

**Indonesian transcript:**

Pewawancara: Ok, tadi teh nenden bilang asal dari Cimahi. Cimahi itu Jawa Barat. Bisa dijelaskan sedikit tentang kesenian tradisional dari Jawa Barat atau dari Pasundan?

Nenden: Ooo iya.. Nama keseniannya yaitu eee.. degung, gamelan seni sunda itu namanya degung. Degung itu ee terdiri dari beberapa macam alat gamelan diantaranya.. hmm bonang, ee saron, saron-1, saron-2, kemudian jenglong, kemudian goong, dan juga kendang. Ada juga kecap dan suling yang suka mengiringi.

Pewawancara: Selain degung, jenis kesenian tradisional yang berasal dari Jawa Barat atau Kesundaan itu apa?

Nenden: Ee.. Angklung, kemudian calung, kecap suling.

Pewawancara: Ee sepertinya degung itu lebih terkenal dengan gamelan dari Jawa Barat. Kapan dan dimana biasanya gamelan itu ditampilkan?

Nenden: Gamelan degung itu biasa ditampilkan di pesta perkawinan kemudian pesta khitanan, atau pada pesta perpisahan anak sekolah.

Pewawancara: Kayanya tadi menyebutkan beberapa alat musik degung. Hmm pernah memainkannya?

Nenden: Iya, pernah, sebelum menikah mungkin waktu sekolah di SMP ee sampai SMA saya masih memainkan alat degung.

Pewawancara: Alat-alat musik itu bisa dijelaskan seperti apa bentuknya dan bagaimana bisa mengeluarkan bunyi?

Nenden: Ooo iya..kalau yang namanya bonang, bonang itu terdiri dari eee.. dua..dua bagian ditaruh di kiri dan di kanan. Bentuknya seperti kayu eee.. kemudian di atasnya disimpan eee lempengan besi mungkin terdiri dari enam..enam lempengan besi. Masing-masing lempengan itu menimbulkan bunyi suara yang berbeda. Misalnya nada satu..nada dua.. gitu dan selanjutnya. Dan alat tersebut bisa menimbulkan bunyi kalau kita pukul. Dan pemukulnya itu terbuat dari kayu. Kemudian kalau saron-1, eee.. saron-1 juga sama eee tempatnya itu dari kayu dibawahnya di atasnya terdiri dari lempengan-lempengan besi tapi lebih kecil dibandingkan dengan yang namanya bonang. Kalau saron itu mungkin lebih banyak lempengannya sekitar kurang lebih 24 lempengan mungkin ya.. sama kalau menghasilkan bunyi iya dengan cara di.. pukul sama kayu. Kemudian saron-2 juga sama seperti saron-1 cuman mungkin agak lebih sedikit jumlah lempengan besinya. Kemudian kalo jenglong, jenglong itu hampir sama dengan bonang bentuknya eee cuman kalo jenglong lebih besar ya.. dudukan kayunya kemudian lempengan besinya terdiri dari

enam lempengan. yang dikanan tiga lempengan, yang di kiri tiga lempengan. Itu juga sama menghasilkan bunyinya dengan cara dipukul sama kayu. Ada lagi yang namanya goong. Goong itu terdiri dari dua, goong yang besar dan goong yang kecil. Goong itu disimpan dengan cara digantung diantara kayu. Perbedaanya goong yang kecil dengan goong yang besar, kalau yang besar kalau dipukul itu suaranya lebih nyaring dibandingkan dengan goong yang kecil. Dan biasanya goong yang besar lebih jarang dipukul dibandingkan dengan goong yang kecil. Terus ada lagi yang namanya kendang, kendang itu sama seperti goong ada yang kecil dan juga ada yang besar. Kalau yang kecil terdiri dari dua atau lebih kalau yang besar biasanya sih satu. Dimainkanya biasanya oleh seorang laki-laki kalau.. kalau kendang. Kalau yang lainnya seperti goong, saron, bonang dan jenglong bisa dimainkan oleh laki-laki maupun perempuan.

### English translation:

Interviewer: Okay, You mentioned previously that you come from Cimahi. Cimahi is in West Java. Could you please explain a bit about traditional art from West Java or Pasundan<sup>1</sup>?

Nenden: Oh yes... The name of the art is uh... *degung*<sup>2</sup>, the Sundanese gamelan is known as *degung*. *Degung* consists of several gamelan parts. Hmm... *bonang*<sup>3</sup>, uh...*saron*<sup>4</sup>, *saron-1*, *saron-2*, and then *jenglong*<sup>5</sup>, then *goong*<sup>6</sup>, and also *kendang*<sup>7</sup>. There are also a zither and *suling*<sup>8</sup>.

Interviewer: Are there any other traditional artistic performances from West Java or Kesundaan besides *degung*?

Nenden: Uh... *angklung*<sup>9</sup>, and then *calung*<sup>10</sup>, *kecapi suling*<sup>11</sup>.

Interviewer: Uh...It seems that *degung* is more famously known as gamelan from West Java. When and where is the gamelan usually performed?

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<sup>1</sup> Pasundan stand for Sunda which is means areas in West Java where as Sundanese people live

<sup>2</sup> *Degung* is a Sundanese musical ensemble that utilizes a subset of modified gamelan instruments with a particular mode of *pelog* scale.

<sup>3</sup> *Bonang*: two rows of seven small bulbous gongs. It differs from its Javanese counterpart in that the rows are each placed on either side of the player.

<sup>4</sup> *Saron*: a high-pitched bronze metallophone with fourteen keys.

<sup>5</sup> *Jenglong*: six bulbous gongs suspended from the same frame.

<sup>6</sup> *Goong*: gongs.

<sup>7</sup> *Kendang*: a double-headed drum and one of the primary instruments used in the gamelan ensembles.

<sup>8</sup> *Suling*: a four-holed bamboo flute.

<sup>9</sup> *Angklung*: a musical instrument made out of two bamboo tubes attached to a bamboo frame. The tubes are carved so that they have a resonant pitch when struck. The two tubes are tuned to octaves. The base of the frame is held with one hand while the other hand shakes the instrument rapidly from side to side. This causes a rapidly repeating note to sound.

<sup>10</sup> *Calun*: a bamboo tube xylophone used in the Sundanese music of West Java.

<sup>11</sup> *Kecapi suling*: a form of Sundanese music from West Java. It is essentially *tembang Sunda* minus vocals, and also at interludes between songs at a typical *Tembang Sunda* performance.

Nenden: Gamelan *Degung* is usually performed in wedding receptions and during a circumcision ceremony or a student's farewell party.

Interviewer: Previously you mentioned several kinds of *degung* parts. Have you ever played them?

Nenden: Yes, I have... It was before I got married maybe when I was in junior high all the way until senior high... I used to play *degung*.

Interviewer: Could you please explain about the different parts? What do they look like and how do they produce sound?

Nenden: Ooooh... Yes. The one called *bonang*... *bonang* consists of uh... two. There are two parts which are placed in the left and right side. The shape of [the] *bonang* is like wood, uh... then above it there are ... several pieces of iron, maybe there are six... six pieces of iron. Each piece produces different sounds. For example, the first tone, the second tone, etc. Those irons will produce sound if we hit them and we make the stick from wood. And then *saron-1*, uh... *saron-1* is also the same uh... the vessel is made from wood, and the top consists of iron pieces but it's smaller than [the] *bonang*. There are a lot more iron pieces in *saron*, about 24 pieces maybe... it works more or less the same, to produce sound, you must hit them with a wooden stick. *Saron-2* is just like *saron-1*. The thing that makes it different is that it has fewer iron pieces. And then [the] *jenglong*, the shape of [the] *jenglong* is almost the same like a *bonang* uh... it's just that the wooden base for [the] *jenglong* is bigger. There are six pieces of iron. Three of them are on the right side and another three are on the left. It's basically the same. You produce sounds by hitting them with wood. There is another one called [the] *goong*. There are two types of *goong*, the big *goong* and the small *goong*. *Goong* is hung between two pieces of wood. The difference between a small *goong* and a big one is that when the big *goong* is hit, it will produce a higher pitched sound than the small *goong*. There's also [the] *kendang*. *Kendang* is just like [the] *goong*, there's a small one and a big one. The small one consists of two or more... while the big *kendang* only has one. [The] *kendang* is always played by a man... while the other instruments like *goong*, *saron*, *bonang* and *jenglong* could be played by either a man or a woman.

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