

Indonesian transcript:

Pewawancara: Mbak Ika bisa cerita masalah tarian khas Aceh tidak?

Ika: Saya pernah menari tarian lampuan tapi saya sekarang sudah lupa gayanya, gerakannya. Itu... tarian untuk menyambut tamu, ceritanya putrinya dan dayang-dayangnya menyambut tamu yang datang, terus juga sambil membawa semacam loyang gitu yang di atasnya diisi ranup, jadi ranup rampuan. Wadah itu namanya puan, bahasa Aceh... isinya ranup. Jadi ranup itu sirih dan kinang. Setelah selesai tarinya diselenggarakan, nanti kita langsung mengedarkan si ranup itu ke tamu-tamu. Kalau tidak mengambil ranupnya itu dianggap tidak sopan. Jadi tamunya walaupun tidak makan harus mengambil satu. Itu yang paling sering kalau ada acara-acara, acara apapun. Kemudian juga ada tari Saman, Rapae Gelek, terus juga ada Seudati, Seudati itu yang kayak memukul mukul diri, terus ada Tari Pukat. Tari pukat itu tari untuk nelayan yang biasanya mereka bilang ketika nelayan berhasil pulang dari memanen di laut itu biasanya mereka melakukan tarian itu. Jadi sesuai tema tari pukat gayanya itu seperti menari pukat.

Pewawancara: Bisa dijelaskan mengenai tari Saman?

Ika: Tapi kalau tari Saman gerakannya itu yang cepat. Yang biasanya laki-laki dan perempuan jadi bergantian. Satu berdiri satu duduk, jadi

Pewawancara : Jadi jumlah penarinya banyak?

Ika: ehem.. (mengangguk) Jadi satu deret gitu dilakukannya berselang seling.. jadi satu duduk satu berdiri.. nah begitu begitu dan gerakannya sangat cepat. Eee... Aceh itu terkenal dengan tari yang cepat, tidak pernah ada tari aceh yang lambat. Yang lambat itu cuma itu tari ranup lampuan itu karena yang menarikannya putri dan dayang, yang lainnya gerakannya cepat dan cekatan gitu kalau... jadi... saya belum pernah melihat ada tari Aceh yang selain tarian ranup lampuan yang gerakannya lemah gemulai, tidak ada.

English translation:

Interviewer: Ika, could you share more about traditional dance in Aceh?

Ika: I danced the *lampuan* dance before, but I've forgotten the movements of that dance. [The] *Lampuan* dance is a dance to welcome guests. The story of the dance is about a princess and her ladies-in-waiting. They welcome the guests who just arrived. They bring a bowl with *ranup* in it ... so it's *ranup rampuan*. The vessel itself in the Acehnese language is referred to as *puan* with *ranup* in it. *Ranup* is a bunch of betel leaves and

kinang.¹ After the dance is finished, the dancer offers the *ranup* to the guests. If a guest does not take the *ranup*, it will be considered as impolite. So, although the guest does not eat the *ranup*, they have to take them, even just one. These dances are the most popular dances that are performed in any kind of events. We also have [the] *Saman* dance, [the] *Rapae Gelek* dance, and [the] *Seudati* dance. *Seudati* is the one where the dancers hit themselves. We also have [the] *Pukat*² dance. [The] *Pukat* dance is usually performed by fishermen after they have successfully harvested a lot of fish from the sea... So, the movement of the dance fits with the theme which is like the movement of a trawl when the fishermen are fishing in the sea.

Interviewer: Could you explain more about [the] *Saman* dance?

Interviewee: *Saman* dance is famous for its fast movements. In [the] *Saman* dance women and men sit in-between one another. I can describe the movement as their sitting down and standing up in turns. If all men sit, all women must be standing up, and vice versa. So . . .

Interviewer: So, there are a lot of dancers in this dance?

Interviewee: Uh-huh ... (nodding). So, they sit in one line and perform the movements in intervals. If the men are sitting down, the women are standing up, and vice versa. Aceh is famous for their fast dances. There is rarely a slow movement dance in Aceh. The only dance that has slow movements is [the] *ranup lampuan* dance, since the dancers are supposed to be a princess and her ladies-in-waiting. The other dances besides *ranup lampuan* have fast movements, quick movements ... I've never seen a Acehnese dance besides *ranup rampuan* that has graceful movements . . . never . . .

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¹ *Kinang* is an ingredient used in betel-chewing. The Acehnese people and most of Indonesians, especially those who live in Sumatra usually have a habit of chewing betel leaves with *kinang* in it. They believe that betel-chewing would make their teeth stronger. In the islands of Java and Bali, only older people chew betel leaves. However, in other parts of Indonesia, most people including the younger ones also chew betel leaves.

² *Pukat* is a trawl or sweep net that is usually used by fishermen when they are fishing in the sea. This kind of net are very famous among the fisherman in Indonesia because it is really strong and helps catch a lot of fish.