

**Indonesian transcript:**

Pewawancara: Banyak orang yang merasa traumatik tidak setelah tsunami?

Ika: Hmm.... (mengangguk) saya punya keluarga jauh, kakak sepupu, keluarga tinggal di daerah uh... yang parah, katanya mereka ada teman yang ketemu tapi sampai sekarang ngga ketemu mungkin ya sudah meninggal. Insya Allah kalau dari keluarga saya tidak ada yang trauma. Tapi, ada mungkin yang melihat langsung dan kehilangan langsung anaknya dari tangannya gitu kan lagi dipegang, lari sama-sama, terus tiba-tiba karena air ngga bisa dipegang lagi jadi lepas gitu dari tangannya itu saya denger-denger ya trauma. Jadi begitu dia lihat anak kecil langsung kaya sedih gitu. Terus juga ada yang bunuh diri karena keluarganya banyak yang meninggal. Ada juga yang jadi mendekati gila gitu.. Ada yang.. apa.. stress, depresi, akhirnya tiba-tiba loncat dari gedung. Tapi ga, tidak banyak.. hanya kadang-kadang yang mungkin ga sanggup lagi menahan kali ya..

Pewawancara: Ada program dari pemerintah daerah untuk menangani masyarakat yang kelihatan stress atau depresi?

Ika: LSM. Ada LSM luar, asing, ada juga LSM yang dari dalam. Kebanyakan dari situ, jadi mereka memberi apa, untuk post traumatik sindrom gitu. Eeee... untuk memberi semacam konseling. Ehmm... Jadi ada yang tinggal di barak-barak yang mungkin masih trauma mereka datang ke barak-barak dan juga ada yang.. ya sistem seperti itu. Kalau dari pemerintah sendiri juga mungkin karena butuh untuk disupport manajemennya jadi kurang ini ya.. jadi kebanyakan semua bantuan dari pihak asing atau pihak luar Banda Aceh sendiri, ndak cuman disitu aja tapi ya kebanyakan.

Pewawancara: Kalau pengaruh tsunami terhadap minat masyarakat untuk tinggal di pesisir pantai misalnya harga tanah menjadi lebih murah di pesisir pantai dan di pegunungan jauh lebih tinggi.. Ada ngga?

Ika: Ooo ya.. ya.. (mengangguk) itu kebanyakan.. setelah tsunami terasa harga-harga barang, rumah jadi mahal apalagi yang bebas tsunami dan bebas banjir. Semakin ke.. yang.. apa ke tengah semakin mahal. Tapi tetap ada yang lebih suka tinggal di pesisir karena... apa namanya... udah dari lahir tinggal disitu jadi ngga mau pisah mungkin gimana.. tetap kembali lagi.. walaupun ada, sudah ada beberapa kawasan yang diwarning ga boleh lagi tinggal karena kemungkinan untuk datang bahaya dan sebagainya lebih besar.. Tapi karena mereka juga ga punya tempat tinggal lain tetap tinggal disitu. Tapi ya itu daerah yang bebas tsunami dan bebas banjir harganya dua kali lipat tiga kali lipat lebih mahal.

Pewawancara: Mbak Ika sendiri apakah mau tetap tinggal di Aceh apa mau pergi ke tempat lain?

Ika: (sambil tersenyum) Saya orang Aceh jadi saya akan kembali ke Aceh. Saya ga suka sih tinggal di pesisir, jadi kalau ada opsi yang lebih bagus ya..ya lebih bagus kan tinggal di tempat yang lebih menyenangkan dan lebih aman.

Pewawancara: Apakah itu pengaruh tsunami?

Ika: Kalau sebelum tsunami saya ngga punya kecenderungan lebih suka yang mana. Yang mana-mana saja ngga masalah gitu.. tapi kalau sekarang aaa jadi ada pertimbangan yang lain lagi jadi mungkin ya efek tsunami juga.. bisa disebut traumatis.

Pewawancara: Ya bisa disebut traumatis, tapi sedikit mungkin tidak terlalu banyak ya..

### **English translation:**

Interviewer: Do many people feel traumatized after the tsunami?

Ika: Hmmm ... I have a relative ... my cousin's family who lives in the disaster area, they said that they have a friend they are looking for ... probably they've already died. *Insyallah*<sup>1</sup> no one in my family is traumatized. However, there are some who experienced the tsunami directly ... some who lost their children when they were holding them ... they were running together, but then because of the water, they couldn't hold on anymore, so they let go ... I hear that [these people] are traumatized, like they'd always feel sad whenever they see a child. I also heard that many people committed suicide because they lost most of their family members. Some of them almost become crazy, some of them ... hmm ... [they're] stressed, depressed, and suddenly they jump off a building. But not many of them did it. It happened maybe because they weren't able to endure the pain any longer.

Interviewer: Are there any programs from the local government to handle stressed and depressed people?

Ika: NGOs. There are foreign NGOs and local NGOs. Most NGOs provide treatment for the people who are experiencing post-traumatic syndromes ... Uh ... they provide a kind of counseling. Uh ... some people who lived in barracks<sup>2</sup> also feel traumatized, so they come to barracks ... well there is such a system ... from the government itself ... maybe because they still need support for their management so ... they lack in [providing the services] ... most of the help comes from foreigners or people outside of Banda Aceh.

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<sup>1</sup> *Insyallah* is Arabic expression which means "If God consents."

<sup>2</sup> Barracks were used as temporary emergency housing during the reconstruction of the city after the tsunami disaster.

Interviewer: How about the effect of tsunami to the peoples' interest in staying near the seashore? For example maybe the price of land area by the seashore is cheaper and the price of land in the mountain is much higher. Are there any effects?

Ika: Oooo yes . . . yes . . . Mostly . . . after tsunami, house prices have become more expensive especially the house which is located in the tsunami free area and the area that is free from floods. Middle areas are more expensive than others, but some people prefer to stay by the seashore area because they already live there since they were born, so they won't leave those areas for any reason. Some of those areas are warned to be dangerous areas to live because the possibility of the danger that will come are higher than before, but because most of those people are not have other place to stay, so they keep stay in those areas. Well . . . the price of areas that are free from tsunamis and free from floods are twice or three times higher.

Interviewer: Miss Ika, do you see yourself staying in Aceh or do you plan to move out to another place?

Ika: (smiling) I am an Acehnese, so I will go back to Aceh. I don't like to live by the seashore, so if I have a choice, I will choose to stay in a more pleasant and safer place.

Interviewer: Is that due to the effect of the tsunami?

Ika: Before the tsunami, I didn't have any preference in which place I like better. It didn't matter for me . . . I can stay anywhere, but now . . . aaaa . . . There are other considerations in terms of where I want to stay. Well, maybe it's the tsunami effect. It's traumatic.

Interviewer: Yes . . . it must be traumatic, but it may just be light trauma, not serious trauma.

**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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