

**Indonesian transcript:**

Pewawancara: Ehmm...ya saya pengen tahu juga tentang keluarga mbak Wati, apakah pertama lebih bangga dikatakan sebagai keluarga Jawa atau keluarga Jakarta karena tinggal di Jakarta kan? Sementara mbak Wati sendiri bahwa suami dari Jawa tengah?

Wati: iya...biasanya sih kalau kita ditanya orang mana, kita jawabnya akan orang Jawa bukan Jakarta. Karena kita merasa di Jakarta datang untuk bekerja. Jadi kalau dari segi status ditanya kita akan response otomatis bilang Jawa. Mungkin dalam hati ada kebanggaan tersendiri menjadi orang Jawa.

Pewawancara :Mbak Wati bangga dengan ke keluarga Jawa sendiri ?

Wati: bangga jadi keluarga Jawa. Bukan dalam artian karena datang dari Jawa tetapi karena kekeluargaannya masih erat.

Pewawancara: Komunikasi di keluarga bahasa Indonesia ya?

Wati: bahasa Indonesia

Pewawancara: Enggak pernah bahasa Jawa

Wati: Kita ngerti kalau orang ngomong bahasa Jawa. Jadi kalau di keluarga saya kita mengerti kalau orang ngomong bahasa Jawa. Kemudian kalau misalnya kita pergi ke pasar, menawar barang, kita bisa menawar dalam bahasa Jawa. Karena kebetulan kakak-kakak saya juga ada yang menikah dengan orang Jawa tetapi juga ada yang menikah dengan orang Kalimantan dan lain-lain. Jadi kalau pertemuan keluarga yang paling nyaman ngomong bahasa Indonesia.

Pewawancara: Keluarga Jawa itu ada khasnya tentang berapa jumlah keluarga di warga atau harus tinggal sama-sama orangtua berdekatan atau?

Wati: kalau tradisi tentang jumlah anak saya kurang tahu. Sepertinya sejak dua dekade yang lalu pemerintah sudah punya program untuk pengendalian kelahiran kita sebut program keluarga berencana, jadi anak cukup dua saja dan itu cukup berhasil. Sehingga kalau untuk generasi sekarang, kebanyakan mereka memilih punya anak hanya dua. Tapi kalau di generasi yang lalu, ada satu keluarga anaknya sampai delapan, sembilan. Tapi kalau sekarang menyebutkan jumlah anak lima itu aja sudah tidak umum. Jadi bisa dibayang," banyak banget anaknya lima" gitu. Itu salah satu indikasi keberhasilan program keluarga berencana oleh pemerintah. Tapi kalau masalah tinggal berdekatan itu kalau orang Jawa rumah adatnya itu namanya pendopo jadi kalau dari orangtua, biasanya pendoponya itu akan diwariskan ke anak dengan cara bagian ruang tamu untuk anak pertama, kemudian bagian sayap Timur untuk anak kedua, sayap Barat anak ketiga, sehingga ketika sudah diwariskan kemudian tanahnya dipecah-pecah, dan diharapkan

anak itu membangun rumah dari tanah warisan itu, otomatis kan kakak beradik itu akan tinggal berdekatan. Tapi kalau untuk sekarang ini sepertinya sudah tidak begitu harus dan tidak umum. Karena wajar sekolahnya di kota ini tapi kerjanya di kota lain, atau mendapatkan istri dari provinsi lain, kemudian mereka pindah. Jadi untuk adat berkumpul itu sudah mulai luntur. Walaupun kalau dari segi pepatah bahasa Jawa itu ada bilang ‘mangan ora mangan sing penting ngumpul’. Mau makan atau kelaparan yang penting keluarganya kumpul. Tapi kalau untuk saat ini kayaknya sudah mulai tidak berlaku.

**English translation:**

Interviewer: Umm . . . Well, I’d like to know more about your family. Would you consider yourself more as a Javanese family or a Jakarta family? Considering the fact that you live in Jakarta, but that both you and your husband come from Central Java?

Wati: Well . . . usually if somebody asks me where I come from, I will answer from Java, not from Jakarta because I feel that I live in Jakarta for work. If somebody asks me about where I’m from, I will answer the question automatically from Java, not from Jakarta, maybe deep down inside I feel proud to be a Javanese.

Interviewer: *Mbak* Wati, are you proud of your Javanese family?

Wati: Yes, I am proud of my Javanese family, not because of our Javanese ethnicity, but because we have good harmony in the family.

Interviewer: Do you communicate using Bahasa Indonesian in your family?

Wati: Yes, I use Bahasa Indonesian.

Interviewer: You don’t use Javanese.

Wati: I can understand people who speak Javanese. In my family, all members can understand Javanese. When we go to a traditional market and bargain for better prices, we can use a little bit of Javanese. But since my siblings are married to not only Javanese spouses, but also spouses from Kalimantan, then we find it most convenient to use Bahasa Indonesian during our family gatherings.

Interviewer: What does the Javanese tradition say in terms of the number of people in a family, or about families living together in a neighborhood?

Wati: I don’t know for sure about the number of family members. In the last two decades, the government has been implementing a family planning program that’s called “planned family.” The program suggested that two children are enough. And the program has succeeded. In today’s generation, mostly couples decide to only have two children. In the past generation, it was not uncommon that one family had eight or nine children. But nowadays, if you say that you have five children, then people will make a comment

“...Wow! So many children.” That’s an indication that the government has successfully implemented the birth control program. In terms of living in the same neighborhood ... the traditional Javanese house is called a *Pendopo*. Parents usually give the *Pendopo* as an inheritance to their children by splitting it. For example, the front side goes to the first child, the East side for the second child, the West side for the third. Therefore, when the inheritance is split, and each child builds their house in the inherited land, automatically all the siblings would live in the same neighborhood. But the tradition is no longer compulsory and common. Nowadays, people go to school in this town but they’d be working in another town. They’d marry a woman from another province and then move out. So, the tradition of living nearby is slowly diminishing. Even though there is an idiom in Javanese that says “*mangan ora mangan sing penting ngumpul.*” It means that “no matter whether we’re hungry or have nothing to eat, the most important thing is that we’re together.” The implementation of this idiom is slowly disappearing.

**About CultureTalk:** CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use everyday. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

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