



**Esplanade
Presents**

**Pesta Raya
Malay Festival of Arts**



Pesta Raya PLAYpack!



Recommended
for children
aged 4 and above



Pesta Raya PLAYpack!

Learn more about Malay history, arts and culture with this special PLAYpack filled with printable activities, trivia and more! Ready to get busy? Let's go.



Explorers & Inventors

Malay people were once seafaring explorers. They not only sailed the seas, they also built boats and ships.

In fact, you can find all types of sea vessels throughout Malay history, from smaller boats like *perahu panjang* (long boats) to bigger ones like the *jong* (sailing ship). *Jongs* were used by Javanese and Malay sailors.

Historians also believe that the Malays invented the junk sail. The junk sail made it easier for them to sail the seas and find new places to carry out trade.

Jong Maze

Can you help the lost explorer find his way to his *jong* before it sets sail for another adventure?





Marching to the beat of the drum!

Many traditional Malay percussion instruments today were brought to the Malay Peninsula by traders and missionaries. The Malay Peninsula includes places like the southernmost tip of Myanmar, Southern Thailand, West Malaysia and Singapore.

When traders and missionaries came to this part of the world, they brought their instruments with them too. Soon, people here started using the instruments in their own music. Here are a few more things about traditional percussion Malay instruments you might not know!

1

A *rebana* is one of the most important instruments in traditional Malay music. It is a classic instrument.

2

Ever seen a Malay wedding, or better still, heard one? If you've been to one, you will hear the loud, joyous beating of the *kompang*. They are frame drums that are used to announce the arrival of the bride and groom. The music also makes the atmosphere joyous and electrifying!

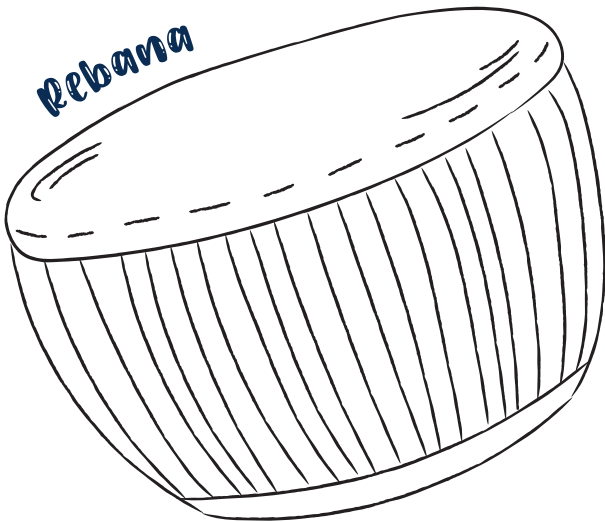
3

During the 13th century, Arab traders who came to the Malay Peninsula used a frame drum called the *tar* to call out to their customers as they sell their wares! That's a loud announcement system that definitely attracted attention.

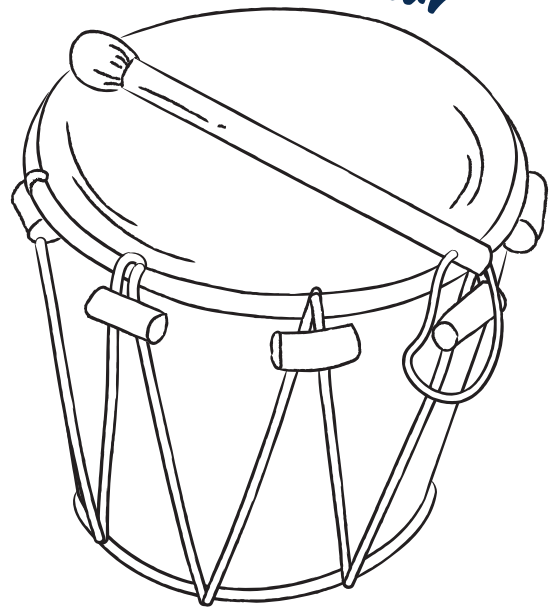


Colour the Malay percussion instruments!

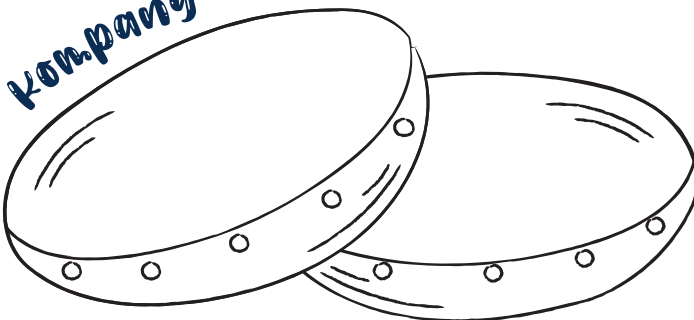
rebana



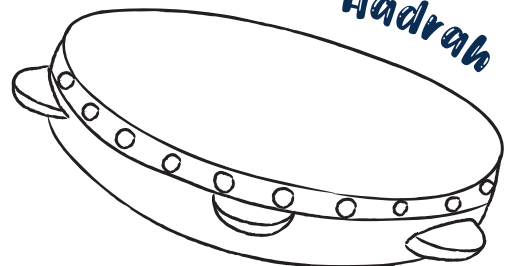
Jidor



kompang



Hadrah





Dance Dance Dance!

In the past, people from different parts of Indonesia came to Singapore and Malaysia to live and work. When they arrived, they also brought along their food, language and culture.

One example is *tari lilin*, which means “candle dance”.

Tari lilin comes from West Sumatra, Indonesia. People believe that the dance tells the story of a girl whose husband-to-be left her to go sailing in search of wealth. One night, she discovered that she had lost her engagement ring. With only a lit candle on a plate, she went out to look for her precious ring. She searched high and low, bending, swaying and kneeling in the dark. The movements were so graceful that it looked like a dance. And so, *tari lilin* was born.

This dance has become one of the traditional dances in places such as Pahang and Negeri Sembilan in Malaysia. Singapore also featured *tari lilin* on a 1968 stamp!



Join the Dots



Scan and play!

There is still more to discover about Malay dance. Watch the videos to find out about one of the five traditional Malay dances in Singapore.

#1

Watch Ilham, a 9-year-old boy who loves Malay dance, as he tells you about the story of *inang*.



https://youtu.be/_PyC8HZclgO

#2

Ilham teaches three adults *inang*. He's the boss!



<https://youtu.be/DAoMZYyOXEg>



Malay Traditional Wear

The Malay community often wear their traditional clothes with a lot of pride, especially during special occasions like Hari Raya or weddings.

Do you know what they wear?

Baju kurung

This is a long tunic. Women wear it with a *sarong*. Men wear it with a *kain samping* and trousers.

Sarong

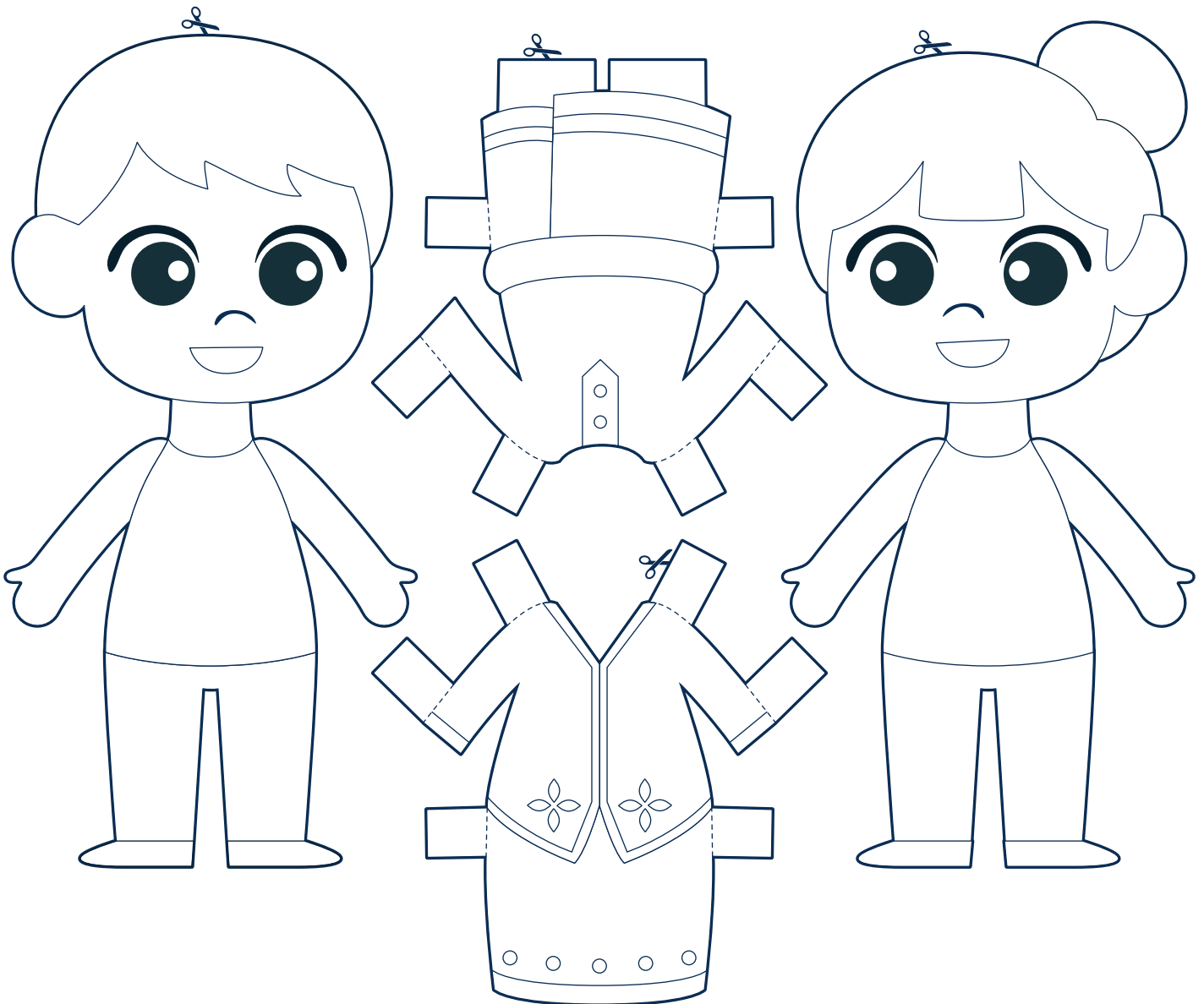
Fabric that is sewn to look like a long skirt. It is wrapped around the waist and goes all the way down to the ankle.

Kain samping

Like the *sarong* but shorter. It is also wrapped around the waist but worn over or under the *baju kurung*.



Colour and cut out the paper dolls and dress them up in their traditional attire.



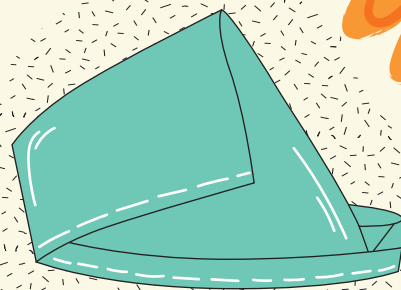


Make a Tanjak!

A *tanjak* is a headpiece that was commonly worn by Malay men in the past. Try your hands at folding one out of paper. Get the help of a grown-up if you need it.

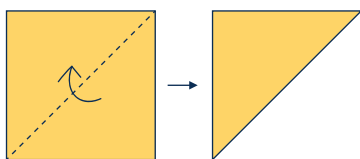
What you'll need:

1. Square piece of paper (at least 20cmx20cm)
2. Stapler

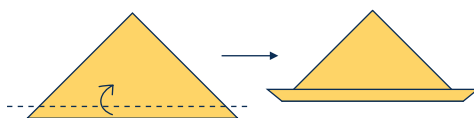


Instructions:

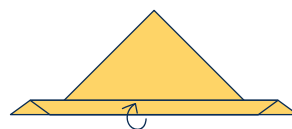
- ① Get a square piece of paper. Fold it into a triangle.



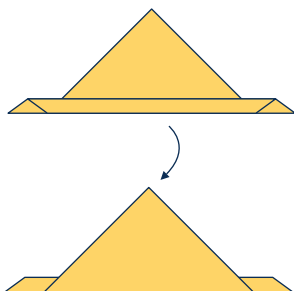
- ② Measure 2-3cm (bottom fold). Then fold it upwards. Press down firmly on the fold.



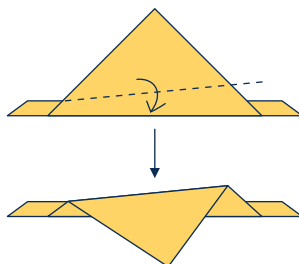
- ③ Fold it again, following the previous fold you've made. Press down firmly on the fold.



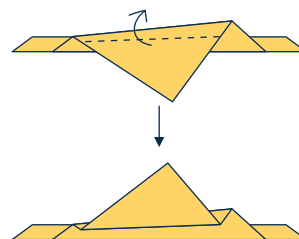
- ④ Flip it over. Make sure the folds are still at the bottom.



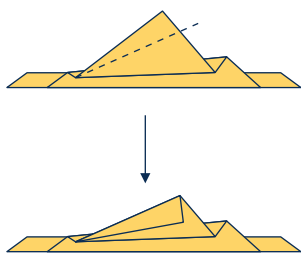
- ⑤ Fold it downwards, making sure that the right side is higher than the left side. Press down firmly on the fold.



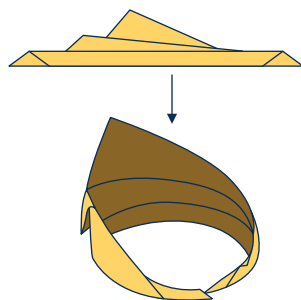
- ⑥ Fold upwards. Again, make sure the right side is higher than the left side. Press down firmly on the fold.



- ⑦ Fold down the right side so that it forms a triangle. The left side should become the corner of the triangle fold.



- ⑧ Flip it over. Join the two ends together. Make sure you form a circle so that it can fit your head.



- ⑨ Use a stapler to staple the two ends together. Neaten your folds. And there you have it! You now know how to fold a *tanjak*.

