

# Exotics Diversity of Borneo's Dayak Tribe in East and North Kalimantan, Indonesia

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**Abstract:** Indonesia is the richest country of diversity and ethnicity. East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan were awarded the wealth of tribes and sub-tribes, the Dayak tribe of East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan scattered throughout the region of East and North Kalimantan and formed clumps according to their area of residence. Today, we rarely know about the diversity of the tribe and most of the people only know the cursory of their native tribe not the names of the sub-tribes. This study used qualitative methods of field studies (observations) and research studies on the diversity of Dayak tribes. The results of this study describe the early migration of Dayak tribe originating from Yunnan through the Indo Chinese route to the west of Indonesia and present a diversity of Dayak tribe East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan as many as 80 types Divided into 5 parent tribes, namely Dayak Ngaju, Dayak Apu Kayan, Dayak Murut, Dayak Punan and Dayak Ot Danum which are presented in the form of table and classify the sub-tribe based on their home area.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Geographically, Indonesia is a multicultural archipelago consisting of a large number of ethnic, cultural, religious and other groups, each plural and also heterogeneous "variety". This diversity as one of Indonesia's attractiveness, not only on its natural beauty, but the community that is dwelling with a wide variety of tribes, languages, customs, social systems, and so forth. This diversity extends from Sabang to Merauke, assimilated, acculturation and other, so as to form a typical Indonesian society and not inclusive (Nasikun, 2008). Cultural diversity is also reflected by the formation of provinces from Sabang to Merauke. Province is a place of local diversity and regional wisdom. Each province has indigenous people who inhabit and produce a diversity of local wisdom. Province of east and north Kalimantan is a province of natural wealth producing in Indonesia. In addition to its natural wealth, east and north Kalimantan are also rich in ethnic and cultural. One of the indigenous tribes on Borneo Island is Dayak tribe. The diversity of sub-tribes is still rarely known to the wider community. People only know them from their parent tribe, i.e. Dayak, not from the names of their sub-tribes. This is due to limited source of information about the diversity of

Dayak tribe in east and North Kalimantan and limited access to explore the information so it is difficult to introduce the information to the public. In addition, sources of reading have not classified the diversity so that it has not been widely known by the community especially the young generation. One of the main reasons that are the basis in the limited knowledge of the Dayak tribe in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan is the weak sources of reading that can classify specifically about sub-diversity information the Dayak tribe.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

This study using qualitative methods with direct observation patterns or field studies accompanied by study of literature. Determination of informant in purposive elected people who know, mastered and able to explain the problems studied. The informant includes the research objects that are part of the Dayak tribe and indigenous institutions in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan. In addition, the authors also search for sources that know about the diversity of Dayak tribes in the region.

The data types excavated include primary data

and secondary data. Excavation of primary data through interviews with indigenous figures and chiefs and communities who know about the diversity of Dayak tribe in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan. Community understanding of the diversity of Dayak tribe obtained from community knowledge. While secondary data excavated includes information about the state of the village, both geographic and demographic conditions of the village, and the things that support the research. Secondary data sources from village monographs, theses, books or literature that support. For the flow of this research method is attached in the Groove Figure 1.



Figure 1: Process and methods research of exotics diversity of Dayak tribe in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Dayak Tribe

Dayak is the collective name for various indigenous peoples in Kalimantan. In general it can be said that people who belong to the Dayak tribe inhabiting the inland Kalimantan. For coastal areas surrounding Kalimantan island, partly populated by Malay tribes, Banjar, Bugis, Java, Madura, Sunda, Minang, China, and many more tribes. It can also be added that the majority and Malay people in Kalimantan were descendants of Dayak tribe who later embraced the Islam religion. Sellato estimated about 90 percent of the Borneo Malays were descendants of Dayak; Dayak people were counted as much as approximately three million (1986) and Malay people over six million (Singarimbun, 1991).

The term Dayak has a patronizing connotation so that some prefer to name it Daya. Especially in the past, Dayak has associations with the retardation, the habit of Mengayau, animism, etc. It appears that now the connotation begins to disappear and according to Fridolin Ukur from the Dayak Ma'anyan tribe. Dayak does not need to be replaced with Daya. Moreover, to improve the religious community, in the past also have been established associations that use the term

Dayak, UMP. The Sarekat Dayak and Pakat Dayak in the Dutch era (Singarimbun, 1991).

According to Rachmat and Sunardi (Riwut and Nila, 2007), mention that the word Dayak is a word to declare unreligious Stam-Stam and inhabit the hinterland of Borneo, and the term is given by the Borneo coastal Malays which means mountain people. Unlike the opinions of Asy'arie (Asy'arie, 2005) where in his book mentions in some writings concerning the Dayak community in general always the author does not forget to explain that the name of ethnic Dayak is derived from the language Benuaq that mention the upstream The river called Daya. So the word Dayak initially started from the power which means upstream people. But, in the daily writing of our society more familiar to use the letter K as a replacement Q for the suffix Daya, then the mention of Daya is also changed to Dayak which is then used as the name of unity of the indigenous ethnic groups of Borneo.

In the book Department of Education and Culture, the word Dayak derives from the word Lun Daya meaning the person who lives or resides in the inland (insulted). Besides, Coomans (Emanuel et al., 2013) strengthening the term in his book mentions the name Dayak with the term power. The name of power is reserved for all residents in Kalimantan hinterland which is not Muslim. Therefore the name Daya and Halo' are socio-religious terms, and it is not an anthropological term that distinguishes ethnic groups. But only in these last decades the term power was used by themselves, to defend the common interest in the fields of culture, economics and politics. Generally they prefer the writing power than Dayak. In short, others argue that Daya means inland. Perhaps a more adequate explanation is that Daya means people who inhabit the upstream of the river. In the concept of the Godhead, the Dayaks had known or convinced one God since the first time. They believe that there is more powerful in their creation and they are one of the supreme and the earliest or the earliest spirits (Emanuel et al., 2013).

In the new order, people or Dayak people feel embarrassed by the name Dayak. This was because in the new order era the destruction of Dayak culture especially the destruction of longhouse around the 1970s because it is considered a communist way, harmful to health and immoral because of free sex (Ivo, 2012). It is very offensive to the Dayak community and also speeds up their loss of identity. The destruction of Dayak culture is not only damaging the identity, but also to give deep wounds. The people of Dayak who are ashamed of themselves are called as Dayaks. Some argue that the bad image will be erased by replacing the identity of Islam, or remov-

ing the consonant K on the term Dayak, so that it becomes Daya. However, some argue that image improvement is wider than merely replacing the term Dayak, which includes improvements in all sectors of the life of Dayaks (Ivo, 2012).

In other words, Dayak is one of the indigenous tribes on Borneo Island and lived and settled since the second migration in Nusantara. Briefly, the Dayak tribe is a long-settled tribe and lives in Kalimantan and most of them live in harmony with nature and settled in the jungle environment in groups. East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan are provinces in Indonesia and the island of Borneo in particular. East Kalimantan in the capital city of Samarinda and North Kalimantan Capital of Tanjung Selor, is the largest province that extends from the southern border of Borneo and North Kalimantan even to the middle on Borneo island. East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan have a variety of ethnic groups and one of them is Dayak tribe, Dayak tribe is indigenous to Borneo and the population is also many in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan.

### 3.2 Early Migration of Dayak Tribe to Nusantara

In detail, the arrival of Dayak tribe to the archipelago is not known for sure the origin of its arrival, most of the information on it can still be less obvious. The Dayak tribe's arrival story is more hereditary, but the story is commonly told by the mother of his son or his parents to his children broadly. It is described in his book *Tjilik Riwt* (Riwut and Nila, 2007) argues: About the origin of Dayak tribe we see a difference of opinion, some say that the tribe of Dayak is derived from the seventh heaven (in Tetek Tatum), and there is also the opinion that the Dayak is a tribe indigenous to Kalimantan originated from Yunnan which is classified in the migration stream of Proto Melayu / Proto Malay (Old Malay).

The investigation of the Dayak tribe has suffered difficulties because the ancestors of Dayak tribe do not know the writing nor leave the scars that can be used in research for the young generation about Dayak tribe. There is only a story from the word of mouth from the parent to his grandson (Tetek Tatum). The generally accepted opinion states that Dayaks are one of the largest and oldest indigenous groups inhabiting the island of Borneo (Riwut and Nila, 2007). The notion of indigenous peoples is based on the theory of population migration to Kalimantan, departing from the opinion it is believed that the ancestors of Dayaks came from southern China (Yunnan).

This was strengthened by the theory of Coomans

(Coomans, 1987): All the power tribes were included in the massively migratory groups of mainland Asia. The Power tribe is descended from immigrants originating from the region now called Yunnan in southern China. From that place, a small group wandered through Indo China to the Malaysian peninsula which is a springboard to enter the islands of Indonesia. In addition, the group unisex through other stepping stones, namely through Hainan, Taiwan and the Philippines. The movement was not very difficult, because in the age of the glacial (Ice Age) the sea level was very low, so with small boats even though they able to cross the waters that separate the islands.

Historically, approximately 200 years BCE, there was movement of Malays to Indonesia from the Yunnan region, which a swarm of Malays coming and then they began to inhabit the part of the beach. But because there came a generation of young Malay, the old Malays (Proto Melayu) is pressed inland, or because of losing the war or the old Malay culture has lower when compared to the young Malays (DeutroMelayu) (Riwut and Nila, 2007).

The migration of Dayak tribe to the archipelago, strengthened by Simanjuntak (Simanjuntak, 2017) in his writings, Dayak people migrated to Indonesia through two alternative routes, the western route and the East Line. In Western Line theory, Dayak tribe which is a migration from Yunnan will pass through Indochina and to pass through the western route in Malaysia. As for the eastern line, they migrated through Taiwan and Phillipina to reach North Kalimantan. From some of the above opinions can be seen that the Dayak tribe is a tribe or immigrant originating from the South China Plain or better known as Yunnan. They migrated from Yunnan to the Indonesian archipelago around 200 BCE. The condition is a condition that occurs in the period of Glacial, the time when the sea water becomes low and the distance between the islands feels close and there are many lands that facilitate them to migrate.



Figure 2: Migration Route of Dayak and deployment in Kalimantan

The figure 2 is a route taken to migrate to Nusantara. Dayak tribe is included in the Proto Malay race or the second cloter that migrates after Deutro Melayu. The Malay proto above migrated through

the western route, they migrated through Yunnan or South China (Sofian, ) through Indo China. They migrated when the tide of the ice age had not melted so that there was a decline in seawater and the Pendangkalan. They migrated along the Indo-Chinese coast and land to southern Vietnam. Among these theories, one of which was the strongest and gained much support from various scholarly viewpoints was the model proposed by Bellwood. He suggested that Austronesia originated from Taiwan and the southern China coast and migrated to the coast of South Vietnam (Noerwidi, 2014) arriving on the coast of South Vietnam, they crossed to the Malay Peninsula. Subsequently, they migrated to the archipelago through the western route of Sumatra through Pulau Weh (Wiradnyana, 2012) and divided into one who migrated to Java island and spread to Borneo or Kalimantan today.

So briefly, the route passed in the migratory is passing the western route of the archipelago and south of China. From Yunnan They migrated past Indo China which is better known as Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia even passed through Thailand as well as Myanmar. Judging from the current map, it is very possible for them to migrate through the mainland Indo China to the Malaysian peninsula or the Malay Peninsula. Arriving at the Malay Peninsula, they migrated to the archipelago through shallow seas due to the low tide of seawater. The territory they visited in Nusantara was the coastal region of Borneo Island until they settled and moved inland. Their distribution in Borneo or Kalimantan is divided into seven major Dayak tribes and for East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan is scattered in almost all regencies and cities of East and North Kalimantan. From the route and distribution is the origin of the migration of tribes that until now we are familiar with the term Dayak tribe.

### 3.3 Dayak Tribe Division

Dayak people are scattered throughout Kalimantan, most of them reside not in coastal areas but in rural areas. Concerning the various types of Dayak tribe of Borneo, until now there is still no specific investigation, so there is no certainty how the division of the actual Dayak tribe. When we look at the language used by Dayak tribes, there are many and probably also the areas adjacent to the language are different. Each tribe can be divided into tribes that are Sedatuk, and who can be further divided into family tribes (family). In detail, the author concludes that Dayak tribe is divided into:

- A. Ethnic origin (clump)
- B. Tribe or child

- C. The tribe that Sedatuk (ancentors)
- D. Family (offspring) (Riwut, 2007)

Due to the strong migration flow of the migrants, the Dayak tribe who maintains the cultural law of culture norms ended up selecting the inland entry. As a result, Dayak tribe was spread out and they forming its own sub-ethnic group. Nowadays, the Dayak tribe is divided into seven major tribes that have hundreds of sub tribes among the tribes such as Dayak Ngaju tribe, Dayak Apu Tribe of Kayan, Dayak Iban tribe, Dayak Murut tribe, Dayak Punan tribe and last Dayak ot Danum tribe. All these large tribes scattered throughout the island of Borneo, as for the large tribes in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan are Dayak Ngaju tribe, Dayak Lawangan (Ngaju), Dayak Apu Kayan, Dayak Kenya (Apu Kayan), Dayak Kayan (Apu Kayan), Dayak Bahau (Apu Kayan), Dayak Murut, Dayak Tidung (Dayak Murut), Dayak Punan, Dayak Ot (Dayak Punan), dan Dayak Ot Danum. The spread of Dayak tribe is presented in a map on figure 3.

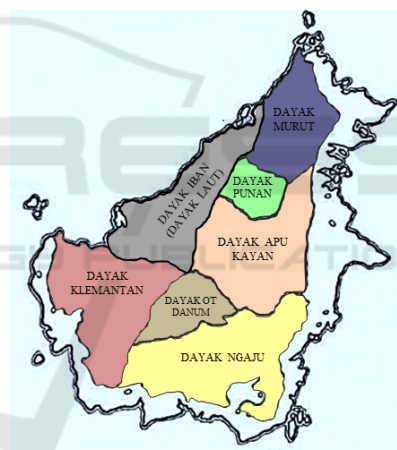


Figure 3: Dayak Tribe spread in Kalimantan

Diversity of Dayak tribe provides diversity in every respect. One of them is the diversity of local wisdom. Local wisdom is all the local ideas of good value and full of wisdom and sage inherent and applied in all activities of the community life (Emanuel et al., 2013). However, in this case, it will be discussed and focuses on the diversity of Dayak tribe in East and North Kalimantan. It is also supported by cultural diversity. Koentjaraningrat mentions cultural diversity is the necessity of the Earth in Indonesia. Diversity can also unite a cultural distinction in Indonesia.

Culture is all human activity both in the form of action and work through the process of learning is carried out continuously in the community life and become the identity of the society (Wina and Habsari, 2017).



Figure 3 is map of Dayak tribe in Kalimantan. In the map can be seen almost all of Borneo island especially on the inside of Borneo island with the color, while the plain is the tribe of immigrants outside Dayak such as Melayu, Banjar, Java, Bugis, Batak, and many other tribe. For East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan, Dayak tribe spread almost all districts and cities. As for the district and city to spread the Dayak tribe is inhabited several main Sub tribes or parent namely Dayak Ngaju tribe, Dayak Apu Kayan, Dayak Murut, Dayak Punan and Dayak Ot Danum.

### 3.4 Dayak Tribe in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan

Dayak people are scattered throughout Kalimantan, they are also regarded as indigenous people of Borneo. Similarly, for east and North Kalimantan, Dayak tribe spread almost all districts and cities in east and North Kalimantan. Most of the observations, they spread on land and not coastal areas. In other words, they occupy much of the terrain or inland areas although they are not denied as well as those found on the coast even in very small quantities.

East Kalimantan is a province in Indonesia, the capital city is Samarinda. Before the expansion into North Kalimantan province, East Kalimantan was one of the largest provinces in Indonesia. For now, East Kalimantan occupies the 3rd position as the largest province in Indonesia. The province is located in the eastern part of Kalimantan, directly adjacent to North Kalimantan, the Sea of Sulawesi to the east, South Kalimantan to the south and West Kalimantan, central Kalimantan and Malaysia beside West. East Kalimantan Province has seven regencies and three cities, the district is Berau Regency, West Kutai Regency, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kutai Regency, Mahakam Hulu Regency, Paser Regency, Penajam Paser Utara Regency and its cities include Samarinda City, Balikpapan City and Bontang City.

Next is the province of North Kalimantan, this province is a new province of the results of the expansion of the province of East Kalimantan. North Kalimantan Province is located in the north on Borneo Island and is directly adjacent to the Malaysian state of Sabah and Sarawak. North Kalimantan stood around the year 2012 and became one of the young provinces in Indonesia. The provincial capital of North Kalimantan is Tanjung Selor, this province has four regencies and one city including Bulungan, Malinau, Nunukan and Tana Tidung regencies and the city of Tarakan.

In this study, the selection of two provinces namely East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan in the

research area is caused it is still a unity because of past ties. It happens because they are interconnected because North Kalimantan is a fraction or a result of the expansion from East Kalimantan. In addition to the past ties, the two provinces also have a similar Dayak tribe lineage or with the same parent so there is still a family bond between the Dayak tribe. They have the same lineage but are separated only because of provincial expansion. So, judging from the past ties, it makes the research area a collection of data about the diversity of Dayak tribe is located in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan.

Table 1: The name of Dayak tribe in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan.

Dayak tribe(Dayak Ngaju)	Deployment area	Language
Bara Ki Bakumpai	Longiran – East Kalimantan	Bakumpai
kahayan	Long Takap - mahakam	Kahayan
Bajau	S. Paser	Bajau
Pasir	Tanjung Aru, Hulu Sungai Kendilo, Tanah Grogot, S. Paser. Balikpapan Mountain Area. S. Pakasau.	Pasir
Purung	S. Lempar, Kutai East Kalimantan	Purung
Lantu'ung	Hulu S. Paser. East Kalimantan	Pasir
Bawa adang	Teluk Adang, Pasir East Kalimantan	Pasir
Bawa dia	Daerah pasir, Tanah Grogot, East Kalimantan	Pasir
Lolang	Long kali area, Lolo, Muara Takalen, East Kalimantan	Pasir

Kali	Longkali Pasir	Pasir
Dayak tribe(Dayak Ot (Ot Danum))	Deployment area	Language
Ot Paroi/Ot Pari	Between Mahakam and Barito	Pari
Ot Siang	Laung Hulu Mahakam	Siang
Kalang	Lupu Ibid	Kalang Lupu
Jambung Jama	Ibid	Jambung Jama
Gunung kambang	Ibid	Gunung Kambang
Nyaring Uhing	Ibid	Nyaring
Mangku	Anum Petung	Mangku
Bantian	Pasir Hulu, S. Tuwang Kutai	Bantian
Tundung/Tunjung	Mahakam Hilir	Tundung
Mangku	Pasir	Mangku
Aoheng	West Kutai	Aoheng
Benuwa/Benuaq	West Kutai, Ma Sieam Kutai.	Benuwa/Benuaq
Dayak tribe(Dayak Lawangan (Ngaju))	Deployment area	Language
Mangku	Anum Petung	Mangku
Bantian	Pasir Hulu, S. Tuwang Kutai	Bantian
Tundung/Tunjung	Mahakam Hilir	Tundung
Mangku	Pasir	Mangku
Aoheng	West Kutai	Aoheng
Benuwa/Benuaq	West Kutai, Ma Sieam Kutai.	Benuwa/Benuaq
Dayak tribe(Dayak Punan)	Deployment area	Language
Malinau/Punan Usun	S. Malinau	Peman

Busang	S. Hiwan	Busang
Long Wai	Long Wai	Long Wai
Aput	Kayan, Kayan Ok	Punan
Bah	S. Lehusan	Punan
Lisyum	Serawak Border and Apu Kayan	Punan
Berusu	Kabiran	Punan
Dayak tribe(Dayak Basap (Punan))	Deployment area	Language
Makkam Ulu	Mahakam Hulu	Makkam Ulu
Dayak tribe(Dayak Apu Kayan)	Deployment area	Language
Kenya/kenyah	Hulu Mahakam	Kenya/kenyah
Lepu payah	Gunung halat	Kenyah
Nyibung/Saban	Long Pajungan	Kenyah
Lepo Maut	Ibid	Ibid
Ma Long	Ibid	Ibid
Ma Alim	Ibid	Ma Alim
Lepo Ko/Ke	Pajungan	Lepo Ko
Ma Badang	Pajungan	Ma Badang
Ulun Nerau	Hulu Krayan, Tanah Tidung	Berau
Ulun Paya	S. Malinau	Berau
Lepo Tau	Long Nawang, Long Uru	Kenyah
Lepo Jalan	Long Anyo Tek Wan	Kenyah
Lepo Bam/Bom	Leka Kidaum, Um Beh Moh	Kenyah
Lepo Tukung	Uma Tukung, Kota Bangun	Tukung
Lepo Kulit	Ma Kulit Kiam	Kulit
Lepo Bakung	Anye	Uma Bakung
Baka	Ma Baka	Baka
Lepo Tepu	Lepo Tepu Kayan	Lepo Tepu

Lepo Lisan	Uma Bam Beh	Lisan
Lepo Kayan	Lepo Tepu Kayan	Lepo Kayan
Ngure/Urik	Talang Usun	Ngure
Lepo Timei	Uma Bam Beh	Lepo Timei
Dayak tribe(Dayak Bahau (Apu Kayan))	Deployment area	Language
Pnihing/Penihing	Mahakam River Area (Howang - Sumwe)	Penihing
Kayan	Sumwe - Dini	Kayan
Long Glat	Dini - Air Jatuh di Kali Merasa and Mendalam	Long Glat
Segai/Modang	Berau - Bujungan	Sagai/Bahau
Melarang	Hilir Kayan	Melarang Bahau
Uma Bau/Uban	Melinau River, Adio River	Bahau
Uvang Dali	Long Iram	Uvang
Bahau	S. Batuan Beach, Bujungan	Bahau
Uvang Hurei	S. Merah	Ovang Hurei
Uvang Mekam	S. Merah	Mekam
Uvang Boh	Hulu Mahakam	Uvang Boh
Uvang Sirap	Hulu Mahakam	Uvang Sirap
Uma Mehak	Hulu Mahakam	Uvang Sirap
Uma Teliba	Hulu Mahakam	Uvang Sirap
Tunjung Linggal	Hulu Mahakam	Uvang Sirap
Dayak tribe(Dayak Tidung (Murut))	Deployment area	Language

Ulun Mantarang	Hilir Tubu and Malinau	Mantarang
Ulun Tubu	Tubu	Tubu
Ulun Dayu	Dayu	Dayu
Ulun Patuk	Central Karayan, Karayan Hulu, Anak Karayan	Putuk
Long Ilo/Ulun	Nilau Karayan Hulu, Samamu, Tubu	Nilau
Kalabit	Krayan Hulu	Kalabit
Adang	Limbang Hulu	Adang
Saban	Krayan Hulu	Saban
Krayan	Krayan Hulu	Krayan
Libun	Krayan Hulu	Libun
Dayak tribe(Dayak Murut)	Deployment area	Language
Rundum	Tagul Border to East Kalimantan region	Rundum
Lun Dayeh	Malinau Lun	Dayeh

In table 1, can be seen in the overall number of Dayak tribe in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan about 80 sub tribes of 5 parent tribes scattered throughout the region of East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan. Based on the table above, the parent group that inhabit east and north Kalimantan are Dayak tribe of Dayak Ngaju, Dayak Apu Kayan, Dayak Murut, Dayak Punan and Dayak Ot Danum. Of the five parent tribes, subdivided into small or family parents with the name of Dayak Ngaju tribe with the Dayak Lawangan tribe, Apu Kayan Tribe of Dayak Bahau tribe, Dayak Murut tribe with Dayak Tidung tribe, Dayak Basap tribe with Dayak tribe. The last is the Dayak Ot tribe of the parent family Ot Danum.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

Dayak Tribe is a native tribe on Borneo Island whose advent to Indonesia occurs during the second migration stream on the proto Melayu route. The ancestors of Dayak tribe came from Yunnan or South China where they migrated through the western route of Indonesia through Indo China to the Malay Peninsula and crossed through northern Sumatra to reach the

Borneo Island. The migration process took place in the receding waters so they were easy to cross between islands. They settled in Kalimantan to settle in the hinterland due to the arrival of other tribes or to find new resources and the rising volume of sea water at that time. Because the atmosphere in the inland is more promising to make them feel at home and settled today.

The diversity of Dayak tribe in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan identified 80 sub-tribes divided into 5 parent tribes. The parent tribes that inhabit the region of East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan are Dayak Ngaju tribe, Dayak Apu Kayan, Dayak Murut, Dayak Punan and Dayak Ot Danum. Regional divisions can generally be classified according to the division of their living areas. For East Kalimantan, the majority are inhabited by sub-groups of Dayak Ngaju family, and Apu Kayan, while North Kalimantan is the majority inhabited by Dayak Murut family, Dayak Punan and Dayak Ot Danum.

Diversity of Dayak Sub-tribe in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan is caused the migration process or often move between residents. They migrated looking for new areas and formed new colonies with new names according to their environment of residence. Not infrequently they create new language or produce new culture so that the diversity of Dayak tribe to date. Despite this, the Dayak sub-tribe never forgot their origins and still remember their family or tribe to date.

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