

Population in Sarawak and Sabah

Malay Transcript:

Di negeri Sarawak dan Sabah, sebahagian besar komposisi penduduk merupakan orang Dayak, iaitu orang asli kepada Pulau Borneo. Mereka merupakan orang pertama yang meng..menghidapi di Pulau Borneo dan di Sarawak, mereka dikenali sebagai orang Melanau, orang Iban, orang Penan dan terdapat juga orang Bidayuh.¹ Di Sabah pula terdapat orang Kadazan, orang Dusun orang.. dan orang Laut. Mereka semua mempunyai adat dan budaya tradisional masing-masing, dan saya rasa bahawa semua ini menyumbang kepada keadaan unik cara hidup di negara Malaysia ..di..bukan negara Malaysia.. di.. di bahagian Malaysia Timur. Sebagai contoh, Hari Gawai² iait..um.. pada bulan Julai³ merupakan perayaan yang amat penting kepada orang Iban, dan Pesta Kaamatan⁴ merupakan perayaan paling penting kepada orang Kadazandusun di Sabah. Kedua-dua pesta ini merupakan hari cuti umum di Malaysia Timur tetapi bukan di Semenanjung Malaysia. Berbanding dengan Malaysia Timur, saiz golongan orang India di Semenanjung Malaysia jauh lebih besar. Oleh itu, makanan India seperti roti canai⁵, capati⁶, teh tarik⁷ merupakan makanan yang, saya rasa, lebih senang ditemui di Semenanjung Malaysia, berbanding dengan Malaysia Timur. Tambahan pula, hari Deepavali⁸ dan Hari Thaipusam⁹ iaitu hari-hari perayaan yang paling penting kepada orang India merupakan hari cuti umum di Semenanjung tetapi bukan di Malaysia Timur.

English Translation:

In Sarawak and Sabah, a large part of the population are Dayaks, the aborigines of Borneo Island. They were the first people to inhabit Borneo Island, and in Sarawak, they are known as the Melanau people, the Iban people, the Penan people, and also the

¹ Ini merupakan suku berlainan kaum Dayak.

² Hari Gawai atau Gawai Dayak merupakan sebuah pesta menuai yang disambut oleh orang Dayak Sarawak. Pesta ini biasanya merangkumi satu siri ritual animisme, pemakanan bersama-sama, dan menziarahi ahli keluarga dan rakan-rakan.

³ Ini harusnya Jun, bukan Julai. Hari Gawai disambut setiap Jun 1.

⁴ Pesta Kaamatan merupakan pesta menuai orang Dayak Sabah. Sama seperti Hari Gawai, Pesta Kaamatan merangkumi satu siri enam ritual animisme yang bertujuan untuk memastikan bahawa hasil padi untuk tahun akan datang adalah besar.

⁵ Sekeping roti bulat yang diperkenalkan kepada Malaysia dan Indonesia oleh imigran India. Roti Canai biasanya di hidangkan dengan sebuah hidangan sampingan kari. Apabila diminta, roti juga boleh diisikan dengan ramuan seperti telur, daging lembu,dan sardin.

⁶ Roti yang tidak beragi yang diperbuat daripada tepung gandum dan berasal dari Punjab.

⁷ Teh Tarik bermaksud “teh yang ditarik” dalam bahasa Inggeris. Teh tarik merupakan satu minuman yang dibuat dengan mencapuri teh hitam dengan susu manis dan campuran ini dituang balik beberapa kali di antara dua cawan untuk menjadikannya berbuih.

⁸ Sesebuah perayaan agama yang disambut oleh orang Hindu yang majoriti merupakan orang Malaysia berkaum India. Perayaan ini juga dikenali sebagai “pesta pelita.” Di beberapa negara, pesta ini juga dikenali sebagai Diwali.

⁹ Sebuah perayaan agama yang disambut oleh penganut agama Hindu untuk memperingati kekalahan kuasa jahat oleh kuasa baik.

Bidayuh people¹⁰. In Sabah, there are the Kadazan people, the Dusun people, and the Sea people. All of them have their own traditional customs and cultures, and I feel that all of this contributes to the unique lifestyle of Malaysia.. not Malaysia.. of.. of East Malaysia. For example, Gawai Day¹¹, um.. during the month of July¹² is the most important festival for the Iban people, and the Kaamatan Festival¹³ is the most important festival for the Kadazandusun people of Sabah. Both these festivals are public holidays in East Malaysia but are not in Peninsular Malaysia. Compared with East Malaysia, the size of the Indian population in Peninsular Malaysia is far greater. As a result, Indian cuisine such as *roti canai*¹⁴, *capati*¹⁵, *teh tarik*¹⁶ are foods which, I feel, are easier to find in Peninsular Malaysia, compared to East Malaysia. In addition, Deepavali¹⁷ and Thaipusam¹⁸, which are most important to the Indian people, are public holidays in Peninsular Malaysia but are not in East Malaysia.

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 every day. 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.

© 2012 Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and Five Colleges, Incorporated

¹⁰ These are different tribes of the ethnic Dayak group.

¹¹ Gawai Day or Gawai Dayak is a harvest festival celebrated by the Dayaks of Sarawak. The festival typically consists of a series of animist rituals, feasting, and visiting relatives and friends.

¹² This should be June, not July. Gawai Day is celebrated every June 1st.

¹³ The Kaamatan festival is the harvest festival of the Dayaks of Sabah. Similar to Gawai Day, the Kaamatan Festival consists of a series of six animist rituals which is aimed at ensuring a bountiful paddy-harvest for the coming year.

¹⁴ A circular flatbread that was introduced to Malaysia and Indonesia by immigrants from India. Roti canai is usually served with a side-dish of curry. Ingredients like eggs, corned beef, and sardines may also be folded up in the bread during preparation, upon request.

¹⁵ An unleavened flatbread made with whole-wheat flour that originates from Punjab.

¹⁶ Teh Tarik literally means “pulled tea” in English. It is a beverage made by mixing black tea with condensed milk and it is poured back and forth between two vessels at a height to give it its characteristic thick froth.

¹⁷ A religious festival celebrated by Hindus, the majority of whom are Malaysians of Indian descent. It is also known as the “festival of lights.” In some countries, this festival is also known as Diwali.

¹⁸ A religious festival celebrated by Hindus which commemorates the triumph of good over evil.