

Chapter 12

GENERAL USAGE

This section examines and compares various vocabulary items which often cause students learning Indonesian or Malay difficulty. Each vocabulary item discussed is presented as the heading of a particular section. An attempt has been made to sequence items which may possibly be related, but each section stands independently and may be referred to when necessary without recourse to the other sections.

12.1 *Kena* (i) **Introduction**

Kena without any affixation, as discussed here, can be used in either active or passive sentences. Its general meaning is "to affect something" or "to be affected by something". It is used commonly in conversation to replace the passive *di-* (see Section 5.4), *ter-* which shows the unintentional completion of an action (see Section 5.5.2(iii)) or *ke--an* showing the locus or focus of an action (see Section 6.4(vi)).

12.1 *Kena* (ii) **In active sentences**

Kena when used in active sentences indicates that something has hit its mark, either literally or figuratively. The following are examples.

1. *Peluru berpandu yang dilancarkan dari pangkalan di Amerika Syarikat **kena** pada sasarannya di sebuah pulau kecil di tengah Lautan Atlantik.*
1. *Peluru kendali yang dilancarkan dari pangkalan di Amerika Serikat **kena** pada sasarannya di sebuah pulau kecil di tengah Lautan Atlantik.*

The guided missile that was launched from a base in America **hit** its target on a small island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

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