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Mapping and Distributions Plucked Lute among the Dayak Tribe in Kalimantan

Haryanto¹

Abstract

Basically, Dayak tribe in Kalimantan has some mutual music type, specifically ensemble gong, tube zither, jews harp, mouth organ, four-hole bamboo flute and some kind of ritual chant. Nevertheless, if we studied it deeper, there are things differentiate those two large cultural clumps, the Apu Kayan and the Ngaju music. That is pointed out with the existence of two plucked lute music instrument which is known as *sapek* (Apu Kayan) and *kecapi* (Ngaju). It seems that the Apu Kayan music cluster is more widely developed in the areas of North Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan and Serawak Malaysia. How it is different with Ngaju music cluster which only develops in the Central Kalimantan.

The difference between those two music cultures is not only between the shape of the instrument and the playing technique, but the differences in the major pentatonic scale and the minor pentatonic scale seem to give me more confidence to suggest a tentative conclusion that the music of Apu Kayan and Ngaju are two distinct cultural clans that make the identity of the community.

Keywords: plucked lute; Dayak tribe

Introduction

According to the administrative map, Kalimantan is divided into five big provinces, West Kalimantan, with Pontianak as a central, East Kalimantan with Balikpapan as a capital, North Kalimantan with Tanjung Selor as Capital, Central Kalimantan with the administrative capital in Palangkaraya, and South Kalimantan with Banjarmasin as capital. Initially, Kalimantan was inhabited by two major tribes, Melayu and Dayak. The Melayu tribes normally lives along the coast lines and the administrative central areas, while The Dayak Tribes in the outback. However, after a massive movement around the 1970 they started to live in the same area, keeping on doing their own tradition. The other tribes are: Jawa, Bugis, Madura, Bali, Sunda and others.

The Dayak Cultural Group belongs in two different administrative areas, Indonesian and Malaysian especially in Sabah and Serawak. It's not a surprise that in those two areas we can find similarities in the culture, including music, customs and language. For example, the culture of Dayak Iban, Dayak Penan and Dayak Kayan tribes in Serawak would not be too different from the culture of Dayak Iban, Kayan and Punan tribes in Indonesian part of Kalimantan, especially West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan.

This time, we are not going to talk about music as a whole, but only reviewing family and distribution of string instrument of Dayak tribe in Indonesian part of Kalimantan. String instruments outside the Dayak culture or known as Melayu music culture, for example panting Banjar, or Gambus Melayu are not included in this text.

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