Abstract: This paper is intended to describe what is the content of ethnopoetic of Pangunraun they are practised in negotiating marriage proposals of Maanyan Dayak of Central Kalimantan. Semantic analysis was adopted to unfold layers of meaning with observation, interview, and FGD as main data collection techniques. As most couplets have lost the context, word to word translation is extremely difficult to perceive. The study revealed that the negotiation is more than ordinary marriage negotiation, but there are rigid agenda, as appeal to tradition. They include: rice-wine party, negotiating the speakers, reasons for visit, marriage proposal, negotiating the seriousness, negotiating the bridal gift, agreement, and the last asking for blessing from the adat elders.

Keywords: Maanyan Dayak, Borneo, marriage negotiations, Patatiba, Ethnopoetics, Pangunraun

INTRODUCTION

Pangunraun is a poetic variation of Maanyan language, a sub language of Dayak included in Barito Isolect languages. Maanyan is spoken in two regencies South of Barito and East of Barito, Central Kalimantan province. Hudson (1963), after two years of fieldwork in East Barito Regency, describes his personal account of dealing with the poetic language:

I would say, without hesitation, that it was the art of public speaking that was most highly developed and most appreciated. There are several speechmaking styles, ranging from a so-called “ancient language” (basa Pangunraun) that is characterized by the extensive use of periphrasis, to a more colloquial and comparatively laconic “modern” style (Hudson 1963: 408-9).

Fortunately, after almost fifty years Basa Pangunraun is somehow still exist and is still ‘the premier art form of the region’ today, but as Hudson observed in the 1960s, there were few speakers who mastered it and that number has now decreased even more significantly.

Pangunraun is also a ritual language spoken in all rituals of the Dayak Maanyan people. The most accessible sample to the practice of Basa Pangunraun is found in Maanyan Marriage Negotiations. In traditional religion belief, officially called Kaharingan since March 31st 1980 (Schiller 1997:120), marriage negotiations involve two rituals called Natas Banyang and Patatiba. It is mandatory to include these rituals in the marriage negotiations and as such they are well maintained. Maanyan have adhered to this belief for centuries.

In this paper I would focus myself on Patatiba, the second rite of marriage negotiation, Patatiba, is always initiated with a section called manggayung tuak, a minor rice wine feast. As this service is organised into three rounds and
each of the rounds is initiated by a speech from either bunsuq panakuan or anak panggayungan (two wine boys).

**The First Section**

To initiate the rice wine feast the anak panakuan recites a chant paying tribute to the spirit that takes care of the rice wine as well as giving the name (manggalar) to the rice wine. The following is the only example found.

**Model 5**

1. Sajang ngarang tuak bantuq lawi raqan  
   Sajang ngarang rice wine bantu end of branches
2. Sajang danang tingang lalutung mangun paku  
   Sajang danang tingang lalutung grows its shoots
3. Samula ammay here dammung mani manyang  
   Climbed by prince taking bath on areca bud
4. tungken raden ganta langit  
   ascended by prince visit the sky
5. Puqay dammung kinurung lingngangk  
   Set a fire by Prince Kinurung-lingngangk
6. rerey raden kangkanut raqan  
   prince waves the smoke down the branches
7. Hang yiru balalu nguruweah amas junung lawuq  
   That like grains of rice the embers fall down
8. nguruwusuy wulan tunyung mirah gugur  
   like golden rattles the fire fell down
9. Balalu uluy here dammung timmangan kalez  
   Then the hives are sent down through a long rope by a prince of mighty scale
10. tarasat here Katian runsaq  
    sent down by mighty Katian
11. Uluq here anri uluyan kawat  
    Using a rope of wire
12. ulang uey gansa walang  
    the coil of strong rattan
13. uluy anri uluyan riti ulang uey amas bansir  
    using rope of riti the coil of yellowish rattan
14. Lluq anri uluyan iket ulang  
    Using a woven rope
15. uey heke ngaliura rayu  
    of heke rattan grows on top of trees
16. yiru bu takam nguqit  
    therefore now we drink

These couplets are mainly a description on taking honey from a honey tree, the ingredient added to the rice wine as a sweetening.

The second round of the service is initiated with a speech by either anak panggayungan or bunsuq panakuan. This section states the reason for organising the rice wine feast, where the couplets are very brief as follows. Variations are notable if different bards deliver the speeches.

**Model 5**

1. Sariak ringkay kayu masarumang baliq  
   A crying sparrow at a twisting tree
2. hayu takam minum tuak tapay  
   let us drink rice wine
3. tutukan takam ngitung kawan ratik basaq sadiq  
   while we remember some verses of old language
4. Takam sameh-sameh ngummung juntay bakir  
   Let us come together under the shade
5. pada-pada nanraq kalun berang  
   cooperatively we are below the crown
6. Takut kapusunan kala iwek sahur  
   In case we might have bad luck like a sacrificed pig
7. katenrekan alang manuq tagas  
   have an unfortunate incident like a tagas chicken
8. Balalu kami mulai ngenney ni  
   So we start to drink

**Model 9**

1. Takut barang yiti naqan  
   In case this drink contains dangerous substances
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(2) *pudis umpan inrin rasun*
like traditional poisons, pesticides, poison

(3) *atawa tampirik jujuh kikiran gansaq*
tampirik-jujuh, iron powder

(4) *elah aku nguqut dahulu*
let me drink it first

(5) *Tuqu kamis kamanringen*
It is very sweet

(6) *kimet ngalulangut wawu*
it sweetness touches the inside part of a bone

(7) *kala kamis wani Puning kala kamet nuan Babai*
as sweet as the bees of Puning sweet like the honey of Babai

(8) *Kala wani waqu uteh raqan*
Like beehives freshly taken from the branches

(9) *alang nuan hanyar mubuk tulung*
lke nuan honey freshly taken from tree’s hollows

(10) *Kala guila waqu punnut*
Like sugar just put in the pack

(11) *nimmang juruh hanyar paning*
like a brown sugar just put in sack

(12) *Babagi Jarang anri Hiang*
Share it with Jarang and Hiyang

(13) *pahurey Jalu unru Unay*
share it with Jalu and Unay

As soon as the third round of the service begins, the anak panakuan suddenly arises and delivers a speech to inform the assembly that the rice wine is finished; therefore the third round is cancelled. The main issues include in this speech are: the organisers of the party are in a terribly embarrassing situation, the rice wine is finished or is not of a good quality, and an attempt is made to find help. The lines to express the issue “the wine is finished” are incredibly various, the following are two of the models.

(1) *Daya inun aku iwaraq hang kasampatan yiti*
I will inform you this moment

(2) *tuak galis paporitan puang tutuk*
that the rice wine is finished but not everyone has had a drink

(3) *tajaw irreng siburan halaq harang*
the wine jar is leaning the container stands loosely

(4) *bakul tammangk haut banar rabah*
the bag has fallen down the gambling boss is bankrupt

(5) *Intur ku ma bakam kasaq*
The bottles of drink

(6) *bakam kasaq haut jatuh ipaumme tammang*
hundreds of them have fallen each others

(7) *summing ilaw haut riwu ipajujung juat*
the bottles lean of each other

(8) *Bakam kasaq haut galis daray hang pulempen*
They have broken at the threshold

(9) *summing ilaw jarah leqah hang pumatas*
the glass containers have broken at the doorstep

(10) *Luwun amun galas kammang*
The flower-pattern glasses cannot go

(11) *haut puang kaqiuh uring ansuh*
back and forth

(12) *muneng hang ruang luwuq*
within the house

(13) *sangker patik puang kaqiuh isahansa neteq*
spotted cups cannot circulate around the house

(14) *hang jaru lelun tuah*
like swans

(15) *Amun tampurung sinaq puang kaqiuh ile-ile*
The Chinese coconut shells cannot circle

(16) *muneng hang ruang luwuq*
around the house

(17) *amun wangeq niuy teka Tanyung Java*
coconut shells from Java cannot

(18) *ang kaqiuh user-user*
circulate around the building

The images that the bard uses to describe that the rice wine is finished include leaning jar, container stands loosely, basket fells, gambler bankrupts, falling bottles, broken bottles, the glasses and cups can not go back and forth, Chinese of Javanese coconut shells can not circulate around the building.
Model 2
(1) Ari aku iwaraq aku sa jurung ayak
I inform the assembly that it was I
(2) bannung tuwuq
who led the boat of tuwuq
(3) jurung esur kilang manaw
who pulled the boat of manaw
(4) Bahum yiri samula hanteq
I wish I could take the boat a great
distance
(5) sikak hampe luyuh watuntangun
up to Luyuh-watun-tangun
(6) kalunsing balay anraw
Kalunsing-balay-anraw
(7) Nequ nganyak bannung tuwuq
for navigating the boat of tuwuq
(8) nequ ngesur kilang manaw
sailing the boat of manaw
(9) Tauq-tauq hang wuang kamalangan
But I encountered a serious problem
(10) hang wuang tummang tuju yina,
on my way to conduct that intent
(11) taripi daya kaping mahu naqan jatuh taqun
it has been a dry season for a hundred
year
(12) karing kekeh jarah riwu wulan
a long drought for a thousand of months
The images this bard used include boat
of tuwuq and boat of manaw to describe the
rice wine. These two: manaw and tuwuq are
also ingredients added into the rice wine to
make it is more intoxicated. Navigate the boat
symbolically means to lead the rite of rice wine
drinking feast. Dry season symbolically means
the rice wine is finished.
The Second Section
In section two, the anak panakuan asks help
from anak panggayungan:
(1) Aku talip iti naqan hengawku ipapurun tunun
I ask my friend to share the bunch
(2) naan kansa ku igaganap langar
my companion to join the cluster
(3) Naqan hengawku ialah batung mira putut
My friend like giant bamboo trees we
share the base
(4) anuh kansaku ialah telang nansalukan lawi
like bamboo trees we twist the crown
(5) Hi Nanyu jaga batang inupian
A man who guards the bathing place
(6) hi Lungai gaduh wiruga inungkaran
a man who awaits the water drinking
place
(7) Gere nasip maqeq ialah nasip
Hopefully he has good luck like ancient
amnahl Jarang sadi
Jarang’s father had
(9) ialah untung bapang Suga hurap
like a lucky man of ancient Father-Suga
(10) Jaga batang sumur bayu
Who had a drinking water well
(11) gaduh ummak idunriang lalung
owned a well called umak-idunriang-
lalung.
(12) Biar kaping mahuq jatuh taqun
Even in a dry season for a hundred
years
(13) karing kekeh riwu wulan
a drought for a thousand months
(14) Ibaruse sikaq puang malu kahak
The water volume did not reduce
(15) ijumpalit ngahuq mantar surut
the water level did not decrease
(16) Tatap suey tummang puru pusiq
It was still nine times the height of a pusiq
tree
(17) waluq etang ruyan tanir
eight times the height of a durian tree
The images used here include sharing
a bunch, (a cluster, a base and a crown) to
represent sharing responsibility in leading the
drinking wine feast. The images like bathing
place and drinking-water hole symbolise the
wine jar. Again, dry season refers to the rice
wine is finished. The bard refers the situation
to the ancient Jarang’s Father from the story of
Pangunraun Ruampuluruwe about an extraordinary
water hole that the water was always full.
In response to the speech delivered by anak
panakuan, and anak panggayungan confirms that
the rice wine is finished, and tells the assembly
that they (as the host) are greatly embarrassed
for organising a feast without being able to
provide the guests with sufficient drink. He says:

(1) Kami haut leteng wuwungan  
We are on the sinking crest of flood water

(2) tingalam lea langki  
reaching the roof

(3) haut rangi wehuq haut banar balik  
salt stock is wet a gambler is bankrupt

(4) haut bakul tumnang  
the bag has fallen down.

(5) Puang kaqiuh nyanak nangkeq  
We cannot stop

(6) tuntunan ramaq lawatan wahay,  
the assembly leaving,

(7) daya ungkus kaqadaqan kami haut galis.  
because we have no more food.

(8) Kami ganyah angkeng hang ranuq mahak  
We are on a dry river

(9) hang watang deleng,  
on a worn out trunk bridge,

(10) muneng hang wureq ranuq hanteq  
on the foam of flood water

(11) hang lelap apuy ammaw.  
on a high flame.

(12) Buluq muhut urung aku alang lepung,  
Wipe my nose as if it were broken off,

(13) nangkur dada alang lemmah.  
beat my chest as if I broke my ribs.

(14) Hanteq supan umangan malu babahe.  
A terribly embarrassing situation.

(15) Ngitik uluq aku kala wuding watu,  
Shaking my head as if it were a rock,

(16) mepay wulu aku alang rangkang jatang.  
beating my hair as if it were wire.

The images utilised include big troubles like on flood, salt stock is wet, fallen bag (line 1 to 2), and shallow water, a nearly collapse bridge and house is on fire, which all refer to serious disaster. Embarrassing situation is described as to wipe nose, to beat chest, shake head and beating hair.

As a way out, the anak panggayungan asks the owner of the house to help, here are two examples:

(1) Uu ruang lewuq uu talaga rampan,  
Please the owner of the house,

(2) tukat ammay wanawang suluk.  
ladder to ascend door to enter.

(3) Gare masih kaqayuh nammah nanrayang,  
Could you please add more food,

(4) kaqayuh mubung nimmaw.  
more support more provision.

(5) Gere kaqayuh tuak bahanu dalam,  
Hopefully the house can provide more rice-

(6) kajuat pasiq bakurung kunsig.  
wine, more locked bottles.

(7) Gere ulun ruang lewuq talaga rampan,  
Hopefully the owner of the house can provide,

(8) kaqiuh lagi libu anning nyurung wureq,  
lots of wine with bubbling foam,

(9) tuak bangkah mumpung sari.  
lots of rice wine that increases the appetite.

(10) Kaqiuh tuak kala kareh punte,  
The rice wine will be like water overflowing adam,

(11) sajang nimmang balat jujuh.  
the liquor like water flows from a collapsed dam.

In case the owner of the house can not provide the assembly with more rice wine, the anak panggayungan appeals to the owner of the house to tell the assembly the reason to call them to gather. In traditional Maanyan villagers were called by mean of gong’s sound. As soon as they came to the place where the gong was beaten, they were served food and drink. Only when the villagers had enough, the reason for gathering was announced. Model 5 shows the example.

**Model 5**

(1) Jadi hang wuang perkumpulan  
therefore in this assembly

(2) takam yinaq innaku  
I guess

(3) naqan tumpang tujuq naqan sungkuq santah  
must have a direction to which trees fall to

(4) naqan etuk lawi jumpet papuru,  
trees to lean to, the tops to curve to,
The images the bard used include ‘the direction a tree to fall to, tree to lean to, the tops to curve to’, which are all indicating to ‘a direction’ symbolically means that there must be a reason or agenda for the meeting. This speech is also a closing section for the rice-wine feast.

The Third Section

Section three includes a response to the speech from anak panggayungan, where the owner of the house expresses his embarrassment for not being able to help the situation, instead, he asks help from his clan members who are (in Maanyan) considered as his own family (ulun putut). Concerned that his clan members cannot provide the required food and drink, the appeal is extended to his neighbours, friends of the same village, surrounding villagers, and visitors (ulun hawigen). However, this appeal is perceived symbolically, not literally; the real intention is to give an opportunity to any individual to deliver a poetic speech for the purpose of entertainment, as well as a chance to get to know each other, especially for the couple’s families. Another important point is that he has to ensure that the guests do not leave.

Model 8

(Speech for asking help from the clan members)

(1) Tapi ha ammaw kala yiru kira-kira wituq aku

Despite the matter, I think

(2) masih puang sa anule ugang pihatu guntung,

the owner of the house is not like a pond with no clan, like a billabong with no family,

(3) hawi na puang teka bunguq tane

he does not come from a earthen dune

(4) hingka dengkul wakay.

from a bent vine.

(5) Puang metuq teka tulung batung

Pop up from the hollow of a giant bamboo

(6) metuq teka tulung tamiang,

come up from the cavity of a little bamboo,

(7) daya yiru hayuq sa aku neraw

therefore let me call

(8) here purus wali pamatang asbah

the elders from his clan

(9) nampalus wat takam yina.

to continue the rite.

(10) Gare naun sa ulun dada mapeq pungung mapeq,

You must be men with hard chests and hard backs,
(11) *ulun mira tunun langar gogang tingkil*  
men who share the bunch, the cluster,  
the stem  
(12) *mira putut parukat paqung walailuh.*  
share the root system, share the stump.

Line 1 to 4 describes that the owner of the house is not like a pond or a billabong has no brother. He did not come from earthen dune, or a hollow of a bamboo. Therefore he must have a family, clan and elders. These elders should help their clan members if they involved in such a serious trouble.

Speech for asking help from neighbours or friends of the same village:
(1) *Jakaq ngitung ma tutuk tungun rapat pirang*  
If we remember those who have close stumps
(2) *mira wawungan sampuk sansirang*  
close ridges, close roofs at this village,
(3) *hang tumpuk yiti, kiraq-kiraq wituq aku masih heneq iuh naheraw.*  
I think there are many, we can call.
(4) *Daya yiru Uu naun tutuk tungun rapat pirang*  
Therefore those that have close stumps of trees
(5) *sampuk wawungan tutuk haruqen,*  
those that close the ridges, close the roofs
(6) *mira natat talanyaan mira apar papara.*  
those who share the yard share the bathing place
(7) *Ati kami hang bala hante,*  
please help us, we are in a great crisis
(8) *gere naun sa kaqayuh nammah nanrayang*  
perhaps you could support, contribute
(9) *kaqiuq mubung nimmaw,*  
you could add
(10) *jakaq pinang batunun luat batangkay,*  
areca nut in clusters, betel leaf in stumps
(11) *jakaq luen maerang isip makapan, awat.*  
a salty dish, crusty rice

Neighbours are mentioned as close ridges, close roof meaning that their roof of their house are closed to ours. There is also a weird term: close stumps of trees. This term is related to the land clearing practise in Maanyan by felling down the big trees and burning them. Usually the stumps are left out by the fire and are let there to decompose and are still notable for years. In the border of the lands of two neighbours, tree stumps are closed to each others.

Speech for asking help from surrounding villagers and visitors:
(1) *Jakaq ngitung ma tumpuk isaq pajuq rueh*  
If I remember one village two settlements
(2) *teaq batay rawi riuk tampungan,*  
huts, hamlets,
(3) *hingka tumpuk natat gumi halaman.*  
from the village enclosure land and yard.
(4) *Hingka gunung Pangunraun jatuh*  
From the mountains of Pangunraun-jatuh
(5) *watu Ngampet malem balah riwu,*  
the rock of Ngampet-malem-balah-riwu,
(6) *hingka tanyung abun hingka rantaw tutuy.*  
from the Cape of Abun from straight reaches.
(7) *Hingka tumpuk lawit paju uruq,*  
From distant villages, from far settlements,
(8) *hingka tumpuk ulun lain gumi hapa bukan.*  
from foreign villages, lands with no friendly connection to us.
(9) *Hampe tane ha subarang gumi mampang ipay,*  
To the shore of the other land, soil of the other side,
(10) *hingka tahik tayap hingka tummaq rasa iring.*  
from the wide ocean, from the vast marsh.
(11) *AWat kami yati hang*  
Please help, we are on the
(12) *leteng wawungan tingalam lea langki.*  
sinking crest of a flooded roof.

Two speeches that requesting the assembly not to leave:

**Speech 1:**
(1) *Daya sebab yiru takam ada hinang*  
Therefore stay firmly seated,
(2) *rangang harung, ada hinang kinar kisat.*
do not make an unsteady sit.

(3) Ada hinang ngitung
    Do not begin to remember the lovely
    children the

(4) ma anak kalelu bunsuq kakasan,
    dearest youngest one,

(5) ada hinang tulak tarajang itun tarababus.
    do not hurriedly jump, go away.

(6) Ada hinang ialah wayuung ngitung janah
    Do not be like a bear and go back to the
    jungle

(7) tulumpiaow ngitung hepung,
    do not be like a siamang monkey and go
    back to the orchard

(8) wayu ngitung lubuk.
    a crocodile goes back to a pool.

(9) Ada hinang iwawani tumur inanuan tubak,
    Do not be like panicked bees like annoyed
    wasps,

(10) ada hinang maleng ma pangamudi mudi
    do not turn to the way home

(11) mutar ma panaluan mantuk,
    back to the home direction,

(12) naqan sungkuq santah etuk lawi jumpet
    papuru.
    it must be a direction to where a tree leans,
    a tree bends, a crown curves, a top falls.

(13) Aku huqan luga antah leaq tenung,
    I do not yet have clear foresight, an obvious
    prediction

speech 2:

(1) Amun naun ngabihue ma
    If the visitors come like white ants to

(2) tumpuk natat gumi halaman yina
    this village and yard, land and
    enclosure,

(3) himat daya naqan tulan mamuraga.
    there must be a reason.

(4) Luwan kami neraw wuwa,
    That is why we call you,

(5) kami marak pangil.
    we invite the assembly,

(6) kami nangkur tukat nalitik waenawang.
    we bang your ladders, knock on your
    doors.

(7) Himat daya naqan
    Surely we have the direction to where

(8) sungkuq santah jungkun lawi jumpet papuru,
    the tree leans, the tree bends, the crown
    curves,

(9) tummuk tiba sinruk pangiluwu.
    the flowers are thrown.

(10) Atawa naqan pakaq rirung nyawang
    Surely we have a branch of the rirung
    plant

(11) naqan hul tuqunku muqang,
    we have the horn of the muqang beetle,

(12) maupun tumpaq ma Juranang-Meaq
    another way to Juranang-meaq

(13) ranuq janah sinumparing lain.
    water leaks like branches of bamboo.

(14) Jari imaku kawan
    Therefore all of you

(15) sulin niwulian kawan riak rayu rungan
    visitors from all directions,

(16) ada hinang maleng ma pangamudi mudi
    do not turn your helm back,

(17) ngitar ma panaluan mantuk.
    do not turn your prow back home.

(18) Ada hinang maleng upus nansarabun
    Do not turn your boat to the jungle,

(19) ngitar pangkah lingar nyana.
    turn your empty boat home.

(20) Ada hinang ngetuk ma gunung bujalin
    Do not bend to the bujalin mountain

(21) nuwet ma watu kariaqen.
    do not curve to the rock of kariyaqen

The Fourth Section

From here, the speaker order is rather unpredictable as there is no clear regulation. The
convention is for clan members of the bride(ulun putut) to speak first followed by friends of the
same village, and visitors including the groom’s family and friends (ulun hawiqen). In terms of
age, the youngest bards tend to speak earlier

350 ~ The Multifaceted Dimensions of English Linguistics, Literature, and Education
than the elders and the adjudicating elders dominate the closing period. Only if there is a serious infringement to the conventional guidelines of the rite does the elders correct the bard and redirect the negotiation. In this stage the issues being discussed are still about “help to provide the rice wine”. Until this stage the terms for participants are still host and visitor, only after a marriage proposal is clearly mentioned, a change occurs.

As a reaction to the appeal from anak panggayungan to provide “more quality rice wine”, everybody expresses their inability to help. Like the appeal itself is not referential, the reaction is not referential. It is a standard content to reply such appeal; therefore I classify these speeches (until this stage) as phatic language. The following are some examples of such speeches.

**Model 5 (e)**

(Examples of couplets expressing inability to help)

1. Haut ang kukaqiuh ngapeut
   I cannot squeeze
2. kawan ennuq teka rammu kanrung,
   a dew drop from the end of my long garment,
3. ngampulay kawan panas wente babat.
   cannot press the sweat from the end of my belly garment.
4. Ang ku kaqiuh ngampeut,
   I cannot squeeze a dew drop from the end
5. kawan ennuq wirun sinyang
   of a long garment,
6. ang ku kajuat ngampulay
   cannot press the sweat from the end of
7. kawan panas tampuk gunyay.
   my garment.
8. Himpan bangkaq unru
   So that big container
9. takam masih kaqiuh inamuqun upiq,
   is still exceedingly full,
10. ginsi wulan takam kajuat inyusupan lummuq.
    high jar is still extremely full.
11. Lubuk lalem haut pada lawah tanan kahak
    My deep pool also has no water,
12. rantaw ammaw haut ula luluy surut.
    my long reach has dried up.
13. Luwan rungup puyuh haut lawah
    Rungup- puyuh has had no coins
14. puang kauih nguray ringgit,
    for a long time,
15. pangun japuq haut ang kajuat ngugur payung.
    pangung-japuq does not have shade.

Line 1 to 4 describes bard’s incapability to help, majority of his couplets are quoted from chants that a female shaman usually recites when a shamanic rite is not successful to help the ill person, in the ritual of Miqempu. In helping the people to find the medication, after a long recitation of the shamanic chant, a female shaman just squeezes her long garment. If the ritual is successful, the needed medication will drop from the garment automatically. The reason for him that he could not help is described in line 7 to 10, where he said that he has nothing to give.

**Text 2 (d)**

1. Bujur ungkup pulaw bemeh rayun
   It is true that I am included in the extended
2. kude yati iwaraq,
   family, but I am telling you
3. turay papah desa turay wadung senay,
   there is nothing to hope for from me,
4. upah pinang haut bubar balah
   the areca nuts have all finished
5. ang maribasaq.
   This is not just a metaphor.
6. Lumiaq kami galis tanan kahak,
   Our lumiaq beads have been left by the water,
7. batumani kami jarah luluy pasang,
   our precious stones have dried out,
8. tummaq kami galis ipaumme
   we are falling on each other,
9. rabah kami jarah ipajujung juat.
   we fall upon one another.
10. Bakam kasaq kami galis daray ha pulempen
    Our bottles are all broken on the
doorstep,
(11) *summing ilaw jarah leqah ha punatas.*
    glass containers are all smashed at the
    threshold.
(12) *Taping karabung kami galis minyahanyang*
    Our bathing place has drifted away,
(13) *rahayani ganning kami jarah idadirak-diray.*
    a place to take drinking water flowed
    away.
(14) *Samula haut ang uweng anraw kunuq,*
    There is nothing to expect,
(15) *anuh juat hequ aye.*
    there is nothing to hope for.

The Fifth Section

After everybody has a chance to deliver his/
her poetic performances, one speaker switches
the topic to the next issue, ‘to guess’ why the
owner of the house has organised the feast and
invited so many visitors. As has been described
previously, in the past, people were invited
by beating a gong, once the gong sound was
heard, people would leave their daily activities
and come to the place of the sounding gong.
As no one knew why they were called, they
would ask, and make guesses as to what was
happening. Symbolically ‘the guess’ is meant
to remind the villagers that they should think
about organising such rituals once they are
economically capable. At the same time the
forum is an occasion for the bards to show off
their knowledge of traditional *adat,* hinting to
the public that he/she is now qualified to be a
*mantir,* a member of adjudicating committee.
The following are two examples, one from a
Christian bard, and the other from a Kaharingan
bard.

Model 9b(d)

Christian bard
(1) *Partama, amun here yina basukur ma Alatala*
    Firstly, if this household thanks God
(2) *nequ nepah pangantuhan muji hajat parapah,*
    to pay their promise
(3) *daya here ngume naqun nyasap nanaman.*
    for their garden and farm.
(4) *Here kaqiuh parey muaq kala amas,*
    They produce paddy with ears of gold,
(5) *luleq nunrun alang mirah.*
    rice plants bear ears of ruby.
(6) *Hampe menuq karaking mudit karammas,*
    That fill the bark bin, fill the rice
    container,
(7) *menuq durung mudit lupuq.*
    fill the bark container, fill the rice sack.
(8) *Kude, amun aku paung silay siluq*
    But if I did not mishear
(9) *mate ganta langit*
    my eyes did not go to the sky,
(10) *nas alkitab basaq yari huni,*
    The bible verses that had been read,
(11) *ialah huqan nanturungan ilay Jungak anri Jauh*
    like Jungak is far from Jauh,
(12) *ware namumukan angkuh Banyar anri Kuin.*
    like Banjar is not similar to Kuin.
(13) *Huqan nanturungan Idung nuhi lunan,*
    Does not match like Idung split the
    cover,
(14) *huqan nanumukan Ayu malah kumpang,*
    does not suit like Ayu hacked the shield.
(15) *Karueh,*
    Secondly,
(16) *eh ang, gere sa here yina*
    Perhaps the household remembers
(17) *daya hampe wulan duawalas*
    this is the twelfth month
(18) *unru hantakan taqun,*
    the last week of the year,
(19) *pesta natal malem barasih ngitung,*
    the holy night, a celebration for
(20) *pihawiqan Tuhan Yesus*
    Lord Jesus’ birthday.
(21) *Haqawe amun iaq itaraun tampun*
    But where is a child who brings *tampun*
    plants
(22) *simangerang rammu puyun*
    one end of a cloth
(23) *regeq kakaw ni kayawun*
    huge pine tree, growing with needle
    leaves,
(24) *tummuq malar pilus raun, kayu piraqay kayu*
    malar inyaranang lawi.
a christmas tree, a bright tree.

(25) Haqawe nyanyian telupulu isaq  
where is hymn number thirty one

(26) malem kudus suni suwung,  
holy night, silent night

(27) ang ku taqu tanguh.  
I cannot predict that.

Model 8 (f)
(1) Tanguh ku ulun yiti ngitung maq  
I guess they invoke

(2) nanyu saniang hiang piumung tunuy diwata  
guardian spirits

(3) tapi haqawe kawan  
but I do not see

(4) tabak piurayan sinyang pamulakeh,  
tabak-piurayan sinyang-pamulakeh,

(5) jumu saruku-ruku ayaw samurayung rawen,  
jumu-saruku-ruku ayaw-samurayung-rawen

(6) ma tawasan dua walas, pa uweng takam kainni.  
tawasan dua-walas but I do not see any.

(7) Tanguh ku daya ulun nequ ma  
I guess these people want to begin

(8) pupuh ume ma pangkat bakas  
farming activities

(9) nequ ulun ma parey winiq ma halun pangkan,  
people begin the rice planting,

(10) ulun nulak banung muntia,  
in a rite called nulak-dammung-Muntia,

(11) tapi ha awe uweng takam nebuq maq  
but we did not go

(12) pupuh ume maq pangkat bakas.  
to any paddy field.

(13) Jakaq iaq itawuaq resek  
If a child picks the fruits of the banyan they fill up the

(14) tumas para ni wangkalang  
bottom ofabasket

(15) haqawe takam kategyan dammung ehek  
there is no rice-planting stick

(16) uria nguris bantang,  
men make holes in straight lines

(17) hang wuang umme jangka kereng  
in a paddy field

(18) iwu jaru pantaqunan, mahi.  
around the hall of cleared land, nothing.

(19) Jakaq ma here wawey  
To the females

(20) iaq itawuaq nunuk tumas para ni tabilung,  
a child picks fruits of the banyan they fill up the bottom of an earthen jar,

(21) haqawe takam kainni negey ma putiri panuk  
there is no little basket called

(22) diang dara upak uyung.  
diang-dara-upak-uyung. Siangan Bintang-halun-dagang  
A cradle for Bintang-halun-dagang

(23) tutuyan Jaya-layar-lengan,  
a swing for Jaya-layar-lengan,

(24) jadi ang ku taqu tanguh.  
but I cannot guess that way.

From the two examples (Model 8(f), and Model 9b(d) we can see the main different of the Christian bard and Kaharingan bard. Christian bard (Model 9b(d)) constantly makes new verses adopting modern change of social cultural situation being incorporated into Patatiba, as we can see the description of Christmas celebration. Kaharingan Bard only recites the conventional verses, including Kaharingan rituals like invocation of ancestor spirits in isirap mihampe (line 1 to 5), and the rutual of Rice Planting (line 6 to 12) in details.

The Sixth Section

Only after everyone has finished delivering their speeches does the speaker for the groom tell the bride’s family members the real intention to put forth a marriage proposal. Here the bard has to choose one of the four basic metaphoric models (see Chapter 2); and as I said earlier, from here the division of ‘bride’s group’ and ‘groom’s group is made. Every body who wants to deliver his/her poetic performance has to position him/herself into the party he/she belongs to. The following is the marriage proposal according to Papak Raden Limmungk basic metaphoric model.

Model 2b (h)
(1) Ekat itati aku ekat ijampa ma riwayat,  
But now I recall a story,
(2) sehingga kami munsul hang yiti.
the reason that brings us here.

(3) Hanya terkesah hang yiti
The story is only about

(4) hang wuung rammung yiti,
of this contingent,

(5) ulun sa ialah tuga wajip mait rampan balay,
like a guardian who hauls the roof of a hall,

(6) sangar bihara batak tihang nalu agung.
a house caretaker to pull a big pillar.

(7) Kami itannang ma here wadian Ingar
Therefore we asked shaman Ingar to help

(8) balanut nampuk gammung,
a shaman with beating drum,

(9) maq hi Ingar wulan welum
from shaman Ingar with full moon

(10) tampuk gammung awahat jari.
beating drum in a period of raising stars.

(11) Ingar parumata,
Ingar with a diamond,

(12) nampuk gammung watu lanang.
beating a drum with a precious stones

(13) Kami laku kilang antah,
We ask them to see

(14) kami lakuq inniq enteng here,
we ask them to predict,

(15) inun mamuraga kawan kenah ngapudien
what makes him like this? what fish makes

(16) iwak ranuq ngaliiuyen?
him sick, what water creatures make him suffer?

(17) Bu hang yaru ruwe-ruwu rawen lulu
there the leaf of a predictor is moving,

(18) putang lasi pitenungan ru niqen.
the sheet of a forecaster is shaking.

(19) Hang yaru naqan rawen sakur ringut
There is the leaf of sakur raringunu,

(20) raringunu dariangaw teka gunung Alin.
dariangaw from the mountain of Alin.

(21) Leqe pakay ulun muras wae
The rest of one that had been used to cure

(22) hi papak raden Limmungk sadi,
This is the speech from bard representing the groom, to put forth the marriage proposal. As has been mentioned earlier in metaphoric model of Papak Raden Limmungk, the groom is symbolically mentioned as Prince Limmungk, the leaf of Sakur-Raringunu-Dariangaw from Mountain Alin refers to the bride.

The Seventh Section
The bride’s family first reaction is to doubt the seriousness of the marriage proposal. There are three issues the bards generally put forth to express their doubt. The first is an allegation that the groom might not have made sufficient effort to find the right woman by venturing to many places, as in the following couplets:

Model 1a (f)

(1) Gare huqan sukup tannang,
You might not have made enough effort to seek

(2) alam tumpuk ulun lain,
in foreign villages,

(3) tarika alam gumi hapa bukan.
try looking in the land of strangers.

(4) Gare naqan tanyung luluy lunta Jarang,
There might be a cape that Jarang has,

(5) nampuk gammung watu lanang.
beating a drum with a precious stones

(13) Kami laku kilang antah,
We ask them to see

(14) kami lakuq inniq enteng here,
we ask them to predict,

(16) inun mamuraga kawan kenah ngapudien
what makes him like this? what fish makes

(17) iwak ranuq ngaliiuyen?
him sick, what water creatures make him suffer?

(18) Bu hang yaru ruwe-ruwu rawen lulu
there the leaf of a predictor is moving,

(19) putang lasi pitenungan ru niqen.
the sheet of a forecaster is shaking.

(20) Hang yaru naqan rawen sakur ringut
There is the leaf of sakur raringunu,

(21) dariangaw teka gunung Alin.
dariangaw from the mountain of Alin.
The action of seeking a wife is symbolically described as catching fish, where Jarang or Jalu refers to the groom. This speech is delivered by a bard represents the bride suggest the groom to conduct another searching to find a better woman, symbolically described as some sort of valuable fish like tapah, tauman, and wadire, who will satisfy the groom greatly.

The next issue is whether the groom has thoroughly considered the proposal and will not regret on his decision, as in the following couplets:

1. **Takut teun manginelu**,  
   You might regret,
2. **lagi tiwas manasal.**  
   and be sorry later.
3. **Nganue huqan kayem hang tanyung abun,**  
   While we do not yet capsize at a long cape,
4. **rumpak iwu rantaw tutuy.**  
   sink at straight reaches.
5. **Nganue huqan kayem panyumpilang wunrung**  
   While we do not capsize like a folding
6. **hang Riam Epapulu,**  
   coconut leaf at the Forty Rapids,
7. **rumpak tamuraku hang Ulak-tiga-likur.**  
   overturn like rubbish at the Thirty Eddys.

Still questioning the seriousness of the groom, the bride’s speaker humbles the bride by saying that the bride does not meet the quality demanded by the groom, as exemplified by the Model 1b(b) in previous example. Some bards even quest on the previous girlfriends that the groom might have left, by ‘suggesting him’ to go back to them, as the following couplets depict.

**Model 7 (f)**

1. **Ware hanyu lagi ngalaulek ma**  
   You may go back to the mountain
2. **gunung palegungan tungkaq,**  
   where you used to step your feet,
3. **namunelu ma watu paninyauwan puqu.**  
   go back to the rock you used to sway your feet..
4. **Ngalaulek ma lasi bantan atuk**  
   Back to the smoky bush,
5. **namulelu ma janah merang ire.**  
   back to the old jungle of merang.
6. **Nganue utas angang nu**  
   Take advantage of the angang rings that may be
7. **masih sibahum nyamm,**  
   used any time you wish,
8. **paku lungkang nu sinahana ngurut.**  
   shoot of lungkang may be taken any time you like.
9. **Daya jaraw jatuhnu hene inananan,**  
   Because you left many jaraw trees,
10. **jantang riwunu euk inanuluy.**  
    you left many jantang trees.
(11) Ware hanyu ngalaulek ma tanyung hatupian,
You may go back to the cape bathing place,
(12) namulelu ma rantaw inungkaran.
go back to the reaches of drinking water,
(13) Hang yaru hene bilis itarata bintang
There are many minnows like stars,
(14) saluанг rinu kuta manyan.
saluang fish shade the water-platform.
(15) Upa upi hene ma panuang umme,
Upa-upi fish will fill the backpack,
(16) kadintungan euk ma panimpaw kaput.
kaditungan fish will satisfy the sack.

Here the previous girlfriends are described as some beautiful places like a mountain, rock, a smoky bush, bathing place, and drinking-water hole even some beautiful objects like jaraw tree, jantang tree, and some kinds of fish.

The Eighth Section

In this section, the groom’s speaker endeavours to convince the bride’s family that the groom is very serious with his proposal by “denying” all the allegations and taking a chance to impress the bride with his “flirting” verses. Here the tension on the groom’s side is high for they are being “interrogated”, but the witty bards of both sides have to manage to release the tension and create a cheerful situation in order to entertain the guests. Examples of couplets addressing this issue are quite numerous as they also illustrate how every bard shows his/her literary talent. Look at the following couplets, where the bard refuses some allegations of having many girlfriends by saying that he has left all of them and his hearth been captured by the bride only.

Model 7a (g)

(1) Haut wewung awe aku kayu ha Sarunai,
I have forgotten the tree in Sarunai,
(2) haut kika inun aku
I cannot remember
(3) tummu malar ngammang talam.
a tree that grew in Ngammang Talam.
(4) Daya lalan jangkungku galis emme angang,
Because my track has been overgrown by Angang grass,
(5) enuy lamakkku jarah maku lungkang,
my porcupine’s trail has been overgrown.
(6) Daya mangunturku galis emme padang,
Because my cockfighting arena has been overgrown with padang grass,
(7) kudalangunku jarah punyam panri.
my cockfighting arena is full of weeds.
(8) Daya galis inamuku kala gunung Kulun,
Because they have been left behind like Kulun Mountain,
(9) inyanapeh u alang watu Inen.
your soul has been put aside like the rock of Inen.
(10) Daya lumiang Tinting ni turaju
Because beads of Tinting are tied
(11) suqut gampar ni taevudien,
the discarded ironwood jams,
(12) wunrung amiruku galis tapuqanyu
my spirit has been given to the bride
(13) salulunganku puang juat ampuqien.
your soul cannot be taken back.

His previous girlfriends are described with some images include a tree, track, trail, cockfighting arena, which all have been put aside. Because his soul and spirit have been given to the bride only, and can not be taken back (line 10 and 11).

Text 3 (j)

(1) Jari itati lepuh ulek pepet
So now we come for the broken sap,
(2) haut lepuh namulelu jurah.
go back to find the past claiming.
(3) Daya kakaw dangki ringin yiru uweng wayu,
=Because the tree of Dangki-ringin has spirits,
(4) wuluni maeh mapaw pungung,
the hair is beautiful covering her back,
(5) jata piu mapayungan panti.
the hair is good to cover a house.
The Multifaceted Dimensions of English Linguistics, Literature, and Education

Wuluni tuntum tungkaq,  
The hair reaches her feet,  
raun mulung natat lantay.  
the hair reaches the floor.

Jujung sarak hanye ingaluga,  
On her hair is a long comb,  
hurut galuh inyaranan  
a girl’s comb is long.

Kaqiuh hanye  
she can have
pulehni maimuka batung,  
a hair bun is like a giant bamboo shoot,
bubuk bukurmi kaqiuhampe langit.  
her chignon reaches the sky.

Daya inun sa sabab,  
Why do I want to marry her?  
haqawe kami taqu  
how could we be
inalujungan ngutaq kulat tummuq  
so persistent to eat a mushroom growing
hang watang inyalungan.  
at a regrowing trunk
Daya rampang gabang yiru  
Because the sack of dried cassava
natutu hang leh lung lemut luwang,  
is being pounded at a broken mortar,
daya kulat maka nawen  
because the mushroom that grows at a regrowing
sa tummu hang watang manyalungan  
trunk is poisonous.
Tuqu elah heput kulu ma tane gunung uri  
Let us go back to a land of mountains with pillars,
impeh nyasar galang ma tane layung nungkun.  
let us move the wheel to the land Luyung-nungkun.
Kude nelang  
But with
muhut urung kami nanam lepung  
wipe the nose we feel as if it pulls off
erang awe malit wangku,  
like wiping a coconut shell,

In the beginning couplets, the bard representing the groom, tells the reason for their visiting (line 1 and 2). It is to continue their previous agreement symbolically referred as a broken sapling. In the community, when a Maanyan finds a tree in a jungle (for the fruit or the timber), and decides to claim it, he just needs to break some saplings around the tree. Anybody comes to the tree and see the broken sapling knows that someone has claimed the tree.

Therefore bard uses this habit to signify the first agreement. The later couplets (line 3 to 21) are flirting on how beautiful is the bride, by referring her as the spirit of the banyan tree named Tarusan-Ilaw. The images the bard used include giant bamboo shoot to describe the chignon, and shaking yellow bamboos to describe her feet.

At the end the groom’s speaker assures the bride’s family that the decision is now for the bride’s family to make, by saying:

Model 1b (j)

1. Haqawe sa kami heqey  
   How could we be so brave
2. ijaquju nutu rampang gabang,  
demandingly pounding a sack of dried cassava,
3. haqawe kami taqu  
   how could we be
4. inalujungan ngutaq kulat tummuq  
   so persistent to eat a mushroom growing
5. hang watang inyalungan.  
at a regrowing trunk
6. Daya rampang gabang yiru  
   Because the sack of dried cassava
7. natutu hang leh lung lemut luwang,  
is being pounded at a broken mortar,
8. daya kulat maka nawen  
because the mushroom that grows at a regrowing
9. sa tummu hang watang manyalungan.  
   trunk is poisonous.
10. Tuqu elah heput kulu ma tane gunung uri  
   Let us go back to a land of mountains with pillars,
11. impeh nyasar galang ma tane luyung nungkun.  
   let us move the wheel to the land Luyung-nungkun.
12. Kude nelang  
   But with
13. muhut urung kami nanam lepung  
wipe the nose we feel as if it pulls off
14. erang awe malit wangku,  
   like wiping a coconut shell,
(15) **nangkur dada alang lemmah**  
beat the chest as if the ribs are broken  
(16) **erang awe nangkur ayaw tulung**  
like banging a hollow tree.  
(17) **Muhut wae kami kala wulan telen,**  
We just wipe our faces as if in a moon’s eclipse,  
(18) **nyapuq sarukanyan kami nimmang kalam rakun.**  
wipe the face as if in a dark cloud.  
(19) **Elahni amakaq la iuh**  
No use crying over spilt porridge, what can we do?  
(20) **Amakaq saq iuh pukul paksa teken musti,**  
We cannot hit, force, sign, and must,  
(21) **pukul maraja teken maratu.**  
hit like a king, sign like a queen.  
(22) **Elah ma diam tangan impeh ma paker palat,**  
Let my hand be still, let my fist be idle  
(23) **elah natutup mulut impeh nakunsi muntung.**  
let my mouth close let my mouth lock.

The Ninth Section

After being convinced by the groom’s speaker, the bride’s speaker requests proof of their sincerity, by asking the **jujuran** ‘bride price’. The following uses the **Angar Naniran** pattern (see the four basic metaphoric models in Chapter 2). Surprisingly that the way to ask the proof is rather uniform, here are two models.

**Model 5 (j)**

(1) **Amun sigay sangngang lagi huqan hampe raqan,**  
If the ladder does not yet reach the branch,  
(2) **uyur talaq lalu nungket jangkeng,**  
the climbing rope does not reach the twig.  
(3) **Lagi jeke langkiq huqan hampe raqan,**  
It is still some inches from the branch,  
(4) **jama palat lalu nungket jangkeng,**  
a span from the twig.  
(5) **Lagi huqan uweng panumakat anri agung purun,**  
There is no fundament of two gongs,  
(6) **huan uweng pangulalir anri ganning raya,**  
there is no base of large gong.  
(7) **Huqan uweng pitummu anri tingting lumiang,**  
There is no ladder rung made of beads,  
(8) **tummmuk sibur anri runtay batu manni,**  
stepping rungs made of chain of beads.  
(9) **Huqan uweng pawiramang anri wilaq wulu,**  
There is no security rope made of lock of hair,  
(10) **pamulakeh anri raun mulung,**  
no safety cord made of hair.  
(11) **Ha awe sa hi Angar taqu mammay sigay**  
How could Angar climb up the tree,  
(12) **ha awe sa hi Lungki taqu nungken uyur,**  
how could Lungky mount the ladder.  
(13) **Lawit sa hi Angar taqu**  
It would be impossible for Angar to light a fire  
(14) **nutung lutut widang kuning**  
on the torch of yellow bark,  
(15) **gutuk apuy katinawung,**  
flame of fire of Katinawung,  
(16) **daya nanam huqan sukup sarat.**  
because the pre-requisite is not yet fulfilled.  
(17) **Jari amun sa ngatatuqu naun,**  
Therefore if you are serious like the straight  
(18) **rammu agung nulu,**  
tassel of a gong,  
(19) **ngabubanar wente ha pinuka najam,**  
true like the knot of cockfighting ’s knife.  
(20) **Maraq kaluar itati hadapan dannahayan harung**  
please come forward now in front of the  
(21) **tenga sabarapa,**  
attending elders.

In asking the groom, to present a proof of the seriousness of the proposal, the bard uses the basic metaphor of harvesting honey. All requirements for marriage are represented in forms of requirements to mount the honey tree. They include ladder, rope, and torch. Torch is needed to send away the bees. These symbolic items are very similar to the following model 1b(d), which are again taking a metaphoric model of **Angar-naniran**.
Model 1b (d)

(1) Kude inun pintaruqan hamen ngatutuqu,
But what is the proof that you are serious,
(2) inun pantahulan jaku ngabubanar.
what is the evidence that you come sincerely.
(3) Lakuq surung sigay ma putut pusi puyuh,
Please send a ladder to the suffering pusi tree,
(4) tampi uyur ma wilas danu hanang.
throw a rope to the sick wilas tree.
(5) Lakuq atet tantang sigay sangngang,
Please send the rung of the ladder,
talanyak uyur tantang talaq.
send the rope and the rungs.
(6) Lakuq atet pamirammang sigay sangngang,
Send the safety cord to hold the ladder,
talanyak pamulakeh uyur tantang tala.
send the security rope and the rungs.
(7) Nampan kaqayuh nyungkat ma raqan buka pintu,
So we can jump to the first branch,
(10) hungkep tangah pangumatang.
stand on the centre of the crown.
(11) Nampan ngangkamut Angar mammay sigay,
So like Kangkangkaput bird Angar climbs up the tree,
(12) mampusiang Lungki nungken uyur.
like pupunsiang bird Lungki mounts the ladder.
(13) Nampan tarik nyanyi Angar lawi raqan,
So Angar will sing at the end of the branch,
(14) bantang saer Lungki hujung jagkeng.
Lungki will spell his poetry at the end of the twig.
(15) Nampan kaqayuh mepya ma lutut widang kuning.
So he can use his yellow bark torch,
(16) lelap apuy katinauung.
a flaming fire of Katinauung.

The Tenth Section

The groom’s speaker responds by saying that the quality might not meet the bride’s expectations, but that it is the maximum the groom can provide. The groom’s mother usually presents the gift, received by bride’s mother.
(1) Daya amun inturku ma taruh Aber paqunan
If I talk about a machete called Female Aber
(2) jatang janrah nganyak anak,
strong iron takes its offspring,
(3) maq kawan wadung wulu ma kawan riwas bangkaq,
about some sharp wulu, about long knives,
(4) maq kawan rayan mantawingan
about axe holders
(5) wevet we ginsil kyu.
coils of rattan rope.
(6) Itungku haut siap annak kami
I think we have put them
(7) hang putut pusi pamuqayan wani,
at the base of the pusi tree, a place to harvest the honey,
(8) wilas panereyuan nuan.
the wilas tree a place to get the honeycomb.
(9) Yiru samula pakay kami nawah
All of those instruments will be used to clear up
(10) putut pusi pamuqayan wani,
the surrounds of the pusi tree where the honey is harvested,
(11) kami ngarariwaq
we want to clear up
(12) kakaw wilas panereyuan nuan.
the wilas tree where honeycomb is collected.
(13) Amun uey jatuh galung
If a hundred coils of rattan rope
(14) maq telang riwu bangkaq,
a thousand bunches of bamboo,
(15) itungku haut jungun tangis uey jatuh galung
I think a hundred coils of rattan have cried severely
(16) junre hekuq telang riwu bangkal.
a thousand bunches of bamboo have wept tremendously
(17) Kude inun ilay takam ha dunganan manik
But what is your comment on those
items?

(18) inun angkuh ha runtayan innuq?
what is your reaction to what we have provided?

(19) Amun eaw naun payu punang
If you say the big fish is sold

(20) payu buransung, yiti takam taq jari.
the small fish is sold, I think we have a deal.

(21) Daya amun hi Ammeq minaw hunang
Because if Ammeq conducts a journey

(22) inehe Reun turun parak pangil,
mother of Reon organises an adventure,

(23) jakaq ati kala hanye kaqiyuh minaw hunang
if she has a journey to Java, ma Tanyung Jawa

(24) turun parak pangil ma tane pilayaran.
she conducts an adventure to the land of sailing.

(25) Ha yiru sa agung purun kaqiyuh bintang
There you can get twin gongs

(26) ma wanahan,
for rice containers,

(27) ganning raya kajuat jaya ma pakingkin.
big gongs you can use for cooking pots.

(28) Agung purun ganning ma wanahan,
Twin gongs may be for rice containers,

(29) ganning raya jaya lapik saji.
a big gong you may use to serve food.

(30) Kaqiyuh rapun junung bintang ma katupat,
There a bunch of rattles you may use for katupat,

(31) petan baning jaya ma pukingkin.
a blowpipe you may use to cook rice.

(32) Malawen kaqiyuh ma tumpi antu,
a ceramic plate may be used as a big tumpiq plate,

(33) luwuk purun kajuat ma lapak sangker.
twin luwuk may be used as a tray of cups.

(34) Manyatiq kaqiyuh ma rawen siwu,
Manyatiq can be a siwu leaf,

(35) riwu maun ma kudayani.
athousand leaves may be for a kudayani.

(36) Kaqiyuh watang ulun namalinga bannung.
A tree trunk may be made into a big ship,

(37) ajung raya ma weta pakan.
a big boat is used as a floating market.

(38) Yiru sa kalapik puqu naun nanyu ruang luwew,
There the owner of the house can cover your feet,

(39) kajuat maq pangapar lungun
the owner of the house can

(40) naun jaru lelun tuah.
derunderlay your feet.

(41) Kude daya taqinaw hunang naun
But because you make a trip only

(42) hang liung pigadungan, 
around the dwelling,

(43) turun parak pangil ma tane huwul wulu.
conducting a journey to a land of hairy grass.

(44) Babaya upa upi kajuat mihuang umme,
It is only upa-upi fish that fill the backpack,

(45) kadintungan panimpaw kaput.
just kaditungan fish that satisfy the sack.

(46) Puja manta ekat kaqiyuh naemney mudi,
Only uncoloured puja is to be taken home,

(47) bantan lelay kajuat nauit mantuk.
plain decoration is only to be taken home

Line 1 to 10 describes the requirements to harvest the honey are ready, and have been put on the base of the honey tree. However they might not the ones that the bride’s family require. The bard then tells the story of female shaman Ammeq and saying that she should go to Tanyung Jawa where she can get anything with excellent quality, but because she had gone to somewhere close the house therefore she only get the ones similar to the ones that have been presented to the bride, which the bard describe as fish of upa-upi and kadintungan, the puja of no colour, objects of no value.

The Eleventh Section

The bride’s family usually accept the gift without checking its content, then take the gift to the adjudicating committee asking for a marriage blessing, marking the end of the
marriage negotiation rite. Later in the next rite “Kalakar and Taliwakas”, these gifts are checked carefully for they have to comply with Adat requirements. In Maanyan Adat requirements for marriage are not subject for negotiation, they are fixed.

_Model 1b (f)_

(1) **Biar heneq pinukurang,**  
    Although [you said] there are so many deficiencies,
(2) **euk pinukimpaq.**  
a lot of shortcomings.
(3) **Asal ngatutuqu rammu agung nulus,**  
As long as you are honest, as straight as a gong tassel,
(4) **ngabubanar wente pinuluka najam.**  
you are truly like a knot of a cockfighting knife.
(5) **Biar surung sigay anri wituq wuntu,**  
You sent the ladder with a straight feeling,
(6) **tapi uyur inabujur harus.**  
you sent the safety rope with honesty.
(7) **Lakuq surung sigay makay kakaw wuman jarang,**  
We ask you to send a ladder with a feeling like The wuman plant grows vertically,
(8) **tampi uyur anri kayu ngalalumma Ngidung.**  
throw the safety rope with a feeling like Ngidung tree grows straight up
(9) **Biar surung sigay makay wituq welay wulang,**  
Although you sent the ladder with a wulang dart,
(10) **tamp iuyur anri wuntah anaw lalung.**  
threw the safety rope through an anaw-lalung dart.
(11) **Sika puang ulaq langar gansa ulung kadunungan,**  
It does not cancel the fact that the twin cooking pots are arranged under the shade,
(12) **ngahuq lanuq batung mingar**  
do not fail to arrange the bamboos in a line in
(13) **tane Bummangk suangk.**  
the land of Bummangk-suangk.
(14) **Rapat riwut gunung antuh Jawa,**  
The two mountains are closed, Javanese say,
(15) **pijar angin watu tutap Gurun.**  
do not wind through the rock, Gurun people say.
(16) **Rapat riwut gunung anri langit**  
tied air the mountain and the sky
(17) **rangkup ummang watu hela anraw.**  
close together the rock and the sun
(18) **Kaqayuh patategey tangan Jarang anri Hiang,**  
Jarang and Hiyang are holding hands
(19) **pasasunruq lungun jalu anri unay.**  
Jalu and Unay are putting their feet together
(20) **Pataruy giling jarang anri hiang,**  
Jarang and Hiyang are exchanging betel leaves
(21) **pasunruq rapun jalu unru unay.**  
Jalu and Unay are mutually serving the betel leaves
(22) **Kude naqan mantir panegey**  
but we have elders who hold
(23) **pepet sampikur jangka kalulung.**  
sort of measurements
(24) **Rengey saq eaw here.**  
we will listen to them

The beginning couplets describe that even if the requirements are not the best quality (line 1 and 2), but because the groom’s family gave them with an honest feeling the bride’s family accept them with a great happiness (line 3 to 10). Therefore the wedding ceremony proceeds promptly (line 10 to 20), the ritual now is handed over to the adjudicating elders to lead.

Similarly, this following model describes that the wedding party is performing (line 1 to 4), here the adjudicating elders are described in images of gigantic tree (line 7), strong post (line 8), those who have been to heads of water (posses many experiences) (line 9) in red costumes.
Model 5 (1)
(1) Payah samula puang ure gawe
There is no more reason for
(2) batang helang ranuq,
the festival in Batang-helang-ranuq to be
cancelled,
(3) puang panraw kungkan
no problem for the fair in
(4) tane ngagang wunrung,
the land of Ngagang-wunrung to proceed,
(5) Taqu haut kaqiuh repang lantang
The mountain and the sky may
(6) gunung anri langit
share the shirt
(7) rangkup ummang watu hila anraw.
the rock and the sun join the cloth
(8) Jadi hang ammaw kala yiru kami yina
therefore now,
(9) balalu ma awe kami ikuhana.
where do we, the parents take the
couple?
(10) Paquweng lain kami ikuhana ma
nothing else we could do then asking
(11) jakaq kakaw pintungen rahu
a tree of gigantic Pintungen
(12) sigantungga agung langit,
supreme Sigantunga (Dammang)
(13) samula pihanrian ratu gumak wulu
a post to lean for the queen with waving
hair
(14) pisanaran ratu galah gunting.
a tree to rest for the queen with long hair
(15) jakaq here widi uluq ranuq
those who reach the river heads
(16) biring ingungkapan bahum,
those who are in red costumes who know
our intention,
(17) here sabanring luhung bibit bantu hulay
balay,
those we call Sabanring-luhung-bibit-bantu-
hulay-balay (elders)
(18) maq yaruq kami ikuhana.
to those elders we ask help.
(19) Kami ikuhana laku tampalus wat kami yina
we ask you to continue this gathering
(20) maq here mantir epat panguluq isaq.
to the four elders and one Panguluq
(adjudicating elder)
(21) Yiru sa ulun karasa hukum hadat
those who master the customary law
(22) pepet sampikur jangka kalulung,
and any sort of measurements
(23) jakaq itah ennuy muluntul lalan guntulan
any clear tracks public ways to follow
(24) wakat witus tane genyung.
broken root and gully walking track
(25) Kami kadua balah piah nyarah ma here yaru.
both the two families take the agenda to
them

CONCLUSION

In summary, this study is fortunate to be able
to preserve these very important texts enabling
the documentation of the complete marriage
negotiation texts. In Patatiba, none of the ten
texts collected during the fieldwork cover whole
issues, as they used to have; fortunately they
are complementary. My informants confirm
that so many omissions (locally called tewah)
occurred in all collected texts including the
models. There are eleven sections in Patatiba,
which requires poetic performances inform of
speeches, they includes:
(1) Manggayung tuak (rice-wine drinking
feast);
(2) Speeches from anak panggayungan and bunsu
panakuan (drinking feast organisers) to inform
the audience that the rice-wine is finished,
or does not have good quality.
(3) The owner of the house speech, an appeal
to his clan and friends to supply more good
drink.
(4) A series of speeches from the audience
regarding two points. First to tell that they
can not provide help, and the second they
send tribute to the owner of the house for he
had provided them with more than enough
food and drink, hence more food and drink
are simply not necessary.
(5) Switching the topic, a series of speeches from
audience to guess (ngawauhan) on why the
owner of the house invites them, what is the
agenda for the gathering.
(6) Speech from the groom’s speaker about the reason they visit: a marriage request.

(7) Speeches on asking about the seriousness of the proposal.

(8) Speeches from the groom’s speaker to convince the bride’s side that the proposal is serious.

(9) The bride’s side asks for evidence of the seriousness.

(10) The groom’s speaker presents the evidence, a gift in a big brass basin (sangkuq) or in a rattan backpack (lanyung).

(11) The agreement is reached; the present is accepted by the mother of the bride. The elders from both sides take the gift to the adjudicating elders for marriage blessing.

REFERENCES
