

Indonesian transcript:

Pewawancara: Mas Banu kan domisilinya di Jakarta, kalau ketika lebaran orang-orang mudik bagaimana suasana Jakarta?

Banu: Ee.. saat lebaran, ee.. suasana Jakarta saat mudik yaitu sepi eee.. tidak ada macet. Ee.. orang-orang yang tinggal di Jakarta ee umumnya pergi ke rumah orang tuanya ya kalau saya ke rumah neneknya, dan saya ke rumah bu dhe juga ee jadi kami sekeluarga. Dan keluarga datang ke satu rumah, makan-makan acaranya terus apa ber..silaturahmi saat hari lebaran. Jadi suasana lebaran di Jakarta ya enak menurut saya karena tidak ada macet. Kemana saja cepat, jadi ee.. saat mudik umumnya ee orang-orang Jakarta yang tidak asal dari Jakarta yaitu keluar, keluar kota. Arus mudik itu.. sekitar 3 hari ya.. 3 hari sebelum lebaran ya..

Pewawancara: Kemudian tadi disebutkan ada acara makan-makan, kemudian waktu berbuka puasa juga ada makan-makan, bisa diceritakan makanan yang khas untuk berbuka puasa? Dan makanan yang khas untuk lebaran?

Banu: Ya. Saat berbuka puasa, umumnya makan... eee.. minum air dulu ya.. minum air dan sesaat itu makan, makanan kecil yang ee apa.. manis ya.. di..dianjurkan begitu.. sebenarnya tidak banyak, waktu buka puasa eee waktu bulan ramadhan habis itu sholat magrib. Sesudah sholat magrib, makannya ya itu ya nasi.. apa.. makan khas-khas keluarganya, contoh kalau dalam... umumnya kalau dari Padang eee makannya ya makanan Padang. Eee... rendang gitu ya.. ayam juga dan sayur-sayurannya.

Kalau dari Jawa, makanannya ya umumnya khas Jawa ya.. Eee.. contoh tempe kali ya.. orak-arik ya.. terus nasi ya.. air putih gitu. Terus ya ada makanan sesudah itu ya kolak gitu ya yaitu minuman manis dengan buah kolak ya.. Ee.. jadi pake es. Terus, ee itu salah satu yang saya rayakan ya..

Kalau sedang lebaran, itu lebih besar ya.. lebaran itu kami pertama ya sholat Idul Fitri, pagi-pagi jam tujuh, jam delapan gitu, terus sesudah sholat kami pulang ke rumah dan minta maaf kepada orang tua. Ada acara minta maaf ya... mohon maaf lahir batin. Sesudah orang tua ya kami ke tetangga-tetangga sebelah. Keluar terus ketemu tetangga sebelah rumah ya.. depan rumah, belakang rumah, eee jadi acara rame juga di kompleks ya.

Terus sesudah itu ya kami ke rumah nenek, kami ketemu.. saya ketemu Om saya, keluarga Om saya, tante saya semua, sepupu sepupu saya.. jadi dan kami makan-makan.. makan-makan itu juga gabung. Ee apa orang tua saya bawa khas kami terus eee Om saya bawa khasnya juga ya.. Contoh tante saya dari Solo bawa makanan Solo eee.. makan-makan rame-rame.. eee terus eee sebelum makan-makan kami ya ada acara mohon maaf lahir batin, minta maaf. Dan orang tua umumnya, dan orang yang sudah jadi ya, yang sudah bekerja, umumnya ngasih, mengasih uang ya seperti budaya.. kaya angpau gitu ya

tapi eee... ke anak kecil ke.. anak-anaknya ke.. keponakannya, dan begitu, terus eee terus makan-makan itu

English translation:

Interviewer: Banu, you're based in Jakarta, right? When *Lebaran*¹ comes, and Jakartans *mudik*,² what is the atmosphere like in Jakarta?

Banu: Ee ... During *Lebaran*, Jakarta is really quite ... uh ... there are no traffic jams. Uh ... people who live in Jakarta would go home to their parents' house. In my case I would go to my grandmother's house, and I would also go to my *bu dhe*'s³ house ... uh ... well, everyone in our family would go there. The family would gather in one house. We'd have lunch together then uh ... have a gathering during *Lebaran*. So, during *Lebaran*, Jakarta becomes a very nice city because it's not crowded and there are no traffic jams. It only takes minutes to go anywhere. People who live in Jakarta but who are not from Jakarta would go out of town. The flow of *mudik* is about three days ... three days before *Lebaran*.

Interviewer: You mentioned before that there is an occasion where you have lunch together, and then there is also a dinner when you break your fast. Could you please tell me more about the special dishes you have when you break your fast? And the special dishes for *Lebaran*?

Banu: Yes. When we break our fast, we usually eat ... uh ... first we have to drink water and then we'd have snacks ... it should something sweet, because it is suggested that it be so. Actually, we don't really eat much during the breaking of the fast ... uh ... During the month of Ramadan, after that, we'd have our evening prayers. After the prayer ritual, we'd eat rice. The food usually consists of some family specialty. For example, for people from Padang, they'd eat Padang dishes. Uh ... *rendang*⁴, chicken, and also vegetables ... People from Java would usually have Javanese dishes, for example *tempeh*, *orak-arik*⁵ and then white rice. After the main dish, we'd have dessert, we call it *kolak*.⁶ It's a sweet drink from *kolak* fruit. Uh ... we'd put ice in it. That's one of the things that I

¹ *Lebaran* is *Idul Fitri* day in Indonesia. It's the day when Muslims celebrate the Id after the fasting month.

² *Mudik* activity is when settled or migrant workers would return to their hometowns. *Mudik* in Indonesia is the annual tradition that occurs before the major religious day such as *Lebaran*. At that time there is an opportunity to gather with friends and family, especially for those who are living far away.

³ *Bu dhe* is the Javanese expression for our mother's or father's elder sister.

⁴ *Rendang* is a dish which originated from the Minangkabau ethnic group of Indonesia. It is made from beef (or occasionally chicken, mutton, water buffalo, duck, or vegetables like jackfruit or cassava) that is slowly cooked in coconut milk and spices for several hours until almost all the liquid is gone, allowing the meat to absorb the spicy condiments. The cooking process changes from boiling to frying as the liquid evaporates. The slow cooking process allows the meat to absorb all the spices and become tender

⁵ *Orak-arik* is a common dish in Indonesia. It's made from the mix of scramble eggs and many kind of vegetables.

⁶ *Kolak* or *Kolek* is an Indonesian dessert made with palm sugar and coconut milk, with *pandanus* leaf for flavor.

always celebrate. When *Lebaran* comes, it's a much bigger deal. What we'd do is first on *Lebaran* day, we'd pray really early in the morning, around 7:00 or 8:00 AM. After praying, we'd go home and ask for forgiveness from our parents. In this occasion of asking for forgiveness, we seek forgiveness both physically and spiritually. After doing that with our parents, we'd do the same thing with our neighbors ... our neighbors who live next to our house, in front of our house, and behind our house. It's a really cheerful occasion in the neighborhood.

After that, we'd to my grandma's house, we'd meet a lot of people there, I'd meet my uncle and his family, all of my aunts and my cousins, so ... We'd have lunch together ... we'd bring all sorts of food. Uh ... my parents would bring a special dish made from our family recipe to the occasion. My uncle would also bring a special dish. For example, my aunt who comes from Solo¹ would always bring a special dish from Solo ... then we'd eat those dishes together ... uh ... Well, before eating the dishes we would seek forgiveness from one another. Usually, parents and family members who already have jobs or careers would give some money to the children. It has become a tradition lately. It's like giving *angpau*² but uh ... only to the children, to their children, nephews and nieces... and then, well, there's the eating ...

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¹ Solo is the name of a city in Central Java

² *Angpau* is a red packet containing money to be given on Chinese New Year or during some occasion like weddings, birthday parties and so on as well-wishes for the receiver.