

# THE HISTORY OF THE DAYAKNESE DRINKING *TUAK* IN NORTH BARITO

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## 1. Introduction

Tuak is a typical drink of Dayaknese in North Barito during dayak rituals and ceremonies. Making *Tuak* is one of the hereditary cultures for the Dayaknese who are inherited by their ancestors. Making tuak consists of spices, namely pepper, chili, galangal, cinnamon. Then the stage of concocting the spices will be made into a piece of yeast and then dried to dry and then fermented with sticky rice for one week.

Making Tuak is one of the hereditary cultures for the Dayaknese inherited from ancestors. This drink is a symbol of Dayak tribe togetherness because if you drink Tuak together you can interpret it to strengthen brotherhood and intimacy. Tuak is also usually provided when the Dayak tribal rituals such as *Balian*, *Bokas*, *Wara*, funeral ceremonies, wedding ceremonies, and also for honored guests. They will be presented with Tuak drinks as proof of togetherness that it cannot be replaced with the others types of drink.

## 2. Research Method

This research is basically as the result of interviews with historical sources and traditional figures that they contain of data or information that have relevant to

the topic of research. The implementation of the stages of activities is included in the historical method of heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography to reveal facts relating to the history of the tradition of drinking tuak in the Dayak tribe community in North Barito.

This research has searched for and found the necessary resources by coming directly to the place of the traditional rituals and then conducting interviews with traditional leaders and ritualists.

The source for the historical writing of the tradition of drinking Tuak is not only from any sources because firstly, it will be assessed through external criticism, namely judging that the source provided is really needed and the source given is genuine, derivative or false. In other words, external criticism assesses the accuracy of the source. The main purpose of source criticism is to select data so that it is obtaining the fact.

After obtaining the facts to expressing and discussing the problem will be sufficient, then an interpretation is made, namely the interpretation of the meaning of the facts and the relationship between one fact and another fact. Interpretation of facts must be based on objective attitudes. Even if in certain matters subjective subject, it must be subjectively rational rather than emotional. Reconstruction of

historical events to producing the history that is true or near the truth. The last activity of a historical researcher on the tradition of drinking tuak in the Dayak community in North Barito is to assemble these facts and their meanings chronologically, diachronically and systematically, and to make the historical writing of a story

### 3. Results and Analysis

From the result of the making of palm tuak it can be known Tuak contains 3-7% alcohol. The level of alcohol can change during storage, an increase in alcohol content occurs due to the fermentation process that continues during storage. While the decline is due to the process of esterification, oxidation, and evaporation. Oxidation of alcohol occurs during storage of reducing sugars, CO<sub>2</sub> gas, and a little organic acid. Tuak is formed from the reaction between starch and enzymes and a little water to produce sugar. Then the resulting sugar is produced again by producing alcohol and CO<sub>2</sub>.



According to the research of dayak tribe community in North Barito is very thick with traditional event the majority of the people. They are still communicating using regional languages, namely the Tawoyan language, Dusun Malang, and Dusun Hilir. for each meeting between traditional community leaders, a glass of tuak to be drunk will be presented as proof of togetherness. Tuak also used as an offering to ancestral spirits and treatment of several diseases.

#### 4. Conclusion

Base on the discussion that has described above, it can be concluded that the history of the tradition of drinking tuak in the Dayak community in North Barito is as follows :

- Tuak has a very high sacred value for the Dayak tribe in its use. Traditional drinks (tuak) should not be negatively connoted. So that never call Dayaks as drunks. Because these traditional drinks are sacred values that are made by ancestors and are preserved from generation to generation to be given to ancestral spirits when performing traditional rituals or healing diseases and entertaining guests of honor as proof of togetherness.

-You will only drink / consume at certain times. Because tuak is a traditional drink passed down from generation to generation which is very sacred to the Dayak people and it has been around for hundreds of years. even today it is preserved as in rituals or traditional ceremonies as a sign of respect for ancestors. there are even some restrictions

during the manufacturing process that must be known and obeyed.

#### References

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