

# The Enggano Project

# Enggano Language and Culture in Perspective of Indigenous People of Enggano

## *Yic Enggano*

*Yic Enggano nè'èn ě' he kahinu, ean kahai'méh, yic Enggano kahinu ho keam i Enggano, mè' kirda'buá' nè'èn ě' mèk yic sérapan kur Mèlayu Bèngkulu. Nè'èn ě' kapa i Enggano ho mèk mè' ke' ipakõ'õã' yic Enggano. A ke' pihia' bu'u yic Enggano ě' kikiah da na'ah apiah tahun kababa kikiorah.*

## **Enggano Language**

The Enggano language used today is very different from the Enggano in the past. The old Enggano is no longer used by people of Enggano today. The Enggano language is currently adopting a lot from other languages, such as Malay (Bengkulu). Mostly children in Enggano right now cannot speak Enggano, so we cannot guarantee whether this language will persist or not.

# Enggano Culture

## ***Arib Tuku i Enggano***

*I Enggano ean kiki arib tuku: Kauno, Kaitora, Kaharubi, Kaharuba, he Ka'hèa. Adùhür ean di'ieb iamèk kak ka, u pe ha kahai' tuku iẽn, eni tuku ean Kamai'. Kamai' ean tuku ka. Ean da ka'ma'pan nè'èn akiakin tuku mè' kiki i Enggano nè'èn ẽ'. Yür a kak Enggano ean, ka'pi he kah ha'au.*

## **Five clans in Enggano**

In Enggano, there are five clans: Kauno, Kaitora, Kaharubi, Kaharuba, and Ka'hèa, Meanwhile, the people who come from outside and settled in Enggano have been included into a new clan, named *Kamai'*. In other words, Enggano has six clans. Most Enggano people work as farmer and fishermen.

## ***Parur***

*Parur ean, kiki ya'noke, pahema yaruh , jadi ya'noke pahema yaruh adùhür ya' kahino.*

## **Traditional Marriage**

The hallmark of Enggano traditional marriage is the pahema yaruh dance, in which the guests bring together the 'pohon masyarakat'. This procession is closed with a farewell dance called *Kahino*.



Pohon Masyarakat

# Taboos

## ***Pantangan***

*Pantangan, ean biasode abi kak ka'a kaparuru'de ki kanap ahau kapabe' barera pantangan. Barera pantangan ean na'an kapabe' yakarub ka'udar ean dihobkade, kau' yi dehe yo (pa'ua') kau' yi pu muo panenek i eko, kau' yi dehe yic pahum, kau' yi dehe kiki parur. Aduhur ean kaparuru' ha kap ahau, dapanaua' hapu' buka pantang, ean dapakukua' hapu' buka pantang ean, ean dabuh paruda' be pantangan ean hoduhur.*

'Pantangan' or taboos usually happen when someone dies. The head of the clan will gather everyone to put up the flag. The flag will be placed on the front door of the house. This symbolizes that pantangan is closed/taboo apply. It means the people cannot do many activities, for example parties. After several days, the head of the clans gather to talk about 'buka pantang'. This indicates that pantangan has been completed and taboos no longer apply.

## Yōkō' Puru Koi & Yōkō' Karpe

*Yōkō' puru koi ean ka'pe da'bua' kap ahau. ean ke' pihia' bu'bua' kak henap, abuh da kipihia' bu'bua' kanap ahau henap. Ean pun da'bua'de abi parur yakare. ě' kahinu kirpari' kur pururu koi. Nè'èn ě' kirpari' kur nipah nibung.*

*Yōkō' karpe ě' ha henap pihia' bu'bua', a ari payo'o parur ahau i Enggano.*

Yōkō' puru koi is used by the head of clans. It cannot be used by ordinary people. This headpiece is used when they do 'yakare' war dance. It used to be made from pig hair. But now, it has been replaced by nipah nibung (a kind of palm).

*Yōkō' karpe* can be used by anyone who takes part in traditional events in Enggano.



# Kami



Kami is used to gather people in Enggano when there's an event or activity. There are two variations of Kami sound. If the sound is long, it indicates that people will have to do some activities. While, if the sound is short, it indicates that there's a disaster or that someone died.



*Kami ě' kuhĕde untuk pahtih kak i Enggano. Abi kariĕ amuh, parur, maha abi musibah, yakariĕ. yabaic ani ě' kiki hai tadĕde **a a'inu'** yaicde ean tadĕde pahtih kak , a yaicde ean **kahũ'-kahũ'** ean tadĕde kiki musibah.*

# Hãpĩ Bah

*Hãpĩ bah a kababa apühua' yar yikeor henap kinè'ah, mèk èm nè'ah u ki'iu he Universitas Oxford Terlebi Prof. Mary, Prof. I Wayan Arka, Prof. Bernd Nothofer, Dr. Charlotte he dakiar tim kahneah mè' hobkuhade a, husus mè' kitākũ a ubakü' yah te'. Hãpĩ bah a apüha' kiki ka'iko kariè a ë' kiki buku kada'püah kamus mè' pihia' kirda'buah' Enggano.*

## **A Hope from the Enggano Community**

We hope that the Enggano language and culture will persist, we thank The University of Oxford and especially Professor Mary Dalrymple, Professor I Wayan Arka, Professor Bernd Nothofer, Charlotte Hemmings, and the whole team that has helped. Last but not least, we hope there will be products like the Enggano dictionary, textbook, or grammatical books of Enggano that can be used by the people of Enggano in the future.



# Background on Enggano

- Enggano is spoken by approx. 1,500 speakers on Enggano Island, Sumatra, Indonesia
- Indonesia is hugely linguistically diverse – there are over **700 languages** (Austronesian & Papuan)



- Most people now agree that Enggano is **Austronesian** (Nothofer 1992, Edwards 2015, Smith 2020) but sub-grouping remains debated.



# Background on Enggano

- Today there are 6 main villages on Enggano
- The highest concentration of Enggano speakers is in central villages (e.g. Meok, Apoho, Malakoni)
- There has been increased migration in recent years, with non-Enggano populations settling predominantly in Northern and Southern villages (e.g. Banjarsari, Kaana & Kaayapo).

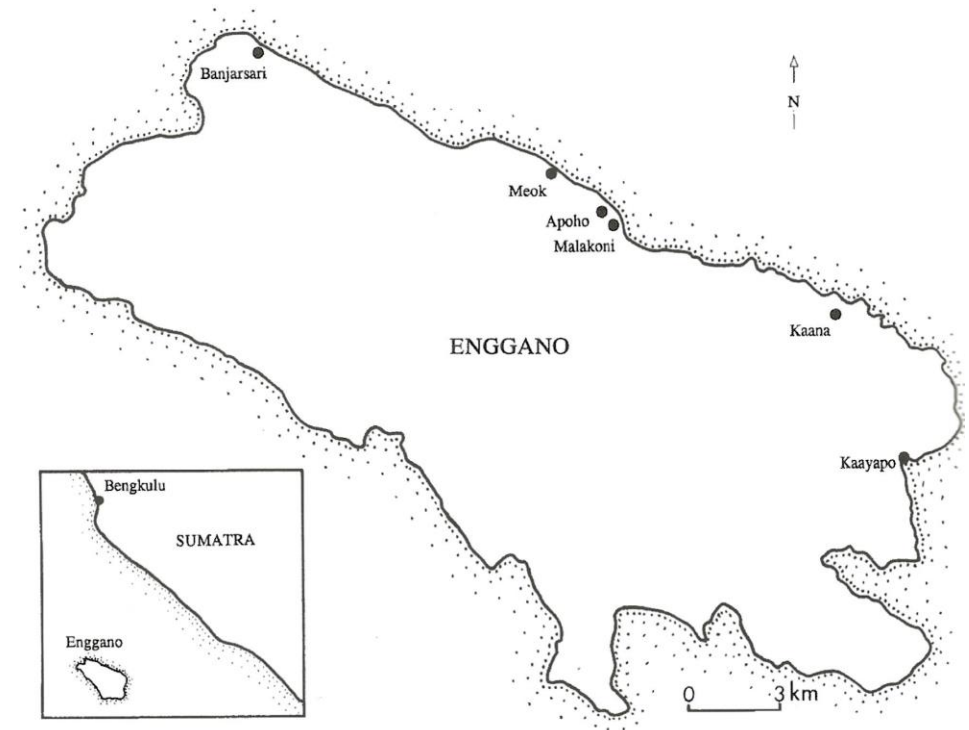


Fig. 15: Map of Enggano Island (Indonesia). (Drawn by Frans Stelling)

map from ter Keurs (2006: 134)

# Background on Enggano

- The language can be considered endangered or **level 3** (“Definitely Endangered”) on UNESCO’s scale
- There are significant differences in reported fluency between older speakers and younger speakers (**break in intergenerational transmission**)
- Younger speakers increasingly **shift to Indonesian** and tend to learn Enggano from their grandparents rather than their parents.
- Enggano is also restricted to **informal domains** (e.g. home), whilst Indonesian is used in formal contexts (e.g. in school).

5.	SAFE
4.	UNSAFE
3.	DEFINITELY ENDANGERED
2.	SEVERELY ENDANGERED
1.	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
0.	EXTINCT

# Previous Research

1850-1900	Early Wordlists	Von Rosenberg 1855, Van der Straaten & Severijn 1855, Walland 1864, Oudemans 1879 Helfrich & Pieters 1891, Helfrich 1893, 1916 Holle List 1895
1930s	<b>Hans Kähler</b>	<b>Grammar Sketch</b> (Kähler 1940) <b>Text Collection</b> (Kähler 1955, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1975) <b>Dictionary</b> (published posthumously, Schmidt 1987)
1980s-2020s	Recent linguistic work	Nothofer (1986, 1992), Nikelas et al (1994), Yoder (2011), Wijaya (2018), Butters (2021), Riswari et al (2021)
2018-present	<b>Enggano Project</b>	<b>Ongoing Language Documentation Project</b>

# The Enggano Project

- The Enggano Project is a collaboration between researchers in the UK, Germany, Australia and Indonesia and the Enggano community.



# The Enggano Project

- It subsumes two research projects with the following aims:

## Enggano in the Austronesian family: Historical and typological perspectives

- To produce a **documentary corpus**
- To write a **grammar** of Enggano
- To create **teaching materials**
- To establish **Enggano's position** within the Austronesian family.

## Lexical resources for Enggano, a threatened language of Indonesia

- To create a **lexical database** incorporating historical and contemporary materials
- To produce a **learner's dictionary** (Enggano-Indonesian-English) and mobile phone-based app



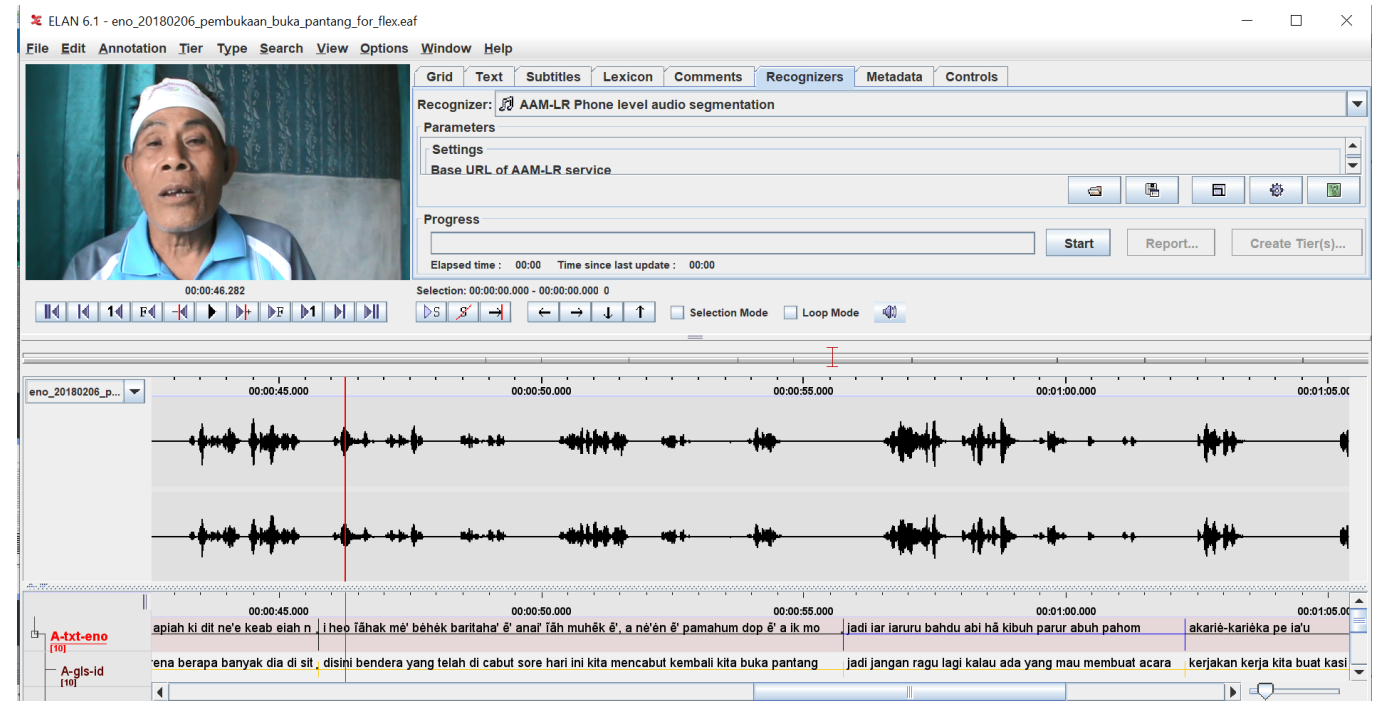
# The Enggano Project

- We have now collected over **200 audio/video recordings**
- These include wordlists, structural elicitation, stories, songs, descriptions of cultural practices & texts for the teaching materials



# The Enggano Project

- We use software tools like ELAN to annotate the recordings with **transcription** and **translation** into Indonesian and English
- We are working with the Enggano community to develop an **orthography**





# The Enggano Project

- We also use FLEX to store a **lexicon** provide an **interlinear gloss** for texts
- We store information from Kahler's corpus to analyse **syntactic changes**.
- The outputs are available on our **project website** (<https://enggano.ling-phil.ox.ac.uk/>) and will be archived for long term preservation

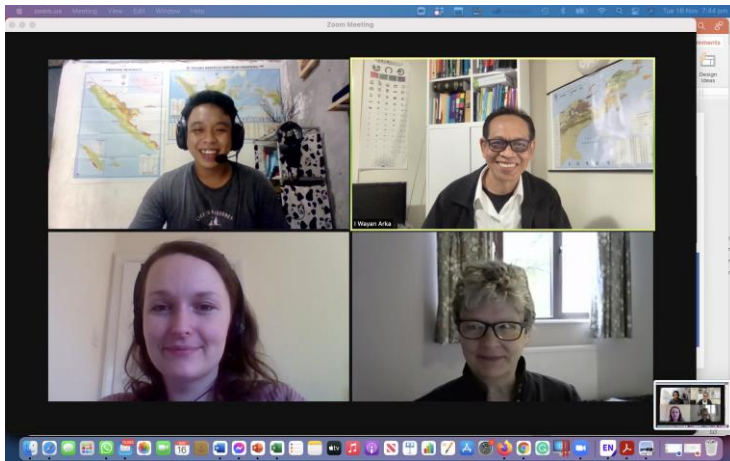
Enggano - Contemporary - FieldWorks Language Explorer

Lexeme Form	Glosses	Grammatical Int.	Glosses (Ind)	Etym. Gloss
ahar	call	Verb	panggil	ahadi
ahau	custom	Noun	adat	ahaoa
ahenap	only	Adverb	hanya	
ahit	spit	Verb	meludah	ahito
ahök	dry over fire	Verb	mengeringkan dengan api	ahaökö
ahü'	clan leader clan	Noun Noun	kepala suku suku	(a)hü'ünä (?)
āī	fast	Verb	cepat	a'aiñä

107	Word	u	kihëk	i	yapäü	korti
	Morphemes	u	ki- hëk	i	yapäü	korti
	Lex. Gloss	1SG	KI sit	LOC	top	chair
	Word Gloss Eng	I	sit	at	top	chair
	Word Gloss Ind	saya	duduk	di	atas	kursi
	Word Cat.	pro	v	prep	n	n
	Free Eng	I sit on the chair				
	Ind	saya duduk di kursi				

# The Enggano Project

- **Before the pandemic**, the documentation team had already begun to collect a corpus.



- **Since the pandemic**, we have been having regular meetings via Zoom where we work with the recordings.
- We try to refine our **orthographic practices** and understand more about the **structure of Enggano**.

# The Enggano Project

- The local research team has played a central role in collecting data, developing the **orthography** and **teaching materials** and discussing analyses for the **grammar**.
- They regularly travel to Enggano to **gather feedback** on the project outputs





# The Enggano Project

- Our meeting over the last two weeks has enabled us to finalise the **orthography** proposal and to work on the **grammar** and **historical research**.





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# The Enggano Project

Walland	Kähler	Enggano Project	English
bakka-kaha	e-baka u-kaha'o	bak kaha'	sun
kanoeah	e-kaněãi	kanúa	moon
loppoh	e-dopo	dop	land
é-boh	e-boo	bè	water

# Summary

- Enggano is an **endangered Austronesian language** spoken in Indonesia.
- It was previously documented by Hans Kähler in 1930s
- However, today the language is spoken in a very different **sociolinguistic context** and has undergone many linguistic changes
- Consequently, our project seeks to **document and describe** contemporary Enggano in the hope of creating a lasting multipurpose record.
- The project was conceived before the **pandemic** but has operated during the pandemic and undergone several changes in project design as a result
- Overall, we hope these **changes are positive** and have promoted greater community engagement and collaboration.

# With thanks to...

the Enggano elders and Enggano Community



A hai bub' u mək em nē' ah he kak Enggano



# Questions for Discussion

- What makes the Enggano language and culture different from Indonesian?
- Are there any changes in how Enggano is spoken today compared with in the past?
- Speakers of Enggano also use other languages in their daily lives? Can you tell us which languages you use and when?
- What can we do to support the use of Enggano language?
- Can you tell us about your role in the Enggano documentation project? What is the value of language documentation?
- What challenges do Enggano speakers face in the future?