A Glance of Sea Tribes People in Batam, RiauArchipelago, Indonesia Multidisciplinary Perspective

Prof. Seno H Putra, Ph.Da, Assoc. Prof. Zulhelmy, Ph.Db

^a Teacher's Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

Abstract: From this research, it is found that the Sea Tribes people in Batam at present have alreadydeveloped rapidly in the aspects of their lives, for examples; in economy, education, culture, etc.. Thedevelopment of these are caused by the development of Batam Island as Bussiness City, Tourism City,Industry City, etc., which is also supported by its community and the Local Government. Besides that,BatamisalsonearSingaporeandMalaysia,ithasbuiltManyinfrastructures,Tourismplaces,Departments, Housing complex, Harbours, Bridges, Schools, Modern Markets, Industries, etc. However,to those, especially (Sea Tribes People in there) who do not have houses, do not have jobs, do not getschools yet, etc., must be helped and supported by the community and Government, so that they have thesame level oflifestyle as other communities surrounding them in Batam. Therefore, this research is onlyconductedtoshow aglace ofSea TribesPeople inBatamgenerally.

Keywords: Culture, demography, economy, dialect

1. Introduction

Indonesia as areas of Archipelago from Sabang to Merauke, in which it has many localDialects and Cultures which can be contributed to be National and Global ones. One of theareas in Indonesia is Batam, where this island is also a part of Riau Archipelago, and it is nearSingapore and Malaysia. People who live in here are various people and ethnic groups ofpeople that also encompass their own dialects and cultures. However, even thoughin suchvarieties of the people there, besides the local people who still use Malay language and Malayculture, it also hasanother ethnicgroup ofpeoplecalled as Sea Tribes.

"Indonesia is distributed by amount of tribes from Sabang to Merauke includes acomplex variety of regional, class, and ethnic dialects, as well as culture. Furthermore, some regional languages that exist in Indonesia are, for example, Javanese language, Minangnese language, Bataknese language, Malay Language, and many others,

the variations may be interms of Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Lexicon, and Paralinguistic s(Seno,1998-2004)."

Sea tribes in Batam is the minority people who live in the sea with boat. The total of itspopulation is about a thousand people, and the majority of them still live separated from othercommunities, or they do not assimilately et with other people in Batamand other environments. In other words, Sea trib estheremaintains its own dialect, culture, and demographical heritage.

In addition to this, although Batam island consists of various ethnic groups of people, such as Malay, Javaness, Sundaness, Minangness, Batakness, Bugisness, Banjarness, Madurish, Chiness, Floresness, Amboness, etc., or most of Indonesian ethnic groups are therein Batam Island, the local people in Batam is a Malay, in which the Malay peoplethere still looks after Malay culture and Malay dialects daily life (Seno, 1987 to 2019).

Historically, a long time ago, Batam island was only as island which did not many peoplecall it on and no infrastures and buiding developments, but in the year of 1980 above or untilat present, this island has been quickly progress in any sectors in developing infrastures,roads,streets,markets,houses,building,harbors,schools,tourismplaces,bridges,etc.However, besidesits progressing of any sectors fast, it still also has the minority peoplecalled as Sea Tribes. Therefore, in this study, the researcher would like to know at glance of the Culture, Demography and alittle bit Dialect of Seatribes people in Batam, Riau Archipelago, Indonesia.

^bEconomic and Business Faculty, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

2.Contextofthe Problem

As sketch above, Geographically, Sea Tribes in Batam is one of among other regencies inthe Riau Archipelago Province; regionally, this regency according to its border is close toNeighbor Countries, such Singapore and Malaysia, as well as Others; and according to its community, the local people in Batam still use their own Malay Language and Malay Culturein speech community not only in non-formal setting but also somehow in certain Ceremony,includingSea Tribes whether this tribes still figures its own Culture, Demography, andDialector not. Therefore,the SeaTribesin Batamto bethemain contextofthis Study.

3.FormulationoftheStudy

This study is intended to find out the glace of Culture, Demography, and a little bit of Dialect in Batam, the Province of Riau Archipelago. To avoid the large scope of problem inthisstudy, the problems are formulated as follows:

- 1. Howis the Description of Sea Tribe Culture at Glancein Batam?
- 2. Howis the Form of Sea Tribe in Demography and a little bit of Dialectin Batam?

4.Limitation and ContributionoftheStudy

In the connection with the formulation of the problems above, the main problems of this research are focused on Cultural Heritage, Demography, and a little dialect of Sea TribeinBatam. The contribution of this study is expected to be available either for practical significance orthographical significance.

5. Theoretical and Empirical Significance

ByfindingthisstudyofSeaTribeCultureinBatamincludingDemographyandCulture, Economy, the results canbeconsidered to:

- a. LocalContentCourseof TeachingLearningProcesses;
- b. LinguisticandCultural World:and
- c. LocalGovernmentDocumentation.

The results of this study can be considered as further research, particularly those who are interested to carryout research related to Linguistic and Antrophological studies.

6.AssumptionoftheStudy

Many Malay Cultures, Demographies, and Languages (Dialects) in the World whetherspecific or universal. however. local cuture. demography. and dialect of Sea Tribe PeopleinBatamarerareknownbyglobalcommunity,therefore, Iassumethat"theCulture, Demography, and Dialect of Tribe People Batam" be different from in might others, especially the local culture, demography, and dialectused by other communities serounding it.

7. Culture

Culture is the Creativity of human whether individual, a group, or the broad society, which expresses through out personality, behavior, attitude, ethics, norms, values, etc., in the forms of concrete or abstract based on the habits, then those can become culturespecifically and universally carrying out the conventional processes that can be accepted by the largest society (Seno, 2008-2019).

Moreover, the National Culture is the collection and various Local Cultures to beNational Asset, which also can be maintained, developed, and socialized, as well as beingthe contribution of Nation and State for the global world; while, global culture is variouscreativities, innovations, etc., in the human civilization and various cultures in the world, so that the global cultures in one side that can be accepted, and the other sides can berejecteddepending on thesocietythat evaluates them (Seno,2006-2017).

8.MalayLanguage(Dialect)

Most of the areas in Batam (Riau Archipalago) in non-formal setting use MalayLanguage since a long time ago up to present. They use this Language, for examples; athome(Family),friends,WeddingParty,intheMarkets,attheHarbours,attheRestaurants, Public Transportations, etc., to have communication among them in there; while, for formal setting, people in here use Indonesian Language, such as Schools,Offices,Ceremony, etc.,(Seno Putra, 2016-2017).

9.Demography

Demography is a study about the characteristics of society or certain community in astate, for examples; studying about population,life style, areas of living, home building,characterbuildingofpeople,economyofpeople,educationofcertaincommunity,religion, habits, customs, and culture, and language use, infrastructures of the areas, etc.Moreover, demography canalso be focused on peopleparticularly the gendre, the size ofages of population, size of home living, the home tools of the community used by them indailylifeactivities.

10.EconomySystem

Economy system is a system that set of welfare for the society. The system usuallycreate distribution of goods and service to community. In Islam, economic system is a systemhavethreepillarsnamelyownerships, managementofownershipanddistributionofownership to society. Therefore, Islam can fulfill welfare of state and society, because threepillars. In Capitalism, economic system just focus to production of goods and service or focusonly growth. Distribution of goods and service is very important in eradicating poverty. So, the economy system in state must be applied by seriously and professionally that regardinggoodvalue or Islamic values (Zulhelmy, 2016).

11.ResearchDesign

The design of this research is qualitative approach, where the obtained data are analyzed pure as possible through out free talks and particularly topics obtained from the informants the field. Moreover, the qualitative approach is suitable method in the elicitation of datafrom the informants, especially in the study of Linguistics and Cuture (Seno H.Putra, 2004-2017). In other words, Qualitative approach is a method used to analyze corpuses of theinformants with words or sentences based on the main problems of this research.

12.LocationandTimeDurationofResearch

Location of this Research isTanjungGundap, Tembesi Village, Sanggulung DistrictinBatam,and the TimeofDuration is aweek.

13.Population

Population of this Research is all Indigeneous People at Batam, particularly those whostill use Culture and speak Sea Tribe Dialect both daily life and Ceremony activities of Village.

14.Informants

The Informants of this Research are selected and taken 2people as a representative of all Population: one Male and one Female. The Characteristics of the Informants are as follows. (1) The Culture and Dialect used by them are still indigeneous, and they use it indaily life; (2) they live at that village a long time, they also use their own culture in dailylife, and they do not influence with other dialects and other cultures; (3) their ages are approximately 50 to 60 years, in these ages, they can still speak up normally (Seno Putra, 1998-2014-2019).

15.Instruments

Notes and Facilities to provide the Research.

16.DataCollectionTechniques

The DataCollectionTechniquesof thisResearcharecarriedoutasfollows:(1)ElicitationData;(2)FacetofaceTalks;(3)SpeechesandTalkswithotherTopics; and(4) the Data is also taken by interactive communication and have mutual understandingone another, or among other Informants involve in thisResearch, as well as their ownDemographyand Culture.

17.DataAnalysisTechniques

The Data Analysis Techniques in this Research are as follows: (1) The Obtained Dataare separated, and these must be related to the main Problems of the Research; (2) TheSeparatedDataareanalyzedthroughoutdetailedexplanationaccordance with problems

18. Research Findings

18.1.DemographyofSeaTribesPeoplein Batam

There were some their own life applications and demographies applied by the Sea TribePeople in Batam, They are: The Arts done by them were still primitive, the regionwasappliedby them was also still animisms and shamanism, no structure or organization of government or community, yet, most of them were still illiterate and not get formal educationyet, to maintain their lifein economy, they only hunt and get the food from their ownenvironment, and to get the other food to provide their life, they applied barter exchange from the modern place Moreover. thev live from one to another onthesituationandcondition, as well as the weather and natural environment. However, recently, because of developing (Modern Era) and developing infrastructure, building,housingcomplex,habours,markets,schools,etc.,mostofthemhavelivedtogetherwithother people nearby them. Therefore, their life styles have been influenced by the modernpeople.

18.2. Culture of Sea Tribes People in Batam

The Social and Culture of Sea Tribes in Batam Islams ince along time ago, they have lived on the sea with their sampan (Boat) as their ownhouses. Their environment is sea, they looked for the food in the sea to provide their lifes with the family.

The sea tribes also has arts, such as dance and song. All their dances and songs onlyindicated to be happiness. The famous dance was (TarianHujung and KetimpangBurung). The dance of HujungbelongstotheyoungPeopletodescribethatthemencatchedupthefish. The dance of Ketimpangburung is only to describe the happiness among them inaccordance with proverbs with the Malay Language.

However, the song of (UlahBesin) is a kind of song to toss away of setan and also toprotectwithDewaandtheirAncients(ArwahrohNenekMoyang),andthissongisalways

presented in each their ceremony. Besides that, they also like joget dance, in which they were dancing each other, as well as sing the song stogether.

Most of young and old people were used to drinking beer, Tuak, and smoking cigarettes. Somehow, because of this habits, they were drunk.

18.3.EducationofTheSea Tribes Peoplein Batam

Most of the people of the Sea Tribes in Batam, Riau Archipelago, Indonesia did not haveeducation, but only half of them, it is approximately fifty percent (50%), especially forchildren between six to twelve years old got education, that is only Elementary School, and after they graduated from that school, they did not want to continue their studies to the following schools, and they prefer hunting fish in the sea, or being jobless rather than looking for serious work, or other works, if not they got married to each other in the ages of young, and their staying in the sea with their boats.

18.4. Economy System of Sea Tribes People in Batam

Economy system of Sea tribes people in Batam was they usually change their tools, suchas fish with other food and their needs in the market. In other words, they did not use moneyto buy something, they only exchange the thins what they needs, this economy system called as traditional. However, for those who begins to be modern people, they use money if theywant to buy something in the market, the money which they got from their hunting fish thathasbeen sold to other merchants in the market.

18.5.LanguageUseof SeaTribes PeopleinBatam

The Language used by the sea tribes people in Batam was Malay, where they use thislanguage in daily life, and this language was also similar to Malay language used by othercommunities, particularly the Malay language in Riau Archipelago. Therefore, in this study, wedonot describe the components of dialects itself, since after finding from the informants in the field, forms and devices of Sea Tribe People in Batamare almost similar toother Malay Languages in Riau Archipelagowhether in terms of phonology (Pronunciation), Morphology (The Use of Words), or (Structure), etc. Moreover, Most of them at the present, they are able to use Indonesian Language and communicate among people near by in daily activities.

19. Conclusion and Recommendation

AfterConductingthisresearchinthefield, it is concluded that the Sea Tribespeople in Batam at present have already developed rapidly the aspects their examples;ineconomy,education,culture,etc..Thedevelopmentofthesearecausedbythedevelopment of Batam Island as Bussiness City, Tourism City, Industry City, etc., which is also supported by its community and the Local Government. In addition to this, Batam is alsonear Singapore and Malaysia, it has built Many infrastructures, Tourism places, Departments, Housing complex, Harbours, Bridges, Schools, Modern Markets, Industries, etc. However, tothose, especially (Sea Tribes People in there) who do not have houses, do not have jobs, donot get schools yet, etc., must be helped and supported by the community and Government, so that they have the same level of lifestyle as other communities surrounding them inBatam. Therefore, this research is only conducted to show a glace of Sea Tribes People inBatam generally, but it is also to be expected this research can also be continuedfor thosewho are interested to carry out the following research related to other problems of Sea TribesPeoplein Batam.

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