

# INDONESIAN FOR EARLY AGE: LEARNING THROUGH THE EARLIEST DISCOVERIES

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## ABSTRACT:

**A boy at an early age are expected to gain proficiency in speaking and writing through the understanding of the inventors ; count early , tool first weaponry, rolling early , firemaking ancient times, chemists first.**

## INTRODUCTION:

It is not new. People have invented, tried to make new tools or thought of new ways to solve difficult work. In the following, we will meet the Brown family who talk about what people think of as early inventions in order to help themselves in everyday life. The discussion includes: 1) speaking and writing, 2) counting, 3) the first tools and weapons, 4) transfer by rolling, 5) methods of making ancient fires, 6) the first chemists.

## DISCUSSION:

### Speaking and Writing:

One morning at breakfast Barbara suddenly exclaimed, "How strange something is talking." His brother Bill snickered. Their father looked up and said: "Barbara is right — talking is a strange and wonderful thing. We know how to make thousands of different sounds - the words we speak when we speak. Each of these words has a meaning to us and we learn this meaning as a child. A baby starts talking when he starts saying 'da-da' and ma-ma '. Even animals can make some sounds. Every dog understands the barking (wheezing) of another dog chasing a rabbit. "

"Is it true that monkeys can talk?" Billy asked.

"Yes, speaking with difficulty," said their father. "But scientists studying the monkeys think they make several different sounds that other monkeys can understand. Thousands of years ago human speech may have consisted of only a few snoring sounds. But over the course of time humans have gotten smarter and smarter at making more sounds, which means even more different things. So man gradually discovered words and language. In most languages, a few of the words strongly remind us of what they symbolize. You can almost guess the meaning of the following words from their sound: crash, bang, buzz, rumble, bark (bark dog), splash, murmur (whisper) ". When you're talking to the children about the words, the postman came and mother manar i k letters on the table. There are three letters, all for Mr. Brown.

"Look," he said, pointing to the writing on the envelope,

"There is another amazing discovery! People can speak long before they think about writing. And even now there are people in this world who still have spoken language but have never found writing. Writing seems like magic, if you don't understand the writing.

To prove this he tells k epada they will be a misio n aris south sea islands that are working on parts of his house made of wood, but he forgot memb awa hammer. Then he took a piece of wood and wrote a message for his wife on it: the message was, "please, hammer," this message to the natives and was told to pass it on to his wife. The native was amazed when he took to discover that the piece of wood could speak without having a mouth, and a few weeks after

that he carried the wood hanging from his chest, telling his friends the amazing power it possessed. The natives could understand the description of a hammer, but the message written in words, which was really a special kind of imagery, seemed magical.

"But writing is not a description at all," said Billy.

"Not a picture?" said his father. "It looks more like a picture than you think." He took out a picture from his desk. "This is an example of previous writing, namely writing pictures."

"Cowboys and Indians!" shouted the Bill.

"Not completely," explained the father. "Indians, yes. In the old days we call ideogram. The Indians in North America used it."

"You are boats in the sea, aren't you?" Asked Barbara.

"Yes, the water is actually mistaken for a big lake. You remember the big lake in North America, right? The man on the horse's back was the Big Chief, and the item in his hand was a magical drummer. He has 50 men who are in five canoes."

"But what bird is that bird?" Bill interrupted.

"It means a parrot. Burang is the name of the Chief's friend, the one who guided the first Kanu boat." The father replied with a smile.

"And tortoises?" said Bill, wanting to know the details.

"It just shows that they have been able to reach land safely, and the tortoise is their signal for land. Now, what do you do with the three suns?"

"I thought you were on the right side. The journey seemed to end in three days. So ekarang you see, that's how they start writing."

"But how did they derive the letters of the alphabet we use today?" asked Barbara.

"It's simple because people draw paintings hastily and it will be less clear. Every image becomes a sign, and this sign stops meaning for a particular object: it becomes a sign for a

certain sound. This is then combined with other signs to produce other signs. Thus, if I want to tell you about my eye, I paint an eye properly. Then I paint it quickly and carelessly, and then it's just a sign for baby 'i'. When people reach this stage, they are good at the phonetic writing method, where we have a special sign or letter for each sound, and by combining the letters we make words that represent the sounds of speech."

### Count:

"Have a liking for counting your fingers," Barbara teased her brother.



Billy has trouble with some of the homework in numeracy.

Their father smiled and drew his evening newspaper.

"This is a very old way of counting. Will you rest for a few minutes while I give you something about it?"

The two children nodded their heads. "Now, why do you think people used to count in the tens?"

"Because they, I think, have fingers and toes ready to go," Billy said.

"right. And that is why the Romans, for example, chose only the signs they could make with their fingers."

"O, yes. I thought so!" cursed Barbara. "The Roman numerals represent the fingers separated."



"Not only that, but if you lift your hand up with four fingers and the other fingers apart you will have the whole fingers of a hand. The Romans used V for 5, because it represented the whole fingers of a hand. Now, with two hands place the V over the inverted one (∩) and you will have the number X, the Roman numeral 10, meaning the full fingers of the two hands. "

"Is there a roman number for 100, dad?" asked Barbara.

Of course there is, namely C, "said Billy.

"And why should it be C, why not Y or Z?" asked his father quietly.

"I think there must be a number of reasons," Billy grumbled.

"C is the first letter of the Latin word centum , which means 'one hundred'. In the same way, M (1,000) replaces the word mille , one thousand ".

"Get in the habit of working out numbers in Roman numerals," mused Barbara. "I don't like doing XII times XV!"

"Yes, replied the father with a chuckle," the system we are using makes it a lot simpler. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are referred to as Arabic numerals, although in fact the first traces of these numbers are found in Central India. This figure has been engraved in several stones around 300 BC ".

Billy looked confused.

"But what about zeros?" prayer asked.

"0 yes, I will explain that. You know, these numbers are used without the zero (0). A special calculation tool is used, which is called the abacus , by using a prayer beads for numbers, nothing at all means 0 ".

"I guess that's the stuff used to teach babies," says Barbara.

"Right", said the father. "You have several colorful prayer beads on the wire; one color has units, the other ten and so on. You don't write down the number 10. You just move from one rosary on the wire for tens. But when zero is finally introduced it makes a tremendous difference in the way we count , as you can imagine. The Arabic way was followed by Europe after the Crusades; but then the ancient Roman way survived until about 1600, and is still used for the dates of the inscriptions, and on clocks although the number IV is usually written as IIII.

Writing Roman numerals

1	: I
2	: II
3	: III
4	: IV (five les one)
5	: V
6	: VI (five and one)
7	: VII
8	: VIII
9	: IX (ten les one)
10	: X
15	: XV
20	: XX (two ten)
40	: XL (fifty and ten)
50	: L
60	: LX (fifty and ten)
90	: XC
100	: C (for centum)
110	: CX
150	: CL
200	: CC
500	: D
800	: DCCC
900	: CM
1000	: M: (for mille)

### **The First Tools And Armaments:**

"Was the work really being done in the same way for hundreds of years since then"? asked the Bill.

The Browns had just been listening to a radio broadcast of flint crackers from a village called Brandon in Suffolk.

Flint is a very hard rock that can be broken into flakes that have a smooth, sharp edge. By skillfully shaping the boulder with their hammers, the work yielded the right shape and size.

"The flint user goes further back than the rifle," said his father. "You know, people for the first time made their tools and weapons out of stone, shells, wood and bones."

"Right, but what do they make these tools for"? asked Barbara. "I think humans at that time lived simply".

"So, he made it like that because they needed an animal hunting tool for their food and made clothes from the beast. They needed a scraper to separate the meat from the skins of the animals, and they needed weapons to fight their enemies. Now here is a picture of a man hunting a large elephant (mammoth) ”.

"Are any of the animals still alive today"? asked Barbara, slightly worried.

"Oh, nothing else is alive. But you can observe that the elephant then was not the same as the elephant now, as we know it ”.

"How do the hunters know where to get these elephants"? Billy asked.

"It's simple," replied the father. "Most of the animals are creatures of habit. For example, you can notice the tracks left by sheep in open areas and so can elephants. So, the hunters would dig a hole, cut some parts of the tracks used by elephants, and then cover the hole with tree branches. When the elephant came, the hunters frightened the elephant with fire and was driven so that it fell into a hole. When the elephant has fallen into the hole, then they will

kill him as fast as possible with whatever weapon they make ”.

"Why are they so cruel to that big elephant"? asked Barbara.

"O, yes. Think about it, they got a lot from the beast. They get tons of meat for food; large ivory that can be turned into a wedge for chopping and chopping wood .. "

"They can also use fat for fuel!" interrupted Billy, who suddenly saw the immense use of killing a large elephant.



### **Rollers And Wheels Displacement:**

Barbara is rolling her pencil case over two pencils.

"The wheel must have been a marvelous invention, sir," said Barbara.

His father, who was sitting by the stove, watched him.

"O, yes of course," he agreed ". When are you going to finish your homework and we can chat about it ”.

At the same time that Bill has finished his work, Mr. Brown has got two interesting picture books on his desk. Billy joined and together looked at the pictures in the book.

"Do you know about the pyramids in Egypt"? said the father. "Now, these are pictures that show how people at that time built the pyramids".

"It must have taken a lot of people and took a long time to build," said Barbara.

"Yes, right. Try to imagine, they don't have the machines to help them what we have now. Instead they used the thousands of slaves who were required to work and were flogged

with cimet. In this image you can see a large block of stone being moved over the hoop to the place where the pyramid is being built”.

It was a cold winter in the afternoon and heavy snow was scattered on the ground outside the house. Bill looked out of the window at the snow like a white carpet covering the grass, and it reminded him of the joy he'd gotten from the rather large stick by the hillside the day before. "When I pulled the wood all yesterday", he said, "I noticed that where there is snow or ice it is easy to pull it, but on the ground pulling it is a little more difficult".

"Yes", said the father. "It is because there is less friction between the snow and the stick than the friction between the ground and the wood."

"What friction"? asked Barbara. "We can call this resistance to displacement. For example, if you sit on a mat there will be a lot of friction if the mat is pulled on the carpet. The friction will be reduced if the mat is placed on the roll, and the less friction when placed on the wheel”.

"How can you know something like this will happen on wheels"? Billy asked. "I can tell from the wheels of my bicycle".

"But it always stops in the end," said his father, although you don't make a wedge to stop it. The road surface holds the wheels and gradually stops them”.

"It's still easier to move something with wheels than without wheels," says Billy.

"That's what I mean," said the father. "Think of the ancient Egyptians holding those things on a hoop - what work they did. In fact, it is only a step from rolling to wheel”.

Mr. Brown then took a sheet of paper and made a number of pictures.

"This image can help us to see how the wheel might appear after rolling. Take a look at a piece of log made of a wheel which is still not good. Then holes could be made in these tough

wheels and a small log was used as an axle. To make the wheel lighter, part of the log cut was removed. I think that this gave them the idea of building a wheel with spokes.

### **Ancient Fire-Making Methods:**

One warm summer on a beautiful beautiful afternoon, a father and mother with their two children were sitting in the garden. Bill was trying to burn a circle on a piece of paper by focusing sunlight on it through a burner. Barbara was watching it with great interest.

"That is one of the ways to get fire", the father said. "But of course it's easier by using matches. Have you ever thought how difficult it is to get a fire without using a match”?

"Tell us how the first people made the fire," cut Barbara.

"Well, the first time people get the fire maybe by chance, from the trees there comes a bright light by thunder. Or the heat from the sun makes the grass burn," said the father. "They keep this fire carefully in their caves, and immediately become valuable and adore it and use it as a defense against the beasts and for warmth and enlightenment. Later the fire was used for cooking”.

"Yes, but how do they actually start making fire"? argued Barbara.

"I will continue to explain that. When people find fire they can make it by rubbing dry wood with each other. Heat arises from scraping wood and with other wood. Rub your hands together and see what predictions happen to that hand. Then people improved this process by inventing fire-drills. The Eskimos still use fire drills to this day, twirling a piece of wood with a bow, and holding it against another piece of wood, to fire a number of dry leaves that are held close to the friction.

"If a fire is too difficult to sprinkle, a branch is burned from another fire and then removed to start a fire in another place. What

can you remember about that"? continued Mr Brown.

"I remember," said Billy, "the Olympic games. The torch is lit by sunlight on Mount Olympus in Greece and carried by runner to runner, and carried to the place where the competition will be held.

### **First Chemist**

One afternoon Bill was leafing through a history, when he came across a picture of a chemist at work. He showed it to his father.

"Is he a sorcerer"? he investigated.

"No," replied Mr. Brown, "but all chemists are often suspected of performing magic work. They were the first chemists. They spend most of their time heating ores in the hope of producing gold".

"And have they ever succeeded"? Billy asked hopefully.

"No, but they do work with gold sometimes. They are trying to make gold to be rich, and even though they have never had any luck in this, they did discover a great deal about other substances and how they react to one another".

"What A nda mean by that, Dad"?

"Well, as an example put forward here, they found that the fire in the furnace was very useful for helping substances react with one another. It's amazing how that heat is often used today in making chemicals and other materials".

"Are they only interested in making gold only"?

"Oh, of course not! Among other things they are also trying to discover is what they call

the elixir of life. They are looking for the only medicine that can cure all diseases. Of course, they never found it. We now know that different diseases require different drugs".

### **CONCLUSION:**

In conclude, c figs and writing are emphasized on the introduction of an object that mena k jubkan. The count emphasizes the image accompanied by hand display numbers and roman numerals. The first tools and weaponry emphasized the fire source from rubbing stones, shells, wood, and bones. The displacement of the roll is emphasized on the wheel rollers. Ancient fires reflected sunlight onto paper . The first chemists emphasized the discovery of metals to produce gold.

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