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Name

Counterpart

Title

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Compilation of Orang Rimba Language Dictionary: Revised Edition

Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) or, as they prefer to be called, Orang Rimba are indigenous people who have inhabited Bukit Duabelas long before it was designated as a national park. Along with the development of the times, many social changes have occurred in the SAD / Orang Rimba community, one of which was language. Some of them have been able to communicate in the local Malay language but are using it limitedly so sometimes, they require more detailed explanations. One solution that can be done is by compiling the SAD Language Dictionary which aims to make it easier for anyone to communicate with SAD so that the intent and purpose could be conveyed and well understood by communicants and communicators. The dictionary is attached in the study report.

Based on the process of this dictionary preparation, there are several important points of language used by SAD in the Bukit Duabelas National Park area, such as the letter "r" in SAD language which is pronounced unclearly, it sounds more like "gh" which is also found in some languages of societies in Jambi Province. Language that is used by SAD in and around TNBD area is generally the same, the difference is in the speech dialect. In addition, there are also some words which are commonly used only in one group but are still understood by SAD. This accent indirectly becomes a marker of SAD, as an example, the word "kamu (you)" in Makekal dan Kedasung group is "mikay", but in Terap they use "boye".

The SAD language is simpler than the Indonesian language. Some words in Indonesian only have 1 (one) equivalent word in their language, for example for "sarapan, makan siang, makan malam" they would only say "makon", for "sudah, selesai, berakhir, tamat, telah" they would say "sodah/lah sodah", for "ajar, didik" they would say "ajo", for "pintu, jendela" they would say "pintu", for "merajuk, mengambeg" they would say "ghajuk", for "baik, bagus, elok, indah, cantik" they would say "beik". Some words in the SAD language are very different from Malay used by the surrounding community, for example *badai/storm: gunjaghon, barang-barang/stuff: aba haba, bagaimana/how: mumpamono, BAB/defecate: bingguk, bagak/brave: congkok, cepat/fast: doghoi, bakhil/stingy: pohoghit, geser/sliding: begensut, bangka (tua)/fart: gayek, jawab/answer: simbot, ini/this: nioma, pesek/pug: tekempung, menjerit/scream: tepoghing, kampung/village: tubo, etc.*

Some of the words used by SAD which were already "bediom/living in the village" were not SAD languages, but Indonesian that were in a "dirimbakan/jungle-like style". Some of the words in this study may also not match between SAD and Indonesian because of limitation in the delivery and understanding of SAD for Indonesian, but this study has at least helped to document SAD language in TNBD area which is expected to help other similar studies.



Figures 1 and 2. Asri Buliyansih interviewing Orang Rimba, Jambi, Indonesia.