheological Evaluation of Asphalt Cements Modified With ASA Polymer and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Nanoparticles

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and Nur Izzi Md. Yusoff<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

This study aims to evaluate and characterize the properties of modified asphalt cements exposed to high temperature. The Acrylate Styrene Acrylonitril (ASA) polymer and nano aluminum oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) nanoparticles were added to the base asphalt cement with concentrations of 3, 5 and 7% of the weight of asphalt. The storage stability, viscosity, frequency sweep and MSRC test were considered for evaluation. The results demonstrate that the addition of ASA polymer and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles content have a great influence on the rheological properties of the asphalt cement at high temperatures. Additionally, it is clear that the storage stability of modified asphalt cements with ASA polymer and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles has good compatibility among the asphalt cement and the modifiers. Moreover, the complex modulus (G\*) improves as the concentration of both modifiers increases. The improvement was 63.70% for 5% ASA polymer, and 71.12% for 5% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at 75 °C. Moreover, the modified asphalt cements demonstrates great resistance to high temperatures rutting, as the enhancement was up to 80 and 59% for 5% concentration of ASA and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The modification of asphalt cements provides increasing the creep recovery up to 69.23 and 62.53%. It was found that the usage of ASA polymer and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles is able to mitigate asphalt cement problems at high temperatures, and 5% is considered as the optimum content of both modifiers.

**MEMIKIR SEMULA PENGAJARAN,  
MEREKA BENTUK SEMULA PEMBELAJARAN**

K-INOVASI PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN UKM  
(PENDIDIKAN KEJURUTERAAN DAN ALAM BINA)

**PROSIDING  
PeKA2015**

**PENYUNTING**

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K-NOVASI P&P UKM 2016 (PENDIDIKAN KEJURUTERAAN DAN ALAM BINA)  
Memikir Semula Pengajaran, Mereka Bentuk Semula Pembelajaran

**DESIGN STUDIO APPROACH FOR THE FINAL SEMESTER OF BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE AT UKM**

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**Abstract**

The Department of Architecture (DoA) has obtained recognition of the Board of Architects Malaysia (LAM) Part 1 for Bachelor of Science in Architecture for two years beginning in July 2012 until mid-2014, and recently, in the year 2015, the program has received full five-year recognition starting 2014. In the accreditation process, one of the most important courses is the Architectural Design VI which is the final design studio course before completing the degree. This outcome of this course describes the ability, knowledge and potential of each student. The course has been designed to suit the requirements of LAM as well as the architecture approach of DoA (which is National Architecture Identity). The objective of this paper is to evaluate whether the course can achieve the architecture approach of DoA, National Architecture Identity. A questionnaire survey was conducted in this study in which the respondents were the final semester students. Two batches were selected, involving 23 students. The outcome of this study suggests that all the four strategies to fulfil the department's goal to incorporate 'national architecture identity' element in its program were successfully achieved in Architectural Design VI.

Keywords: Architecture, design studio, degree program

**1. Introduction**

The Department of Architecture at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) was established in November 2002 in which the enrolment of the first students was in June 2003. In the year 2015, the 13th admission was accepted into the school. Two undergraduate courses are offered: Bachelor of Science in Architecture and Bachelor of Architecture (started on June 2005). During this period, the Department of Architecture (DoA) has obtained recognition of the Board of Architects Malaysia (LAM) Part 1 for Bachelor of Science in Architecture for two years beginning in July 2012 until mid-2014, and recently, in the year 2015, the program has received full five-year recognition starting 2014.

## TATACARA PENDAFTARAN MAKLUMAT PENERBITAN

---

### Langkah 1:

- ▶ Mengisi medan bagi pendaftaran bahan
- ▶ Mendaftarkan maklumat seperti yang tertera dalam teks penuh



## TATACARA PENDAFTARAN MAKLUMAT PENERBITAN

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### Langkah 2:

- ▶ Lengkapi maklumat pengarang termasuk **pelajar**
- ▶ Pendaftaran seperti afiliasi di dalam teks penuh



### Langkah 3:

- ▶ Muat naik salinan lembut dalam format PDF/  
hantar salinan bercetak ke Perpustakaan





# PENDAFTARAN REKOD BARU

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**Flowchart Details:**

- Mula** (Start)
- Path 1 (Left):**
  - Salinan lembut dalam format .pdf
  - KT daftar maklumat penerbitan serta semua pengarang.
  - Muat naik salinan lembut atau hantar salinan keras ke I/P/J
  - Sistem e-mel pemberitahuan pendaftaran penerbitan kepada pengarang-pengarang terlibat.
  - Ketua Jabatan/Pengarah/ Kerani menyemak jika ada duplikasi/kesilapan maklumat dan kemaskini maklumat jika tidak tepat.
  - Muat naik salinan lembut jika belum dibuat oleh KT.
  - Ketua Jabatan/Pengarah/
- Path 2 (Right):**
  - Kerani I/P/J daftar maklumat penerbitan.
  - Muat naik salinan lembut.
  - Sistem e-mel pemberitahuan pendaftaran penerbitan kepada Pengesah Perpustakaan dan pengarang terlibat.

Urusan Individu

Pengesah Perpustakaan

Carian Penerbitan

Bantuan

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Mengikut Item

Jenis Penerbitan

-- Sila pilih --



Definisi  
Penerbitan

Pilih jurnal/ prosiding

- Sila pilih --
- Buku
- Bab dalam buku
- Monografi
- Jurnal**
- Prosiding/ Pascasidang
- Laporan Teknik
- Kertas Seminar/ Persidangan
- Ulasan Buku
- Pakej Pengajaran
- Filem/ Video/ Slaid/ Multimedia
- Penerbitan Tak Berkala
- Makalah Terjemahan
- Penulisan Popular Dalam Bidang
- Buku Terjemahan
- Lain-lain

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2014 Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) || Penafian

Semak rekod sebelum  
membuat pendaftaran  
untuk elak duplikasi

Kemasukan Maklumat Penerbitan

Mengikut Item

Jenis Penerbitan

Jurnal



Definisi  
Penerbitan

Katakunci Judul Makalah Penerbitan

parametric

Semak >>

*Nota: Klik 'SEMAK' untuk memastikan tiada duplikasi penerbitan.*

*\*\*\*Jika terdapat gangguan teknikal selepas butang "Semak >>" ditekan, sila gantikan tanda ' dengan tanda ` (sebelah kiri nombor 1 pada papan kekunci) dan gantikan tanda - dengan tanda - (tolak). Gangguan teknikal juga mungkin disebabkan oleh simbol-simbol yang lain. Pihak teknikal sedang berusaha mengatasi masalah tersebut. Maaf atas segala kesulitan.*

## PENDAFTARAN PENERBITAN

Kemasukan Maklumat Penerbitan Mengikut Item

Jenis Penerbitan

Katakunci Judul Makalah Penerbitan



*Nota: Klik 'SEMAK' untuk memastikan tiada duplikasi penerbitan.*

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1	A parametric study of high dielectric material substrate for small antenna design <i>International Journal of Applied Electromagnetics and Mechanics</i>	2013	M. Habib Ullah, M. T. Islam, J. S. Mandeep
2	A parametric study of the direct formic acid fuel cell (DFAFC) performance and fuel crossover <i>International Journal of Hydrogen Energy</i>	2014	Siti Zuulaika Rejal, Mohd Shahbudin Masdar, Siti Kartom Kamarudin
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LANGKAH 1

**PERINGATAN:** Maklumat bertanda '\*' adalah **wajib** diisi.

: Jika maklumat dimasukkan secara 'copy & paste', pastikan simbol-simbol digantikan dengan simbol setara yang terdapat pada papan kekunci terutama simbol '' dan simbol '-' untuk mengelak sebarang masalah semasa kemaskini maklumat.

ID Penerbitan	<akan dijana oleh sistem>	
Jenis Penerbitan	Jurnal	
Jenis Bahan *	<input type="text" value="--Sila Pilih--"/>	<input type="text" value="--Sila Pilih--"/>
Peringkat Penerbitan *	<input type="text" value="--Sila Pilih--"/>	<input type="text" value="--Sila Pilih--"/>
Nama-nama Semua Pengarang Mengikut Susunan Asal Penerbitan *	<input type="text"/>	
Nama Pengarang Koresponden	<input type="text"/>	
Bil. Pengarang Kakitangan UKM *	<input type="text"/>	
Bil. Pengarang Bukan UKM	<input type="text"/>	
Bil. Penglibatan Pengarang Pasca Doktorat	<input type="text"/>	
Bil. Penglibatan Pelajar Ph.D	<input type="text"/>	
Bil. Penglibatan Pelajar Sarjana	<input type="text"/>	
Bil. Penglibatan Pelajar Prasiswazah	<input type="text"/>	
Bilangan Citation	<input type="text"/>	
Bulan dan Tahun Diterbitkan *	<input type="text" value="Ogos"/>	<input type="text" value="2015"/>
Status Index *	<input type="text" value="-- Sila pilih --"/>	dan <input type="text" value="Tidak Berkenaan"/>
		dan <input type="text" value="Tidak Berkenaan"/>
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Impact Factor 2 tahun ke belakang	<input type="text"/>	
Quartile	<input type="text" value="Tiada"/>	
<p>* Berdasarkan Keperluan MyRA II (Pindaan 2014) Contoh: Penerbitan 2014 menggunakan JCR 2012 Penerbitan 2015 menggunakan JCR 2013</p> <p>* <a href="http://ezplib.ukm.my/login">http://ezplib.ukm.my/login</a> dan klik Journal Citation Reports</p>		

Pilih jenis bahan

Judul Makalah *	parametric
Nama Jurnal *	
No. Jilid *	
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No. ISSN *	
Status Pengarang *	-- Sila pilih -- ▼
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Penerbitan Berkaitan *	Penyelidikan & Inovasi ▼

Lengkapkan 3 medan/ 18 medan wajib dan kemaskini langkah 1

KEMASKINI LANGKAH 1



# Contoh Jenis bahan: Article In Press

Asian J Bus Ethics  
DOI 10.1007/s13520-012-0018-4

## Moral awareness among future development agents: an action study

Suraiya Ishak • Mohd Yusof Hussain

Received: 13 February 2011 / Accepted: 5 March 2012  
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2012

**Abstract** The aim of this article is to describe the moral awareness of future development agents in Malaysia. This study involved a group of senior students from the Developmental Studies program of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Malaysia. The underpinning theories for this study have been based on the Rest's model on moral decision-making and Kohlberg's moral on cognitive development theory. The moral awareness of the students is considerably

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Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry xx (2011) xxx–xxx

Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry

## Proteomic analysis reveals that treatment with tocotrienols reverses the effect of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> exposure on peroxiredoxin expression in human lymphocytes from young and old individuals<sup>☆</sup>

Hasnizawati Mohamed Dahlan<sup>a</sup>, Saiful Anuar Karsani<sup>b</sup>, Mariati Abdul Rahman<sup>c</sup>, Noor Aini Abdul Hamid<sup>d</sup>, A. Capor Mat Top<sup>e</sup>, Wan Zurinah Wan Ngah<sup>a,b</sup>

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Received 19 November 2010; received in revised form 29 March 2011; accepted 29 March 2011

### Abstract

Vitamin E has been suggested to modulate age-associated changes by altering the redox balance resulting in altered gene and/or protein expression. Here we have utilized proteomics to determine whether such regulation in protein expression occurs in human lymphocytes from two different age groups stressed with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and then treated with vitamin E in the form of tocotrienol-rich fraction (TRF). In this study, lymphocytes obtained from young (30–49 years old) and old (>50 years old) volunteers were first challenged with 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. They were then treated by exposure to 50, 100 and 200 µg/ml TRF. Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis followed by MALDI-TOF/TOF (matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight/time-of-flight) tandem mass spectrometry was then performed on whole-cell protein extracts to identify proteins that have changed in expression. A total of 24 proteins were found to be affected by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and/or TRF treatment. These included proteins that were related to metabolism, antioxidants, structural proteins, protein degradation and signal transduction. Of particular interest was the regulation of a number of proteins involved in stress response—peroxiredoxin-2, peroxiredoxin-3 and peroxiredoxin-6—all of which were shown to be down-regulated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> exposure. The effect was reversed following TRF treatment. The expression of peroxiredoxin-2 and peroxiredoxin-6 was confirmed by quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction. These results suggested that TRF directly influenced the expression dynamics of

# Contoh Jenis bahan: Artikel Jurnal

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HYDROGEN ENERGY 39 (2014) 10267–10274

Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

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**A parametric study of the direct formic acid fuel cell (DFAFC) performance and fuel crossover**

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Siti Kartom Kamarudin<sup>a,b</sup>

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ABSTRACT

The effect of formic acid concentration (2–20 M), operating temperature (30–70 °C), and relative humidity (RH 40–90%) on the direct formic acid fuel cell (DFAFC) performance and fuel crossover were studied. In addition, air and oxygen were used to investigate the effect of oxidant flow rate on DFAFC performance and fuel crossover by operating the DFAFC under three modes of reactant supply: passive, semi passive (oxidant supplied), and active (both oxidant and fuel supplied). Fuel crossover was determined by measuring the percentage of exhausted carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) at the cathode using a CO<sub>2</sub> analyzer, from which the equivalent formic acid crossover flux was calculated. The results indicate that the DFAFC performance and fuel crossover were affected by formic acid concentration, tem-



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Trans. Nonferrous Met. Soc. China 24(2014) 1004–1011

Transactions of  
Nonferrous Metals  
Society of China  
[www.tnsm.cn](http://www.tnsm.cn)

## Influence of rotational speed on mechanical properties of friction stir lap welded 6061-T6 Al alloy

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Abdul Razak DAUD<sup>3</sup>, Mohd Khairul Anwar Mohd ARIFFIN<sup>3</sup>, Norizan Kasril OTHMAN<sup>4</sup>,  
Farhad GHARAVI<sup>1</sup>, Abdul Hadi RAMZANI<sup>1</sup>, Farhad OSTOVAN<sup>1</sup>

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Received 29 July 2013; accepted 18 December 2013

**Abstract:** The effect of rotational speed on macro and microstructures, hardness, lap shear performance and failure mode of friction stir lap welding on AA6061-T6 Al alloy with 5 mm in thickness was studied by field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM). The results represent much closer hardness distribution in the upper and lower plates at the lowest rotational speed. It indicates the Fe-compounds in the fracture surface of the nugget zone by EDX.

**Key words:** aluminum alloy; friction stir lap welding; mechanical properties

## 1 Introduction

Since 1991, friction stir welding (FSW) was introduced to the industry. This solid-state joining method is used to aluminum alloys since it can be accomplished without any toxic fumes production and can remove some welding defects related to solidification. Among these alloys, AA6061-T6 Al alloy is increasingly used in many industries [1,2] such as automotive, aerospace and shipbuilding. Unlike butt-joint focused more in previous researches, friction stir welding is widely used in lap-joint design in industries. But there are restricted efforts in realm of the friction stir welding of lap joints [2,3]. Figure 1 depicts both a lap joint design in location of advancing side (AS) on paralleling of welding speed and rotation in the same direction and retreating side (RS) on paralleling of welding speed and rotation in opposite direction.

In this welding, a rotational tool with a stable speed, which is plunged into the material for pre-arranged depth

when the tool shoulder has a complete adjust with the upper plate, is traversed along the centerline of the overlap with certain welding speed.

In friction stir lap welding, plastic flows over the two sides of the welding tool are asymmetric. On the AS, the tool rotation and translation produce compatible forces for the mentioned flowing along the same direction (both are the driving forces), whereas on the RS, the tool rotation and translation prepare the forces in opposite directions. The microstructure, macrostructure and mechanical properties of weld zone all are influenced by the mentioned flowing [2,3].

In addition to this asymmetric flowing, there is another specified alternation in frictions stir lap welding (FSLW). CANTIN et al [4] found that the hooking effect was caused by the tool penetration into the lower plate in a certain depth, in which the original plate interface on either sides of the weld slightly bended upwards or downwards depending on tool geometry and welding parameters. This wavy flaw in advancing side is called as hooking, whilst the retreating side is called as thinning.



# Contoh Jenis bahan: Note

Click to increase the magnification of the e

## NOTE

### A New Tritrophic Association in Malaysia between *Fopius arisanus*, *Bactrocera carambolae*, and *Syzygium samarangense*, and Species Confirmation using Molecular Data<sup>1</sup>

Salmah Yaakop<sup>2,3</sup> and A. Z. Aman<sup>2</sup>

J. Agric. Urban Entomol. 29: 6-9 (2013)

Fruit flies belonging to the family Tephritidae (Diptera) are pests of many crops in Malaysia and other parts of the tropics. *Bactrocera papayae* Drew & Hancock, *B. carambolae* Drew & Hancock, *B. cucurbitae* (Coquillett), *B. umbrosa* F., *B. latifrons* Hendel, *B. caudata* (F.), and *B. tau* Walker infest papaya (*Carica papaya* L.), carambola (*Averrhoa carambola* L.), melon (Cucurbitaceae), jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.), tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.), and chilli (*Capsicum annum* L.), respectively (Chua et al. 2010). These important fruit fly pests reduce yields and hinder the expansion of fruit production areas. There have been some studies on the ecology and taxonomy of fruit fly parasitoids used in biological control programmes and integrated pest management (IPM), while controlled breeding processes have been developed for fruit flies and their parasitoid species (Clausen 1978, Harris & Bautista 2001, Joyce et al. 2010).

A total of 13 Opiinae species (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) are recognized as parasitoids of tephritid species in Thailand and Malaysia (Chinajariyawong et al. 1999). Moreover, Allwood et al. (1999) provided a complete list of tephritids and their host crops in south-eastern Asia. Many species of Braconidae have been used successfully as biological control agents of fruit flies (Harris et al. 2010). One of these species, *Fopius arisanus* (Sonan) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), which is native to the Indo-Pacific Region, has been used successfully against *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel) in Hawaii (Vargas et al. 2012). Because of its economic importance, the biology of *F. arisanus* has been extensively studied (Bautista et al. 2001). *Fopius arisanus* is known to parasitize *B. carambolae* on *Magnifera indica* L., *Annona montana* L., *Terminalia catappa* L., *Fagraea ceilanica* Thunberg, *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lamarck, *Eugenia* sp., *Psidium guajava* L., *Syzygium aqueum* (Burm. f.) Alston, *S. malaccense* (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry, *Averrhoa carambola* L., and *Manilkara zapota* (L.). To date, there are as yet no records of *F. arisanus* associated with *B. carambolae* infesting the wax apple fruit. *Syzygium samarangense* (Blume) Merrill & Perry (Myrtales: Myrtaceae)

# 1. Melengkapkan pendaftaran penerbitan jurnal

ID Penerbitan	TKK2016629
Status Permohonan	Disahkan (Jabatan)
Jenis Penerbitan	Jurnal
Jenis Bahan *	Artikel
Peringkat Penerbitan *	Antarabangsa
Nama-nama Semua Pengarang Mengikut Susunan Asal Penerbitan *	Mahda Noura, Rosdiadee Nordin
Nama Pengarang Koresponden	Mahda Noura
Bil. Pengarang Kakitangan UKM *	1
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Bil. Penglibatan Pelajar Ph.D	1
Bil. Penglibatan Pelajar Sarjana	
Bil. Penglibatan Pelajar Prasiswazah	
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Bulan dan Tahun Diterbitkan *	Ogos 2016
Status Index *	ISI WoS dan SCOPUS dan ERA
Jika lain-lain :	Engineering Index
Impact Factor 2 tahun ke belakang	2.229
Quartile	Q1

\* Berdasarkan Keperluan MyRA II (Pindaan 2014)  
Contoh:  
Penerbitan 2014 menggunakan JCR 2012  
Penerbitan 2015 menggunakan JCR 2013

\* <http://ezplib.ukm.my/login> dan klik Journal Citation Reports

# ...Melengkapi pendaftaran penerbitan jurnal

Judul Makalah *	A Survey on Interference Management for Device-to-Device (D2D) Communication and its Challenges in 5G Networks <b>5</b>
Nama Jurnal *	Journal of Network and Computer Applications <b>6</b>
No. Jilid *	71
No. Keluaran/Isu	2016 <b>7</b>
Halaman *	130-150
No. ISSN *	1084-8045 <b>8</b>
Status Pengarang *	Pengarang ▼
Geran Penyelidikan *	Lain-lain ▼
Penggunaan Makmal *	Lain-lain Instrumentasi / Makmal ▼
Nama Makmal / Instrumentasi *	Wireless and Communication Networks Group
Bahasa Penerbitan *	Bahasa Inggeris ▼
Media Penerbitan *	Salinan Keras & Lembut ▼
Tapak Jejak/Fail/Alamat Tapak Web dan Tarikh Mula Akses (Jika diterbitkan secara elektronik)	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1084804516300753">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1084804516300753</a>
Digital Object Identifier (DOI)	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jnca.2016.04.021">http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jnca.2016.04.021</a>
Abstrak	Device-to-Device (D2D) communication is a promising concept to enhance the performance of devices by allowing direct transmission between closely located user pairs. The initial studies have proven that, direct communication will improve spectrum reuse, throughput, energy consumption, coverage, and reduce end to end latency. Additionally, it will enable the creation of new peer-to-peer services <b>9</b>
Hakcipta *	Hakcipta Terpelihara ▼
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5 A survey on interference management for Device-to-Device (D2D) communication and its challenges in 5G networks



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ABSTRACT

9 Device-to-Device (D2D) communication is a promising concept to enhance the performance of devices by allowing direct transmission between closely located user pairs. The initial studies have proven that, direct communication will improve spectrum reuse, throughput, energy consumption, coverage, and reduce end to end latency. Additionally, it will enable the creation of new peer-to-peer services and location-based applications. Therefore, current research trends have revealed that D2D will be one of the technologies in next generation cellular network, i.e. 5G. However, introducing D2D to cellular network imposes various technical challenges. Interference management between cellular users and D2D users is considered to be one of the most critical issues when D2D is introduced to cellular network because D2D users share the same licensed spectrum with cellular users. In this paper, we provide a comprehensive survey of the various state-of-the-art approaches for interference management in D2D communication enabled in cellular networks. Furthermore, we classify these interference management techniques based on their underlying approaches. Qualitative comparison between the various interference management techniques found that the existing approaches do not satisfy 5G requirements. To this end, the open challenge in introducing D2D to 5G cellular networks is provided at the end of this paper.

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## 1. Introduction

Continuously evolving mobile network capabilities from 2G to 3G and 4G has fundamentally changed the world and how mobile devices are used. 2G introduced a harmonized digital standard for voice and enabled roaming, and SMS messaging gained popularity later. Evolution to 3G delivered the first experience of mobile broadband and improvements in stages. 4G ushered in the era of superfast mobile broadband driving massive adoption by Smartphone users. Users worldwide have embraced social networking and are increasingly mobile. In 2020 around 90% of the world's population will be covered by mobile broadband networks. Mobile data traffic in Q1 2015 was 55% higher than in Q1 2014. By 2020, 80% of mobile data traffic will be from Smartphones with consumption of video-based content the main driver (Qureshi, 2015). 5G will become the dominant mobile communications technology during 2020 in subscription numbers, amassing 3.6 billion users at that time (GSA, 2015).

D2D communication represents a new type of wireless communication paradigm technology which allows direct communication between nearby wireless devices while remaining

controlled under macro base stations (Doppler et al., 2009; Feng et al., 2014). With D2D communication, the data between a UE pair does not need to traverse through the core network such as access points (APs) or base stations (BS) as long as they are in proximity. Fig. 1 illustrates D2D communication in future dense small cell networks with macro-cells, micro-cells, pico-cells and femto-cell layers. In particular, D2D communication has recently attracted interest from academia and industry due to the proximity, reuse and hop gains (Fodor et al., 2012).

Although D2D communication provides many advantages to LTE/LTE-A systems, several challenges arise in terms of interference mitigation, device discovery and synchronization, mode selection, security, and QoS, all of which will be detailed in Section II. To realize the potential of D2D communication in cellular networks, intensive research has been carried out by both academia and industry to address these issues.

To the best of our knowledge, quite a few survey papers related to D2D communication in the cellular network has been published recently. In Asadi et al. (2014), the authors categorize D2D communication based on spectrum reuse and provide the- state-of-art based on this classification in terms of the performance metrics studied. Furthermore, it discusses the existing D2D protocols for D2D communication. The paper is concluded with the advantages and disadvantages of each of the spectrum sharing schemes

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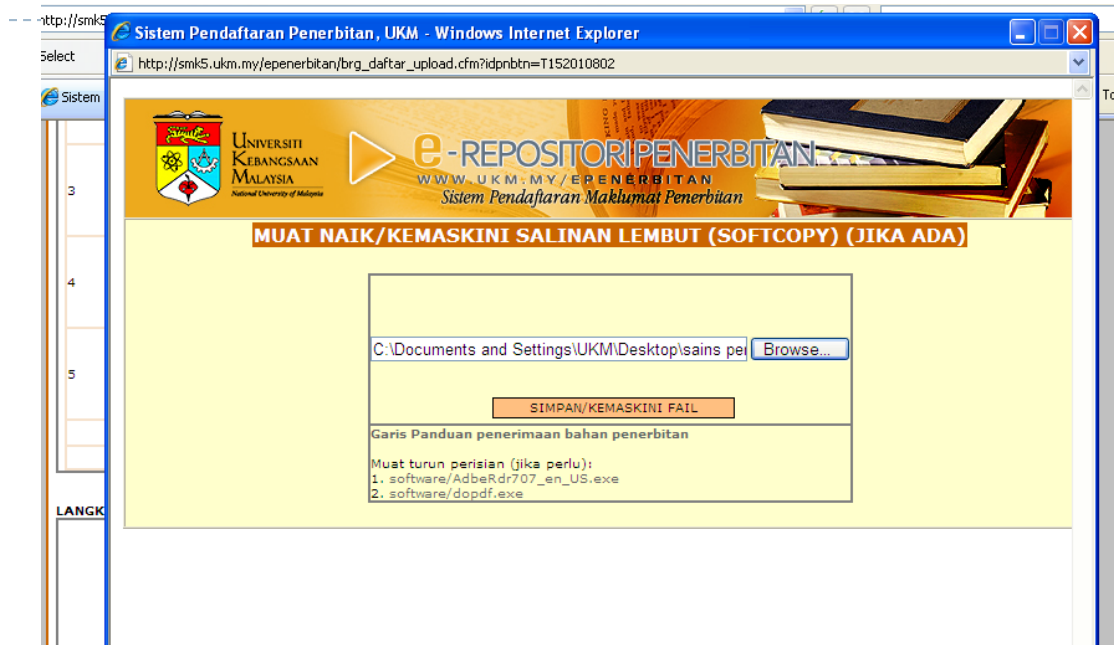
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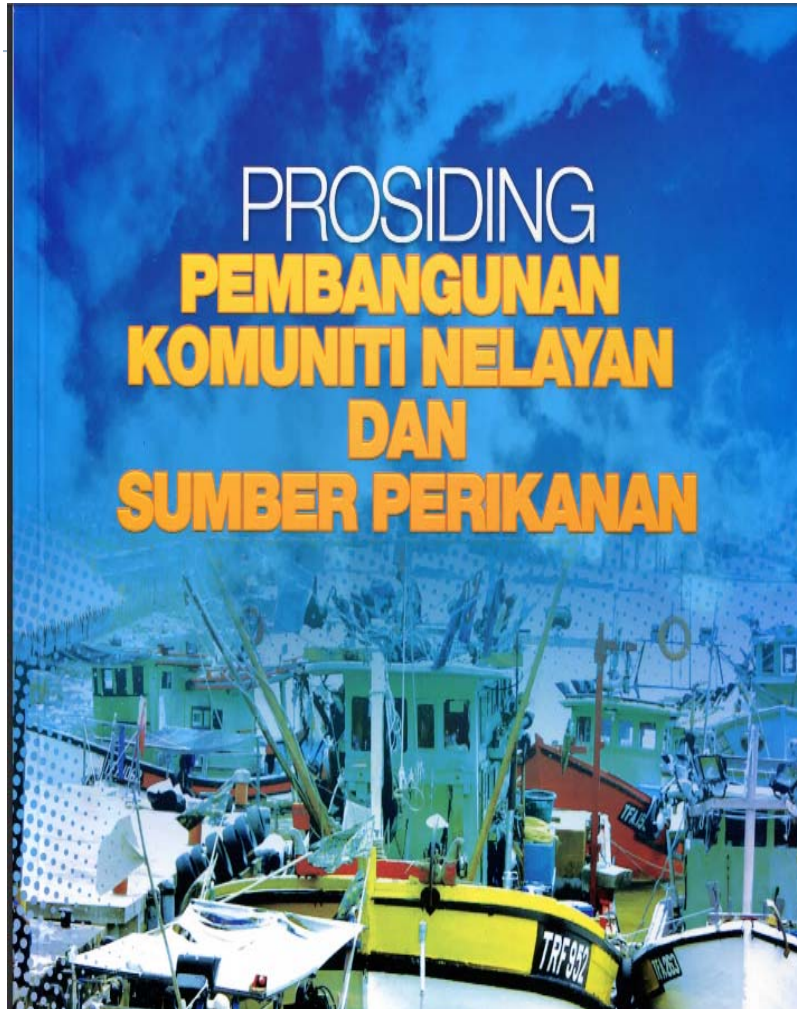
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## KEGAGALAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER KOMUNITI DAN ISU KETERANCAMAN KOMUNITI ORANG ASLI LAUT

Wan Ahmad Amir Zal Wan Ismail  
Mustaffa Omar  
Hood Salleh  
Sharina Abdul Halim

### Pengenalan

Disiplin pembangunan komuniti mempercayai bahawa perlunya sumber dalam komuniti dimanfaatkan bagi mencapai pembangunan yang lestari dan berterusan. Secara khususnya, usaha tersebut dapat diperjelaskan melalui pendekatan *Asset Based Community Development* (ABCD). Pendekatan ABCD menjadi pendekatan alternatif untuk menggantikan pendekatan yang berasaskan keperluan (*needs-based approaches*) (Boydetal, 2008). Pendekatan ABCD mengandungi strategi untuk mengenal pasti dan menggerakkan 'aset' komuniti untuk mengadakan perubahan (Boydetal, 2008). Aset dalam konteks ABCD tidak merujuk kepada konotasi ekonomi semata-mata, sebaliknya merangkumi kapasiti dalam komuniti (Kretzmann dan McKnight, 2005) seperti aset semula jadi, insan, sosial, budaya, politik, kewangan dan binaan (Fey, Bregendahl dan Flora, 2006; Callaghan dan Colton, 2008). Melaluinya komuniti tidak lagi bergantung pada masyarakat luar untuk menyelesaikan masalah dalam komuniti, sebaliknya menggunakan semaksimum yang mungkin aset dalam komuniti mereka (Kretzmann dan McKnight, 2005).

Pendekatan ABCD tidak bertentangan dengan maksud pembangunan komuniti. Misalnya dinyatakan oleh Diacon dan Guimaraes (2003), pembangunan komuniti bermatlamatkan untuk mendayapayakan masyarakat yang terpinggir dengan cara memberi kuasa kepada mereka untuk mengawal kembali hidup mereka. Antara caranya ialah dengan membina keyakinan, kapasiti dan kelestarian rangkaian yang terdapat dalam komuniti serta mengembalikan struktur fizikal, ekonomi dan sosial mereka. Begitu juga dengan maksud pembangunan komuniti yang diberikan oleh Brennan dan Barnett (2009), iaitu sebagai refleks kepelbagaian keupayaan penduduk tempatan untuk menggerakkan dan menguruskan sumber-sumber yang ada bagi memenuhi keperluan komuniti tempatan.

Namun begitu, tidak bermakna pembangunan komuniti menyetepikan unsur-unsur yang menjadi

# Contoh: Prosiding/ Pascasidang

Proceeding of the 13<sup>th</sup> Symposium of the Malaysian Society of Applied Biology 2014  
Cherating Pahang, Malaysia, 8-10 June 2014  
Artikel ID 2014024

## ENHANCED RICE SEEDLING GROWTH BY *Trichoderma* sp. FCRI

DONI, F.<sup>1</sup>, ANIZAN, I.<sup>2</sup>, CHE RADZIAH, C.M.Z.<sup>1</sup>, WAN NATASYA, W.A.<sup>2</sup>,  
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### ABSTRACT

*Trichoderma* spp. is a plant growth promoting fungi which is reported to have positive effects on the growth of many crops. Our previous study has reported the capacity of *Trichoderma* spp. in enhancing rice germination and vigour. In this study, the effectiveness of a local isolate *Trichoderma* sp. FCRI to enhance rice seedlings growth was assessed experimentally under greenhouse condition using a completely randomized design. The results showed that the inoculation of the rice plants with *Trichoderma* sp. FCRI significantly increased rice plants height, root length, wet weight, leaf number and biomass compared to untreated rice plants (control). The result of this study can serve as a reference for further work on the application of beneficial microorganisms to enhance rice production.

**Key words:** *Trichoderma* spp., rice, growth

### INTRODUCTION

Soil microbes are important components of biogeochemical cycles and crop production. Plant health and soil fertility are indirectly related to microbial population and health. Beneficial free-living soil fungi, usually referred to as plant growth promoting fungi (PGPF), are capable of promoting plant growth by colonizing plant roots. PGPR are also termed plant health promoting fungi (PHPF) as their presence is crucial to healthy soil ecological environment (Doni *et al.*, 2013). *Trichoderma* spp. which had been long known for their biocontrol activities were also reported as crop growth promoters (Rabeendran *et al.*, 2000). *Trichoderma* spp. have the ability to promote plant growth, increase plant height, leaf area and dry weight. To date there is little information on the ability of *Trichoderma* spp. to promote rice seedling growth. This research was carried out to examine the effect of *Trichoderma* sp. FCRI on rice seedling growth.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

5<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Educational Sciences - WCES 2013

## The use of corpus and Frame Semantics in a lexicography class: Evaluating dictionary entries

Intan Safinaz Zaimudin \*, Nor Hashimah Jalaluddin, Khairul Taufiq Abu Bakar

School of Language Studies and Linguistics,  
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

### Abstract

In a lexicography class, linguistics students are taught the principles of arranging dictionary entries with the application of theories. There is also a need for the students to evaluate existing dictionary entries as well. Due to the importance of corpus use in a lexicography work (Atkins & Rundell, 2008), students were introduced to a Malay corpus and the Frame Semantics (Fillmore *et al.*, 2003). Students were taught how to analyse the meaning of a word based on the frames and frame elements. The use of DBP-UKM 5 million Malay corpus and the framework of Frame Semantics were found to be beneficial in assisting students to evaluate the verb entries of *menyerukak* and *menawar*, two highly frequent verbs in Malay. Students were able to evaluate the two verb entries from the Kamus Dewan 4<sup>th</sup> Edition (KD4), a monolingual dictionary, and the bilingual Inlek Malay-English Dictionary (IMED). Students' analysis findings will be presented and a few recommendations on teaching lexicography will be discussed in this paper.

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**Keywords:** Corpus, Frame Semantics, lexicography class, evaluating dictionary entries.

### 1. Introduction

Lexicography is a professional activity and academic field concerned with dictionaries and other reference works. Hartmann (2001) further discusses the difference between the practice of lexicography that involves dictionary making and the theory that involves dictionary research. The subject of lexicography that is usually taught at the graduate level in a university mainly focuses on academic aspects related to dictionaries. Students are taught the principles of writing and compiling of dictionary entries along with different linguistic theories that can assist in compiling and editing entries. This is in line with the most essential feature of life long learning that leads toward the improvement of an individual and the betterment of society at large (Amwar, 2005).

In the Malaysian context, research on bilingual dictionaries primarily focuses on the problems and the lack of equivalents for entries (Noresah & Fadilah, 2005). However, not much focus is given to the linguistic information of bilingual dictionary entries based on corpus analysis. Given this situation, the focus of this paper is to look at how the theory of Frame Semantics is taught to students and how they are trained to edit and upgrade bilingual dictionary entries supported with corpus data. A dictionary is considered 'reliable' if it provides evidence on its use and usage of each entry. Atkins & Rundell (1998) argue for the importance of lexicographic evidence in the pre-lexicography

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