Bicara@Muzium National Textile Museum

The Malays

Golden Deil

Presented and Prepared By: Suhana binti Sarkawi 27/12/2018

Disclaimer:

These slides are to be used as research purposes only. Do include the content and photo credit to the presenter unless stated otherwise perphoto.



Assalamualaikum wrt wbt.. I wish for peace be upon you



- Puan Suhana bt Sarkawi
- ▶ Kampung Datu, Sibu
- Freelance researcher on the Malays in Sarawak Culture - Keringkam, Songket
- Initiator and co-organiser of the keringkam, sulam cabut workshops, songket of Sarawak & Sambas Exhibitions since 2010
- Researcher "Projek Inovasi Warisan Sarawak: Songket & Keringkam" for Unimas & Sarawak Government 2017-2018
 - "Travelog perempuan Pelayar: Tudung Manto Lingga" (2014)
 - "Songket dan Keringkam: Warisan Melayu Sarawak" 2018
- Contact:
 - suhana_sar@yahoo.com.my

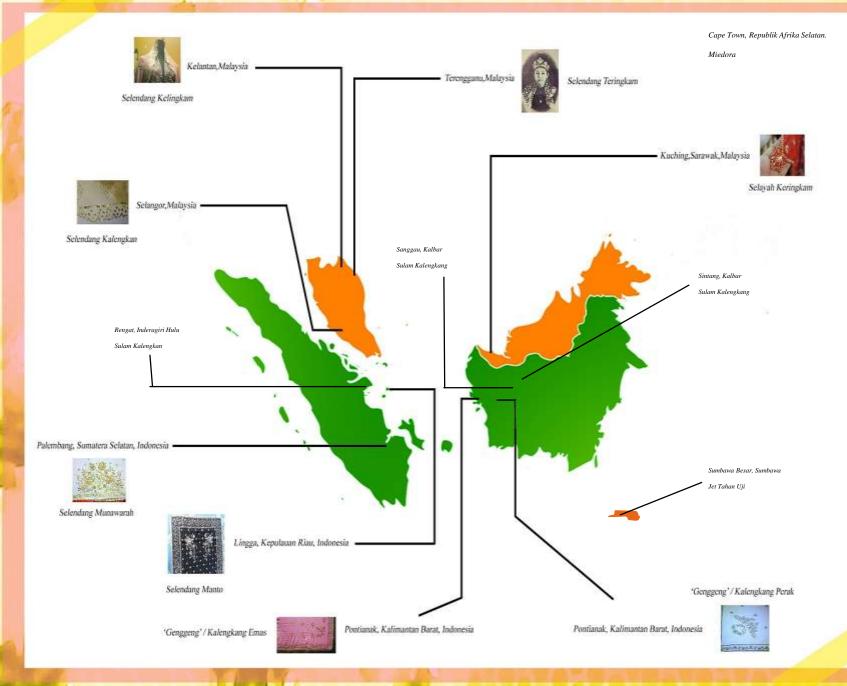


Figure 1: Kelingkan Track-Mapping. (Suhana Sarkawi, 2018)

Structure

Introduction Context **Objectives** Terms of Reference Literature Review Methodology Analysis & findings Summary

Photo credit: Government of Sarawak

Introduction

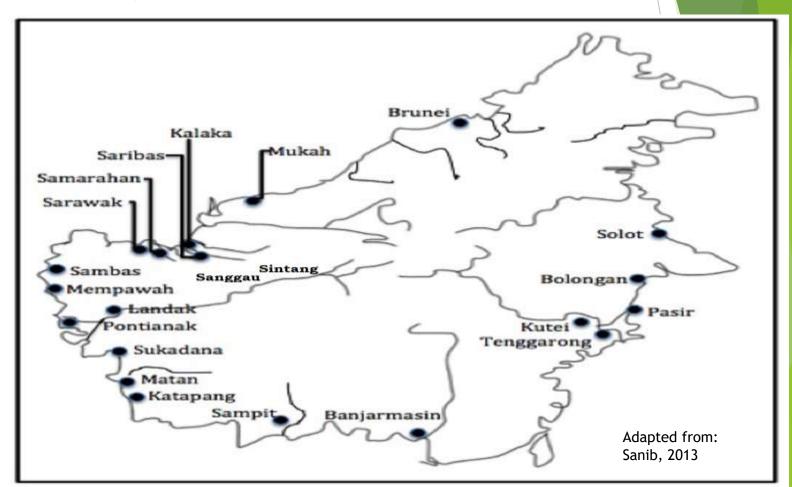
- Trade from China and India since the early 10th century and the acceptance of Ottoman Turkish Empire's influence since the 13th century has enlivened Malay palaces in the Malay Archipelago with the inclusion of many of the world's finest raw materials of the day including domestic materials such as embroidery thread, flat gold and silver gilted strips (kelingkan) which are used on embroidered textile products such as garments and home decorations.
- These materials are used in embroidery to highlight the motifs and the special structures of the Malays veil which are then are translated into the embroidery masterpieces.
- The embroiderers are involved in innovating artistic products from the various civilisations in the world into the Malay civilisation.
- Thus, this great masterpiece represents the status of the recipient, the user and the embroiderer.

Introduction

- Siti Zainon Ismail (2010) gold thread and textile materials enters the Malay Cultured Region in 10th Century via
 - Malay Peninsular ports to Borneo and Sulawesi
 - Introduced by the Indian dan Chinese merchants
 - Woven, gold-weft and embroidered cloth showcasing the wealth and the status of a nation or the empire
- Suhana Sarkawi (2018)
 - The fall of Sriwijaya Empire (14th AD) The embroidery and weaving (& songket) culture still exists through the Malacca Empire (14th-16th AD), Johore (Riau-Lingga-Pahang)* Sultanate (17-18th AD), the West Borneo Malay Kingdoms (15th-20th AD) and Brunei Sultanate (13th-21st AD).

West Borneo Malay Kingdoms (15th-20th AD)

- Malaysian Borneo : Mostly in Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibu and Limbang/Lawas (others - Kalaka, Saribas, Sedong, Samarahan etc)
- Indonesian Borneo: Sambas, Mempawah, Pontianak, Sanggau,
 Sintang and Ketapang etc



Background of the topic

The veiling culture:

- selayah or selendang of gold or silver by Muslim / Malay women is assumed to be as the result of the interactions between the Malay civilisation and the Islamic Civilization which were brought indirectly by Muslim traders and missionaries who came to the Malay Archipelago.
- The efforts to reclaim the greatness of the Islamic Malay women are being intensified and documented in the face of the challenge of the digital era.
- Not much research has been made about kelingkan especially Sarawak Keringkam is shared to the public.



Objective

- To introduce variations of the Malay golden headcovers through the field of study and field notes
- To introduce the kelingkan headcover structure in the Malay world, focusing on Keringkam : the Sarawak Malays Golden Veil.

Terms of Reference

- Siti Zainon (2010)
 - Keringkam, kelingkan atau teringkam mostly found in Sarawak & Terengganu, Malaysia.
 - Derived from a French word -'Clinquant' - metal strip
- Azran (2010, p.5)
 - A headcover that named after the Balinese word 'Keling' = fabric
 - 'kam' / 'kham' = beautiful
- Manto
 - mantul (Azah, 2009, p.128),
 - mantur (Abdul Malik et. al., 2004)



Terms of Reference

Suhana & Norhayati (2014 & 2016)

- Keringkam, Kelingkan, kelingkam general terms for the headcover, sometimes referring to the metal strips used to embroider it.
- Selayah, Selendang, misfa', Mudawarah referring to the shape of the 'Tudung'

Suhana (2018)

- Veil, scarf, stole, sash and shawl- referring to the usage or the position of the headcover used.
- Veil the suitable TOC for keringkam usage in Sarawak by the Sarawak Malays and sometimes the Brunei Malays in the northern part of Sarawak; and some Malays quaters in Palembang.

Operational definition

Malay

("Orang Melayu"): any member of an ethnic group of the Malay Peninsula and portions of adjacent islands of Southeast Asia, including the east coast of Sumatra, the coast of Borneo, and smaller islands that lie between these areas. The Malays speak various dialects belonging to the Austronesian (Malayo Polynesian) family of languages.

(Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2015)

Malay

A person who professes Islam, speaks Malay language, practicing Malays lifestyle and born before the Independence day in Federation (Malaysia) or in Singapore or on that day has domiliciled in Federation (Malaysia) or Singapore; or is an issue of such a person.

(Article160 (2), Malaysia Constituition)

Operational definition

Veil

- ¹ Covering of fine net or other (usually transparent) materials worn esp. women to protect or hide the face or as part of a head-dress;
- ² A piece of linen or cloth etc covering the head and sometimes the shoulders, as a symbol of modestry and purity, related to religious

(Oxford Fajar Advanced Learner's English-Malay Dictionary, 2nd Ed., p.2105)

- Acknowledge Various School of thoughts
- Sarawak Malay Keringkam "Tudung": purpose & usage

Shawl- Decoration/wrap around head/shoulders

Stole- Tied around neck/shoulders, men & women

Scarf- Tied behind head/neck or chin, ornament

Sash- wrap around neck, ends falls on chest, uniform, men & women

Golden Cloths of the Malays

In <u>Sulalatus As Salatin</u> transcribed by Abdul Samad Ahmad can be assumed that it describes Keringkam rather than songket (the golden cloth) in

> '... kain bertabur berpanca logam diselempangkan ke bahu...'

> > (1979, p.57)

Ranee Margaret Brooke wrote in her book:

My Life in Sarawak: The Ranee of Sarawak:

"... a gauzy scarf of white and gold, obtained from Mecca, covered my head..."

(1913, p.27)



Literature review

- Suhana & Norhayati (2014, 2015)
 - Relationship btwn Keringkam and Manto
 - Kelingkan Track-mapping
- Suhana (2016)
 - Motifs and Relationship between Keringkam, Kelingkam, Manto, Mudawarah and Kalengkang Pontianak
- Shahida (2016)
 - Printed Kelingkan Pattern on domestic products
- Rose Dahlila (2017)
 - Innovation & embroidery process in Kelingkan Selangor
- Norwani (2016)
 - Mathematical elements in kelingkan pattern making
- Ang (2017)
 - Embroidered Sambas velvet Malay blouse and Manto
- Nurhasliyana (2018)
 - Keringkam as Sarawak Malay Identity



Methodology

- Fieldwork (2014-2018)
- Library research
- Observations
- Interviews with experts



Prominent Sa<mark>rawak</mark> Malay Ladies (1880AD)





 Sapu Alang (Man headdress)
 Cipo Cila (Conical)
 Sarangan Cila (Selendang)
 (Jet Tahan Uji)

Sumbawa, NTT

Lingga, Kepri

Photo credit YM Hasanudir

Mediora, Cape Malay bride's headdress (Credit to : Gielmie Hartley)

Mudawarah style back from Pilgrimage (Palembang) Mediora Cape Malay bride's headdress (Credit to : Mariam Gillian)



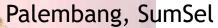
Sarawak

Photo credit: Government of Sarawak

The Bride's Veil in Adat Babedak of Bruneian Malays especially in Limbang, Lawas and Miri, Sarawak







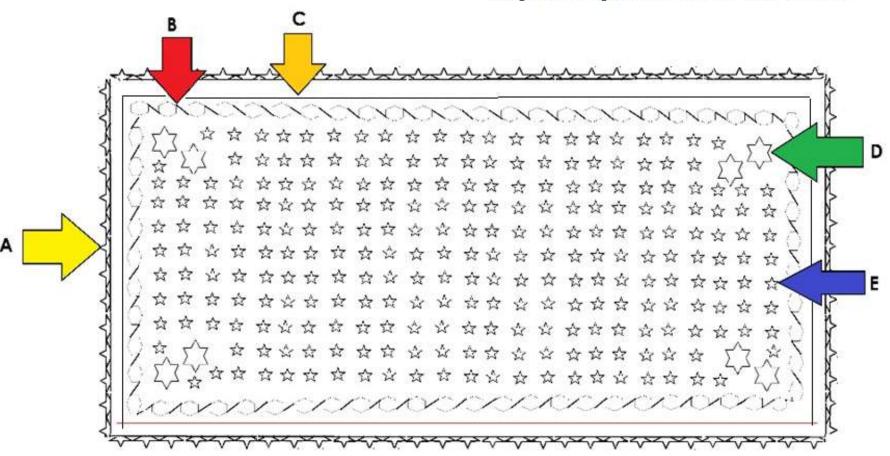
Pontianak, Kalbar



Photo credit: Ilham Zain

Keringkam Structure

Adaptasi daripada Suhana Sarkawi, 2018



ANATOMI KERINGKAM

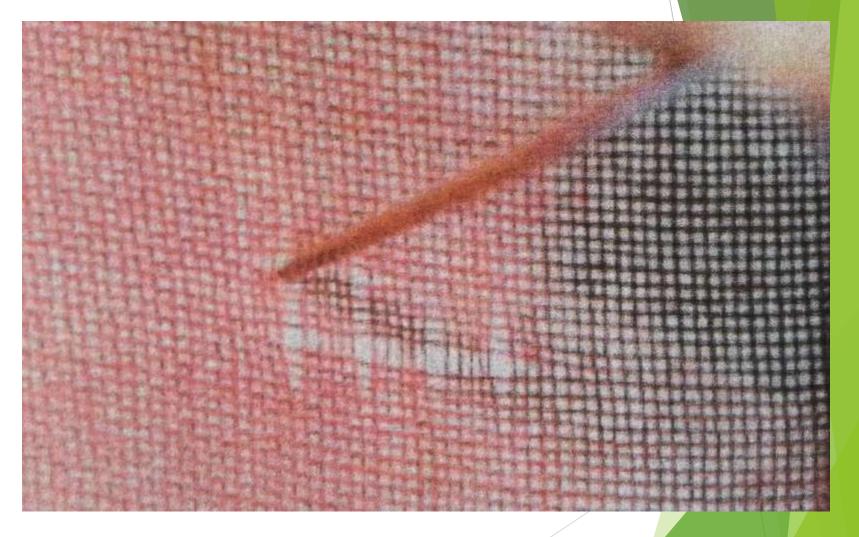
- A: Kemasan hujung (Nama Motif)
- B: Hiasan Sempadan (Nama Motif)
- C: Tali Air (Nama Motif)
- D: Bunga Sudut @ Bunga Tabur Besar
- E: Bunga Tabur Bintang @ Bunga Tabur Kecik (Nama motif)

RAW MATERIALS



Photo credit: Suhana & Nora, 2014

Keringkam: Counting strands



5 x 5 x 5

Process









Scatered Stars



Corner Flower

Photo credit: Suhana & Nora, 2014

A : Kemasan hujung - Setanah (Edging) (Embedded Lace)



RENDA BERGUNTIN 3-POINTY LACE



A : Kemasan hujung - Sambung (Lace)

RENDA KULIT KERANG/ SISIT IKAN (FISH SCALE/ SCALLOPS)



RENDA GANDA LAPAN & RENDA JONEH (DOUBLE 8 & SHELL LACE)



B: Hiasan Sempadan (Border Decoration)

POTONG HALWA (SWEETS)



KUDUP ROS MELELAT (TRAILING ROSE BUDS)



C: Tali Air (Water Canal)

SISI PALAK LALAT (KEPALA LALAT)
 SISI LADA TUMPAH

FLY'S HEAD

SPILLED PEPPERS

KAKI LIPAN (CENTIPEDE LEGS)

D: Bunga Sudut @ Bunga Tabur Besar (Corner Flower)

BUNGA RAYA KECIK (SMALL HIBISCUS)



BUNGA TABUR BINTANG, TELOK BERANTEY KAKI ITIT (STARRY MOTIVE, CHECKERED BOX OF DUCK'S FEET)

E: Bunga Tabur Bintang @ Bunga Tabur Kecik (Scatered Stars)

BUNGA CENGKEH, BUAH HALWA



BUNGA MELUR, BUAH HALWA



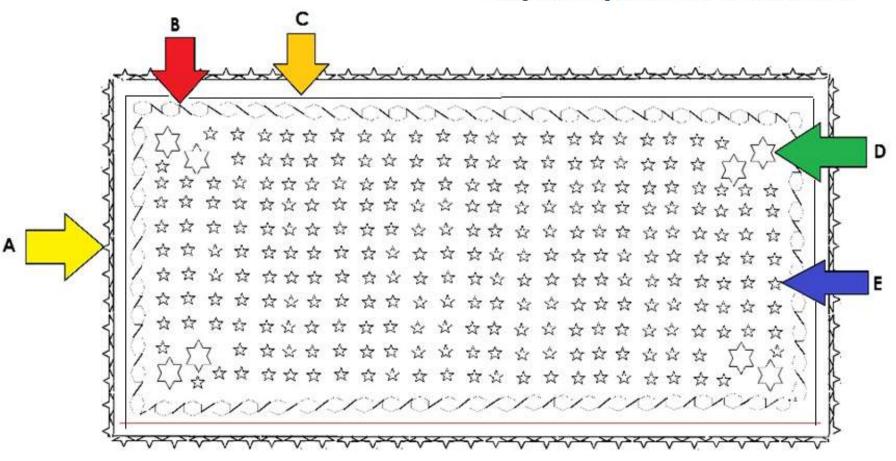
INNOVATION





SUMMARY

Adaptasi daripada Suhana Sarkawi, 2018



ANATOMI KERINGKAM

- A: Kemasan hujung (Nama Motif)
- B: Hiasan Sempadan (Nama Motif)
- C: Tali Air (Nama Motif)
- D: Bunga Sudut @ Bunga Tabur Besar
- E: Bunga Tabur Bintang @ Bunga Tabur Kecik (Nama motif)

Terima kasih to

National Textile Museum & ALL PARTICIPANTS



Citation:

Suhana Sarkawi. 2018. <u>The Malays Golden Veil</u>. Presented in Bicara@Muzium, National Textile Museum, Kuala Lumpur on 27 November 2018.



Researchers for Songket dan Keringkam Sarawak and respondents (Unimas, IGKTAR & Sarawak State Government 2018)