Module 2: Vocabulary Development

Video 2A: Introduction to Vocabulary Development

This unit aims to equip students with strategies to determine the meanings of unknown words, use dictionaries effectively, and understand word structures (prefixes and suffixes). [cite_start]Developing a strong vocabulary is crucial for academic success (understanding assignments and readings) and professional communication in the workplace [cite: 1-16].

Unit ini bertujuan untuk membekali mahasiswa dengan strategi untuk menentukan arti kata-kata yang tidak diketahui, menggunakan kamus secara efektif, dan memahami struktur kata (awalan dan akhiran). [cite_start]Mengembangkan kosakata yang kuat sangat penting untuk keberhasilan akademik (memahami tugas dan bacaan) dan komunikasi profesional di tempat kerja [cite: 1-16].

Strategies for building vocabulary include consistent reading and using context clues before consulting a dictionary. Words are composed of three parts:

- Root: The base word (e.g., photo, clear).
- Prefix: Added at the beginning to change meaning (e.g., un- in unclear).
- Suffix: Added at the end to change grammatical form or meaning (e.g., -graph in photograph, -ly in clearly).

Strategi untuk membangun kosakata meliputi membaca secara konsisten dan menggunakan petunjuk konteks sebelum membuka kamus. Kata terdiri dari tiga bagian:

- *Kata Dasar (Root): Kata inti (misalnya, photo, clear).*
- *Awalan (Prefix): Ditambahkan di awal untuk mengubah makna (misalnya, un- dalam unclear).*
- *Akhiran (Suffix): Ditambahkan di akhir untuk mengubah bentuk tata bahasa atau makna (misalnya, -graph dalam photograph, -ly dalam clearly).*

Learning prefixes is highly recommended. [cite_start]A practical study method is using flashcards (index cards) with the prefix on one side and the meaning on the other, or placing them on walls in frequently visited rooms (like the bedroom or kitchen) for constant review [cite: 37-46].

Mempelajari awalan sangat disarankan. [cite_start]Metode belajar yang praktis adalah menggunakan kartu flash (kartu indeks) dengan awalan di satu sisi dan artinya di sisi lain, atau menempelkannya di dinding ruangan yang sering dikunjungi (seperti kamar tidur atau dapur) untuk ditinjau secara terus-menerus [cite: 37-46].

Video 2B: Prefixes (Part 1)

Ante- (Meaning: Before, In front of)

- [cite_start]Antechamber: A small room serving as an entryway or waiting area before a larger room (e.g., "He paused... before entering the dark antechamber") [cite: 53-61].
- [cite_start]Antenatal: Relating to the period before birth (e.g., "Antenatal visits are important... to protect the health of the pregnant woman and her child") [cite: 68-79].

Ante- (Arti: Sebelum, Di depan)

- *Antechamber: Ruangan kecil yang berfungsi sebagai pintu masuk atau ruang tunggu sebelum ruangan yang lebih besar (misalnya, "Dia berhenti... sebelum memasuki antechamber yang gelap").*
- *Antenatal: Berkaitan dengan masa sebelum kelahiran (misalnya, "Kunjungan antenatal penting... untuk melindungi kesehatan wanita hamil dan anaknya").*

Anti- (Meaning: Against)

- [cite_start]Anticoagulant: A substance that prevents blood clotting (e.g., "...hooked up to an anticoagulant drip... no longer has issues with blood clotting") [cite: 80-88].
- [cite_start]Anticlockwise: Moving in the opposite direction of the clock hands [cite: 81-82].

Anti- (Arti: Melawan)

- *Anticoagulant: Zat yang mencegah pembekuan darah (misalnya, "...terhubung ke infus antikoagulan... tidak lagi memiliki masalah dengan pembekuan darah").*
- *Anticlockwise: Bergerak ke arah yang berlawanan dengan jarum jam.*

Other Key Prefixes:

- Co- (With/Together): Costar (someone who stars with another person).
- [cite_start]De- (Remove/Take away): Defunct (no longer functioning or existing, e.g., "The organization... became defunct 10 years ago") [cite: 96-102].

- Dis- (Away from/Not): Distrust, Disuse.
- [cite_start]Ex- (Out/Away from): Excommunicate (to cut off from communication or community, e.g., "the brother was excommunicated from the Muslim community") [cite: 104-113].

Awalan Penting Lainnya:

- *Co- (Dengan/Bersama): Costar (seseorang yang membintangi bersama orang lain).*
- *De- (Menghapus/Mengambil): Defunct (tidak lagi berfungsi atau ada, misal: "Organisasi itu... menjadi defunct 10 tahun yang lalu").*
- *Dis- (Jauh dari/Tidak): Distrust (ketidakpercayaan), Disuse (tidak digunakan).*
- *Ex- (Keluar/Jauh dari): Excommunicate (memutus komunikasi atau mengeluarkan dari komunitas, misal: "saudara itu di-excommunicate dari komunitas Muslim").*

Video 2C: Prefixes (Part 2) & Exercises

List of Common Prefixes:

- [cite_start]Hyper- (Excessive): Hyperactive, Hypermarket (a very large market) [cite: 117-120].
- Hypo- (Under/Less): Hypothermia, Hypocritical.
- In- (Not/Lack of): Indirect, Invalid.
- [cite_start]Mal- (Wrong/Bad): Malfunction (functions badly) [cite: 122-123].
- Micro- (Very small): Microscope, Microphone.
- [cite_start]Mis- (Wrong/Bad): Miscalculate (calculate wrongly), Misconception [cite: 124-125].
- Mono- (One): Monograph, Monorail.
- Non- (Not): Nonaligned, Noncommittal.
- Post- (After): Postgraduate.
- Pre- (Before): Prenatal (synonymous with antenatal), Prearrange.
- Pro- (For/On behalf of): Proactive.
- Re- (Again): Repeat, Reconnected.
- Semi- (Half): Semi-professional.
- Sub- (Under): Subnormal, Subsection.

Daftar Awalan Umum:

- *Hyper- (Berlebihan): Hyperactive, Hypermarket (pasar yang sangat besar).*
- *Hypo- (Di bawah/Kurang): Hypothermia, Hypocritical.*
- *In- (Tidak/Kurangnya): Indirect, Invalid.*
- *Mal- (Salah/Buruk): Malfunction (berfungsi dengan buruk).*
- *Micro- (Sangat kecil): Microscope, Microphone.*
- *Mis- (Salah/Buruk): Miscalculate (salah hitung), Misconception.*

- *Mono- (Satu): Monograph, Monorail.*
- *Non- (Tidak): Nonaligned, Noncommittal.*
- *Post- (Setelah): Postgraduate.*
- *Pre- (Sebelum): Prenatal (sinonim dengan antenatal), Prearrange.*
- *Pro- (Untuk/Atas nama): Proactive.*
- *Re- (Lagi): Repeat, Reconnected.*
- *Semi- (Setengah): Semi-professional.*
- *Sub- (Di bawah): Subnormal, Subsection.*

Exercise Highlights (Correct Usage):

- Mispronounced (not unpronounced).
- Unveiled (revealed a statue).
- Illiterate (unable to read/write).
- Irresponsible (not unresponsible).
- Impolite (not unpolite).
- Disqualified (from a race).
- Inedible (food that cannot be eaten).
- Disconnected (electrical appliance).
- Disproved (prove a theory wrong).
- [cite_start]Dishonest (stealing and lying) [cite: 135-157].

Sorotan Latihan (Penggunaan yang Benar):

- *Mispronounced (salah pengucapan).*
- *Unveiled (mengungkap/membuka selubung patung).*
- *Illiterate (buta huruf).*
- *Irresponsible (tidak bertanggung jawab).*
- *Impolite (tidak sopan).*
- *Disqualified (didiskualifikasi).*
- *Inedible (tidak bisa dimakan).*
- *Disconnected (diputus sambungannya).*
- *Disproved (membantah teori).*
- *Dishonest (tidak jujur).*

Video 2D: Suffixes

Suffixes are placed at the end of a word to indicate meaning or grammatical function.

- [cite_start]-ose (Full of): Adipose (full of fat/fatty tissue, e.g., "The human body consists of... adipose tissue") [cite: 165-170].

- [cite_start]-osis (Process/Condition): Psychosis (a mental disorder/condition of the mind, often involving hallucinations; distinct from spiritual ailments) [cite: 172-179].
- -ory (Relating to): Laboratory, Dormitory.
- -ous (Full of): Nauseous (full of nausea).
- -pathy (Feeling/Disease): Sympathy, Neuropathy.
- -phone (Sound): Homophone, Microphone.
- [cite_start]-some (Characterized by): Foursome (a group of four people) [cite: 184-187].

Akhiran ditempatkan di akhir kata untuk menunjukkan makna atau fungsi tata bahasa.

- *-ose (Penuh dengan): Adipose (penuh lemak/jaringan lemak).*
- *-osis (Proses/Kondisi): Psychosis (gangguan jiwa/kondisi pikiran, seringkali melibatkan halusinasi; dibedakan dari penyakit spiritual).*
- *-ory (Berkaitan dengan): Laboratory, Dormitory.*
- *-ous (Penuh dengan): Nauseous (mual).*
- *-pathy (Perasaan/Penyakit): Sympathy, Neuropathy.*
- *-phone (Suara): Homophone, Microphone.*
- *-some (Dicirikan oleh): Foursome (sekelompok empat orang).*

Word Game Answers (Adjective Suffixes):

- Lovable (type of animal).
- Profitable (type of business).
- Pointless (task with no purpose).
- Productive (working efficiently).
- Humourless (someone you dislike being with).
- Effective (best way to learn).
- Active (health effects).
- Peaceful (place).
- Lawful (legal activity).
- [cite_start]Energetic (feeling full of energy) [cite: 188-212].

Jawaban Permainan Kata (Akhiran Kata Sifat):

- *Lovable (jenis hewan yang menyenangkan).*
- *Profitable (jenis bisnis yang menguntungkan).*
- *Pointless (tugas yang tidak ada gunanya).*
- *Productive (bekerja secara produktif).*
- *Humourless (orang yang tidak humoris/terlalu serius).*
- *Effective (cara paling efektif).*
- *Active (efek kesehatan aktif).*
- *Peaceful (tempat yang damai).*
- *Lawful (kegiatan yang sah).*

- *Energetic (merasa energik).*

Video 2E: Compound Words

Compound words combine two words to form a new meaning. They aid in vocabulary and spelling. There are three types:

- Closed: Combined (e.g., football, airport, limestone, pacemaker).
- Hyphenated: Connected by a hyphen (e.g., Mother-in-law, word-of-mouth).
- [cite_start]Open: Separated by space (e.g., post office, energy bar) [cite: 213-218].

Kata majemuk menggabungkan dua kata untuk membentuk makna baru. Ini membantu dalam kosakata dan ejaan. Ada tiga jenis:

- *Tertutup (Closed): Digabung (misalnya, football, airport, limestone, pacemaker).*
- *Bertanda hubung (Hyphenated): Dihubungkan dengan tanda hubung (misalnya, Mother-in-law, word-of-mouth).*
- *Terbuka (Open): Terpisah spasi (misalnya, post office, energy bar).*

Important Compound Words to Memorize:

- Limestone: Sedimentary rock.
- Pacemaker: Electronic device for heart regulation.
- Underachieve: Performing below potential.
- Superego: Part of personality representing conscience.
- Waterline: Line where water meets a floating object.
- Blueprint: Detailed plan of action.
- [cite_start]Foreclosure: Bank seizure of property due to unpaid loans [cite: 221-234].

Kata Majemuk Penting untuk Dihafal:

- *Limestone: Batuan sedimen (batu kapur).*
- *Pacemaker: Perangkat elektronik untuk pengaturan jantung.*
- *Underachieve: Berprestasi di bawah potensi.*
- *Superego: Bagian kepribadian yang mewakili hati nurani.*
- *Waterline: Garis pertemuan air dengan benda terapung.*
- *Blueprint: Rencana tindakan yang terperinci.*
- *Foreclosure: Penyitaan properti oleh bank karena pinjaman tidak dibayar.*

Video 2F: Homophones & Context Clues

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

Common Confusing Pairs:

- Accept vs. Except: Accept (verb: to receive) vs. Except (preposition: excluding).
  - Example: "My father happily accepted my Eid gift."
- Affect vs. Effect: Affect (verb: to influence) vs. Effect (noun: result).
  - Example: "Because of the negative effects on the body, smoking is haram."
- Principal vs. Principle: Principal (Head of school) vs. Principle (Moral standard/belief).
  - Example: "He was happy to be hired as the new principal."
- Threw vs. Through: Threw (tossed) vs. Through (preposition: in one side and out the other).
  - Example: "The man walked through the forest."
- Capital vs. Capitol: Capital (City) vs. Capitol (Building).
  - [cite_start]Example: "Atlanta is the capital of Georgia." [cite: 265-304].

Homofon adalah kata-kata yang bunyinya sama tetapi ejaan dan artinya berbeda.

Pasangan yang Sering Membingungkan:

- *Accept vs. Except: Accept (kata kerja: menerima) vs. Except (preposisi: kecuali).*
  - *Contoh: "Ayah saya dengan senang hati menerima (accepted) hadiah Idul Fitri saya."*
- *Affect vs. Effect: Affect (kata kerja: memengaruhi) vs. Effect (kata benda: efek/akibat).*
  - *Contoh: "Karena efek (effects) negatifnya pada tubuh, merokok itu haram."*
- *Principal vs. Principle: Principal (Kepala Sekolah) vs. Principle (Prinsip/Standar moral).*
  - *Contoh: "Dia senang dipekerjakan sebagai kepala sekolah (principal) baru."*
- *Threw vs. Through: Threw (melempar) vs. Through (melalui).*
  - *Contoh: "Pria itu berjalan menembus (through) hutan."*
- *Capital vs. Capitol: Capital (Ibu kota) vs. Capitol (Gedung pemerintahan).*
  - *Contoh: "Atlanta adalah ibu kota (capital) Georgia."*

Using Context Clues:

- [cite_start]Definition: The meaning is explained in the sentence (e.g., Homogeneous = uniform/same characteristics) [cite: 309-312].
- [cite_start]Synonym: A similar word is used (e.g., Exalted = Overjoyed) [cite: 312-315].
- [cite_start]Antonym: A contrast is provided (e.g., Tentative vs. Willing/Sure) [cite: 316-321].
- [cite_start]Description: The word is described by traits (e.g., Unyielding = inflexible, unapproachable) [cite: 322-324].
- [cite_start]Summary: The situation summarizes the word (e.g., Impertinent = rude, disrespectful) [cite: 326-331].

Menggunakan Petunjuk Konteks:

- *Definisi: Maknanya dijelaskan dalam kalimat (misal: Homogeneous = seragam/karakteristik sama).*
- *Sinonim: Kata yang mirip digunakan (misal: Exalted = Sangat gembira).*
- *Antonim: Kontras disediakan (misal: Tentative [ragu] vs. Willing [bersedia]).*
- *Deskripsi: Kata tersebut dijelaskan oleh sifat-sifat (misal: Unyielding = tidak fleksibel, sulit didekati).*
- *Ringkasan: Situasi merangkum kata tersebut (misal: Impertinent = kasar, tidak sopan).*