

### III. Information on ICH Elements

#### 1. ICH ITEM IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE REGISTER LIST

As of 2016, there are 310 intangible cultural heritage items in the National Heritage Register. All registered items are listed alphabetically in the following tables according to the year they were inscribed. Wherever possible, elaboration notes are added at the remarks column to provide additional information to help the reader better understand each item. However, these additional notes do not represent the official definition of each item.

Table 4 List of Item Registered as National Heritage in 2007

No.	Name of Item	Remarks
1	<i>Bangsawan</i>	Also known as <i>Bangsawan</i> Opera, it is a type of traditional Malay opera or theatre.
2	<i>Bunga Raya</i>	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> , the national flower of Malaysia.
3	<i>Dondang Sayang</i>	Love ballad from Malacca having mixed influence of Malay poetry and Portuguese folk music. Penang and Singapore also have their own versions of <i>Dondang Sayang</i> .
4	<i>Jalur Gemilang</i>	Malaysia's national flag.
5	<i>Joget Melayu</i>	Traditional Malay dance originated from Malacca with Portuguese influence.
6	<i>Mak Yong/Mak Yung</i>	Traditional Malay dance theatre originating from Northern Peninsular Malaysia.
7	<i>Ngajat</i>	Iban Ngajat Warrior Dance.
8	<i>Rumah Terbuka Malaysia</i>	Malaysian-style Open House.
9	<i>Seni Persilatan Melayu</i>	Malay martial arts of <i>Silat</i> .
10	<i>Sewang</i>	Traditional dance of the indigenous groups from Peninsular Malaysia. It was performed to treat the sick or wounded, but it is now also a performance.
11	<i>Sumazau</i>	Traditional dance of the Kadazan-Dusun to pay homage to the paddy spirits during the Harvest Feast. Today, the dance is also performed at weddings to welcome the guests.

12	<i>Tarian Singa atas Tiang</i>	Lion dance on stilts, widely performed during ceremonies by the Chinese lion dance groups or martial art academies.
13	<i>Wayang Kulit</i>	A traditional Malay shadow puppet theatre. It is led by a Tuk Dalang who maneuvers puppets behind a white screen ( <i>kelir</i> ), accompanied by a group musicians who play traditional instruments.

Table 5 List of Item Registered as National Heritage in 2009

No.	Name of Item	Remarks
<b>Sub-Category: Food Heritage</b>		
1	<i>Acar Buah</i>	Fruit pickle.
2	<i>Agar-agar Sakar</i>	A type of Malay sweet consisting of dried jelly.
3	<i>Air Batu Campur</i>	Shaved-ice dessert, often known as ABC.
4	<i>Air Kelapa</i>	Coconut juice/drink.
5	<i>Air Selasih</i>	Drink with combination of syrup and basil seeds.
6	<i>Akok</i>	A traditional snack from the east coast of Peninsular made from eggs, flour, coconut milk and palm sugar.
7	<i>Apam Balik</i>	Pancake.
8	<i>Ayam Panggang</i>	Roasted chicken.
9	<i>Ayam Percik</i>	Roasted chicken marinated in spiced coconut milk gravy.
10	<i>Bahulu</i>	A type of Malay mini egg sponge cake.
11	<i>Botok-botok Ikan</i>	Steamed fish with spices wrapped in Banana leaf.
12	<i>Bubur Asyura</i>	Sweet congee.
13	<i>Bubur Kacang Hijau</i>	Mung bean dessert.
14	<i>Bubur Pedas Sarawak</i>	Sarawak-style spicy congee.
15	<i>Bubur Sum-Sum</i>	A Javanese congee.
16	<i>Cencaluk</i>	A Kristang (creole ethnic group of people of mixed Portuguese and Malaccan descent) condiment made of fermented shrimp.
17	<i>Cendol</i>	A local dessert, combination of coconut milk, green colored (derived from the pandan leaf) rice noodles, shaved ice, palm sugar, red beans, and/or glutinous rice, creamed corn.
18	<i>Char Kuay Teow Pulau Pinang</i>	A style of stir fried flat noodles that is popular in Penang.
19	<i>Daging Dendeng</i>	Dried thinly sliced meat cooked with spices.
20	<i>Dodol</i>	A sticky Malaccan dessert made from coconut milk, and rice flour.
21	<i>Gulai Asam Rom</i>	A traditional Malay curry that can only be found in Raub and Jerantut of Pahang. Main ingredients are pickled rubber seed.
22	<i>Gulai Lemak Lada Padi</i>	Chicken curry cooked with chilies in thick coconut milk.
23	<i>Gulai Lemak Umbut</i>	Coconut shoot cooked in thick coconut milk.

24	<i>Gulai Tempoyak Ikan Patin</i>	Curry made from Patin fish (silver catfish) found in Pahang, cooked with Tempoyak (fermented durian paste) and spicy chili.
25	<i>Halwa</i>	A type of gelatinous Indian dessert consisting of dried fruit and nuts mixed with wheat semolina, sugar, and butter.
26	<i>Hinava/Umai</i>	Kadazan Dusun/Melanau marinated raw fish.
27	<i>Ikan Bakar</i>	Grilled fish.
28	<i>Kari Kepala Ikan</i>	Fish head curry.
29	<i>Karipap</i>	Curry puffs.
30	<i>Kerabu Mangga Muda</i>	Young mango salad.
31	<i>Keropok</i>	Fish snack.
32	<i>Ketam Berlada</i>	Chili crab.
33	<i>Ketupat</i>	Compressed rice or glutinous rice.
34	<i>Kuih Bakar</i>	Traditional sweet Malay cake, often appears in green (derived from the pandan leaf).
35	<i>Kuih Bakul</i>	Chinese glutinous flour cake.
36	<i>Kuih Bingka</i>	A Malay baked cake made of flour, butter, egg and coconut milk.
37	<i>Kuih Bingka Ubi</i>	A Malay baked cake made of tapioca flour, butter, egg and coconut milk.
38	<i>Kuih Bulan</i>	Traditional Chinese cake served for Mid-Autumn Festival.
39	<i>Kuih Cara</i>	Local sweet cake made by flour and Pandan juice.
40	<i>Kuih Cincin</i>	Literally means “Ring Cakes”. A fried dish popular in Borneo.
41	<i>Kuih Keria</i>	Local donut made by sweet potatoes.
42	<i>Kuih Koci</i>	Steamed glutinous rice flour filled with grated coconut sweetened with palm sugar.
43	<i>Kuih Lopis</i>	Banana leave-wrapped glutinous rice cake. Usually served with shredded coconut and brown sugar syrup.
44	<i>Kuih Sepit</i>	Also known as ‘ <i>Kuih Kapit</i> ’, ‘ <i>Kuih Belanda</i> ’ or ‘love letter’. A traditional crispy wafer snack that is either folded or rolled.
45	<i>Kuih Seri Muka</i>	Also known as ‘ <i>Kuih Salat</i> ’, it is a two-layered dessert with glutinous rice forming the bottom half and a green custard layer made with pandan juice.
46	<i>Kurma Daging</i>	A Malay dish-meat cooked with Kurma spice.
47	<i>Laddu</i>	An Indian sweet made of flour, sugar and ghee.
48	<i>Laksa Asam</i>	Rice noodle served with spicy and sour gravy, famous dish in Penang.
49	<i>Laksa Johor</i>	Spaghetti served with thick fish gravy that originated from Johor.
50	<i>Lemang</i>	Glutinous rice with coconut milk and salt, cooked in hollowed bamboo stick lined with banana leaves.

51	<i>Lempeng</i>	Malay pancake.
52	<i>Lempuk Durian</i>	Soft, sticky sweet cake made from durian fruit and brown sugar.
53	<i>Manok Pansoh</i>	Chicken cooked in bamboo, a dish from Sarawak.
54	<i>Masak Asam Pedas</i>	Spicy and sour dish made with Tamarind juice.
55	<i>Masakan Ikan dan Pisang dalam Buluh</i>	Fish and banana cooked in hollowed bamboo stick. It is a dish of the <i>Orang Asli</i> , or the Peninsular indigenous people.
56	<i>Masakan Ikan Tanah Liat</i>	Clay baked fish that originated from Perlis.
57	<i>Masalodeh</i>	Also known as ' <i>Vada</i> '. Fritters made with pigeon pea.
58	<i>Mee Siam</i>	Literally means "Siamese noodles". Stir fried rice vermicelli with a spicy and sour taste.
59	<i>Mi Kari</i>	Curry noodle.
60	<i>Mi Mamak</i>	Spicy fried yellow noodles with eggs, vegetables and fried tofu. It is said that it originated from the Indian Muslim community known as " <i>Mamak</i> " and is widely known in Penang.
61	<i>Muruku</i>	Indian snack of flour and spices.
62	<i>Nasi Ayam</i>	Chicken rice.
63	<i>Nasi Dagang</i>	Rice and glutinous rice eaten with curried fish and fried grated coconut.
64	<i>Nasi Goreng Kampung</i>	Malay village style fried rice.
65	<i>Nasi Himpit</i>	Compressed rice cake. A traditional staple food of Malay. Also known as ' <i>Nasi kapit</i> '.
66	<i>Nasi Kerabu</i>	Rice, often colored blue, served with thinly sliced vegetables and herbs.
67	<i>Nasi Kunyit (Pulut Kuning)</i>	Glutinous rice colored with turmeric.
68	<i>Nasi Lemak</i>	Coconut rice with chili sambal, egg, anchovies, cucumber and toasted nuts.
69	<i>Nasi Tumpang</i>	Rice eaten with curry fish, prawns, chili sambal and fried egg.
70	<i>Nasi Ulam</i>	Rice mixed with variety of herbs.
71	<i>Ondeh-ondoh/Buah Melaka</i>	Also known as ' <i>Klepon</i> ', a traditional steamed rice balls filled with palm syrup, and rolled in grated coconut.
72	<i>Opok-opok</i>	Kelantanese flour based cracker.
73	<i>Otak-otak</i>	Sliced fish-meat in spiced coconut custard wrapped in banana-leaf packets, and cooked by grilling or steaming.
74	<i>Pajeri</i>	Curried sliced pineapple or brinjal.
75	<i>Pekasam</i>	Fish fermented with salt and fried.
76	<i>Penderam</i>	Round, fried cake with a hole in the middle.
77	<i>Pisang Goreng</i>	Banana flitters.
78	<i>Pulut kukus dalam</i>	Glutinous rice cooked in pitfall traps of pitcher

	<i>periuk kera</i>	plants, a Semelai <i>Orang Asli</i> dish.
79	<i>Pulut Panggang</i>	Grilled glutinous rice.
80	<i>Putu Mayam</i>	Indian rice flour pancake.
81	<i>Rendang</i>	Meat cooked with spiced paste.
82	<i>Roti Canai</i>	A type of Indian-influenced flatbread found in South East Asia. The dough is pressed and stretched till thin, then folded and flattened into square or round disc shape and fried on a flat frying pan. The dish is usually served with curry.
83	<i>Roti Jala</i>	A lacy crepe produced by putting batter into a container with small nozzles and swirled on a greased flat pan. Usually served with curry.
84	<i>Sagu</i>	Sago.
85	<i>Sambal Belacan</i>	Condiment of pounded chilies with fish or prawn pastes.
86	<i>Sambal Gesek Ikan Bilis</i>	Condiment of pounded very spicy chilies and anchovies.
87	<i>Sambal Tumis</i>	Stir-fried chili paste made from chili peppers, shrimp paste, fish sauce, garlic, ginger, shallot, scallion, palm sugar, lime juice, and rice vinegar.
88	<i>Sata</i>	Fish mixed with spices and coconut, wrapped in Banana leaf to grill.
89	<i>Sate/Satay</i>	Marinated pieces of meat mixed with spices, shewered on bamboo sticks and grilled on open fire. Usually served together with peanut sauce, cucumber, onion slice and rice cake called <i>ketupat</i> .
90	<i>Seri Kaya</i>	Coconut jam made from egg and coconut milk.
91	<i>Serunding</i>	Meat floss.
92	<i>Tapai</i>	Fermented glutinous rice or tapioca.
93	<i>Teh Tarik</i>	Black tea mixed with condensed milk, poured between two large cups repeatedly (to cool the concoction), resulting in a layer of froth formed on top.
94	<i>Telur Pndang</i>	Egg boiled in herbs and spices.
95	<i>Tempoyak</i>	Fermented durian paste.
96	<i>Tosai</i>	Indian pancake, eaten with curry, dhal or chutney.
97	<i>Ubi Kayu</i>	Tapioca.
98	<i>Wajik</i>	Sweet glutinous steamed rice cake made of glutinous rice cooked in palm sugar, coconut milk and pandan leaves.
99	<i>Yee Sang</i>	Raw fish salad, normally eaten by the ethnic Chinese to celebrate Chinese Lunar New Year.
100	<i>Yong Tau Foo</i>	A traditional Hakka Chinese dish consisting primarily of tofu ( <i>Tau Foo</i> ) filled with ground meat mixture or fish paste. Variations include those using hollowed bitter melon, brinjal, chili and other vegetables to be filled.

<b>Sub-Category: Performing Arts</b>		
101	<i>Boria</i>	A theatrical performance with a combination of comedic sketches and song and dance segments. It is very popular at the northern region of Peninsular Malaysia, especially on Penang island.
102	<i>Congkak</i>	A board game usually played by at least two players. The equipment used is a boat-shaped wooden board with two rows of holes (usually twelve) and one large hole ( <i>rumah</i> ) at each end, filled with rubber seeds or marbles.
103	<i>Dikir Barat</i>	A style of Malay choral singing that incorporates singing, poetry, movement and music. Usually performed during harvest season, weddings and festive occasions.
104	<i>Gamelan</i>	A traditional instrumental ensemble with influence from Java and Bali of Indonesia, typically including many bronze percussion instruments.
105	<i>Gasing</i>	Spinning top and the game of top spinning.
106	<i>Gendang 24 Perayaan</i>	A drum ensemble consisting of twenty-four (24) lion drums created by the Chinese in Malaysia in 1988. It is choreographed based on the twenty-four (24) periods of changes in weather which form the basis of the Chinese Agricultural Calendar, and is performed by twenty-four drummers.
107	<i>Hikayat Malim Deman</i>	Local folktale that tells of how Malim Deman married the enchanting <i>Puteri Bongsu</i> .
108	<i>Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa</i>	Also known as The Kedah Annals. A classic Malay literature telling the story of <i>Merong Mahawangsa</i> .
109	<i>Hikayat Munshi Abdullah</i>	A classic Malay literature depicts of everyday life in Malaya written by <i>Munshi Abdullah (Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir)</i> .
110	<i>Karya Pendeta Za'aba</i>	Publication of Malaysian writer and linguist <i>Zainal Abidin bin Ahmad</i> .
111	<i>Pantun</i>	Four line rhyming traditional oral form of expression amongst the Malay.
112	<i>Tarian Bharata Natyam</i>	A traditional and classical Indian dance with influence from the Hindu religion.
113	<i>Tarian Bhangra (Sikh)</i>	Sikh Bhangra Dance.
114	<i>Tarian Zapin</i>	A traditional Malay dance that is famous in the state of Johor, Pahang and Selangor. Zapin dance used to be performed primarily for religious ceremonies but as time passed by it has become a form of traditional entertainment.
115	<i>Syair</i>	A form of traditional Malay poetry that is made up of four-line stanzas or quatrains.
116	<i>Wau Tradisi Malaysia</i>	Traditional Malay kite.
117	<i>Tulisan Jawi</i>	The writing system of Jawi.

Table 6 List of Items Registered as National Heritage in 2012

No.	Name of Item	Remarks
<b>Sub-Category: Clothing, Textile, Ornamental Arts and Craft Heritage</b>		
1	<i>Anyaman Mengkuang</i>	A form and technique of screwpine leaves/pandanus weaving.
2	<i>Anyaman Tepas</i>	Wickerwork.
3	<i>Baju Kurung</i>	Literally means 'clothing that encloses the body'. A traditional two-piece Malay costume. In ordinary language, Baju kurung is referred to the female dress.
4	<i>Baju Melayu</i>	Literally means 'Malay Clothing'. A traditional Malay costume for men.
5	<i>Batik Malaysia</i>	A technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to whole cloth, or cloth made using this technique.
6	<i>Ikatan Samping</i>	The method of wearing a piece of sarong-style cloth worn around the waist to cover the stomach to the knees, <i>Samping</i> wearing is part of the Malay costume of Baju Melayu. The motif, pattern and colour of a Samping may carry out the status or identity of wearer.
7	<i>Kebaya Labuh</i>	Kebaya is a female costume in South East Asia. There are various styles but generally it consists mainly of a blouse and a sarong. Kebaya Labuh is the Kebaya with straight-cut long blouse down to the knees. Traditionally worn by the Straits Settlement Chinese ladies who are also known as Nyonyas. Hence, Kebaya Labuh is also considered as one of the types of Nyonya Kebaya.
8	<i>Kebaya Pendek</i>	Kebaya is a female costume in South East Asia. There are various styles but generally it consists mainly of a blouse and a sarong. Kebaya Pendek is the Kebaya with the blouse cut to hug the figure and the length only reaches the hip. Traditionally worn by the Straits Settlement Chinese ladies who also known as Nyonyas. Hence, Kebaya Pendek is also considered as one of the types of Nyonya Kebaya.
9	<i>Labu Sayong</i>	A form and technique of making a gourd-shaped pottery water container.
10	<i>Lipatan Tengkolok</i>	Also known as tanjak, it is traditional Malay headwear for men made of cloth or thick fabric where the knot or the fold moves upwards and curls slightly sideways. The way of folding and wearing tengkolok symbolises the wearer's status.
11	<i>Pakaian Adat Kadazan Dusun</i>	Cultural attire of the Kadazan Dusun.

12	<i>Pakaian Ngepan</i>	Traditional female attire for the Iban, generally worn for special occasions, ceremonies, rituals and dances.
13	<i>Pua Kumbu</i>	A traditional hand woven, multicolored, ceremonial wrap cloth of the Iban Community.
14	<i>Songket</i>	Hand-woven fabric that is intricately patterned with gold or silver threads to create a shimmering effect. A special weaving technique is required to insert the metallic threads. Songket is a luxury product traditionally worn during ceremonial occasions as sarong, shoulder cloths or headgear.
15	<i>Songkok</i>	Truncated cone-shaped cap, usually made of black or embroidered felt, cotton or velvet. Also known as ' <i>Peci</i> ' or ' <i>Kopiah</i> ' in different regions.
16	<i>Sulaman Keringkam</i>	A traditional gold and silver thread embroidery of the Malays in Sarawak. It was used as head cover worn for ceremonial occasions such as weddings.
17	<i>Tekat</i>	Gold thread embroidery. A traditional Malay embroidery technique, where golden thread is wrapped and sewn over shape/motif cut from cardboard or bamboo. This results in the embroidered design rising above the base material, which normally is of velvet.
<b>Sub-Category: Custom and Culture</b>		
18	<i>Adat Mandi Anak Iban</i>	The Iban custom of bathing of the child ceremony
19	<i>Adat Papatih</i>	A matrilineal customary law originated from the Minangkabau Highlands in Sumatra, and practiced by the Minangkabau descendants in the state of Negeri Sembilan and Melaka. It covers many aspects of community life, including matters of inheritance, appointment of leaders, marriage law, community practices, penalties for violating the system or customs, and various other aspects.
20	<i>Adat Pijak Tanah</i>	Malay custom pertaining to the newborn's and mother's first steps (of feet touching the ground) ceremony.
21	<i>Adat Temenggung</i>	A patrilineal customary law brought into Malacca in the 15th century and spread throughout the Peninsular Malaysia. It covers many aspects of community life, including the question of inheritance, marriage, community practices, penalties for violating the system or customs, and various other aspects.
22	<i>Berkhatan</i>	Circumcision ceremony for Malay boys.
23	<i>Buka Tanah Baru (Iban Sarawak)</i>	-

24	<i>Cukul Jambul/ Naik Buai</i>	Malay customary rite of shaving the newborn's hair ( <i>Cukul Jambul</i> ), and ceremony of first time rocking a baby in a cradle ( <i>Naik Buai</i> ).
25	<i>Magavau</i>	A customary practice performed by the Kadazandusun to invite the Rice Spirit during the harvest season.
26	<i>Melenggang Perut</i>	Literally means 'rocking or swaying the abdomen'. A Malay customary ritual held in the seventh month of a woman's pregnancy. It is aimed at placing the baby in a correct position, and also predicts the gender of the baby.
<b>Sub-Category: Heritage Food (Desserts)</b>		
27	<i>Ambuyat/Pinantung</i>	A dish derived from the interior trunk of the sago palm, a starchy bland substance.
28	<i>Apam</i>	-
29	<i>Apom</i>	An Indian traditional bowl-shaped pancake made from fermented rice and coconut milk.
30	<i>Bubur Cha-Cha</i>	A dessert with cut sweet potatoes, taro, sago in thick coconut milk.
31	<i>Capati</i>	A type of puffy, inflated Indian flat bread made with whole wheat flour.
32	<i>Choonpiah</i>	A Hainanese dish of shredded vegetables, minced meat and crab meat. Looks like a large spring roll.
33	<i>Ganti Tandan Jagung</i>	Roasted sweet corn with grated coconut, sugar and salt.
34	<i>Jemput-Jemput</i>	Also known as ' <i>Cekodok</i> ' or ' <i>Cucu</i> ', a traditional Malay fried fritter snack that is made from flour. There are many varieties, including that of using banana, onion, maize or anchovies.
35	<i>Kuih Pepena</i>	A traditional steamed Malay pastry that is famous in Pahang.
36	<i>Kuih Rengas</i>	Mung bean fritters. Also known as ' <i>Kuih Kasturi</i> ' or ' <i>Kuih Kacang Hijau</i> '. The fritters are prepared from boiled mung beans, mashed, and deep fried after shredded coconut is added.
37	<i>Murtabak</i>	Pan-fried flat bread stuffed with minced chicken or mutton and onion.
38	<i>Nonsom Bambang</i>	Preserved bambangan fruit. A dish of the Kadazan-Dusun.
39	<i>Pengat</i>	A sweet broth with the addition of coconut cream in the last stages of cooking. It is popular amongst the Straits Chinese or Baba Nyonya community, and often regarded as a type of Bubur Cha-Cha.
40	<i>Pie Tee</i>	A thin and crispy pastry shell kuih filled with a spicy, sweet mixture of thinly sliced vegetables and prawns. It is popular amongst the Straits Chinese or Baba Nyonya community.

41	<i>Popia</i>	Also known as 'Popiah', literally means thin pancake in Teochew/Hokkien. Spring roll made by thin paper-like crepe or pancake wrapper stuffed with a filling made of cooked vegetables and meats.
42	<i>Puding Raja</i>	Literally means 'Royal Pudding'. A Malay dessert that is popular in Pahang. Ingredients such as ripe banana, prunes, cherries and cashewnuts served in thick gravy made from milk, egg and cornflour.
43	<i>Pulut Tekan dengan Seri Kaya</i>	Pulut tekan literally means 'pressed glutinous rice'. Also known as ' <i>Pulut Tai Tai</i> '. A Nyonya dessert that is always served with <i>seri kaya</i> , or coconut egg jam.
44	<i>Putu Piring</i>	A type of round steamed rice cake with a centre of melted palm sugar.
45	<i>Rojak</i>	A local salad of mixed vegetables, fruits, and dough fritters that is covered in a thick sauce.
46	<i>Tau Fu Fa</i>	Also known as ' <i>Douhua</i> ' or ' <i>Doufuhua</i> '. A Chinese dessert with very soft tofu ( <i>Tau Foo</i> ) and syrup. It is also referred to as beancurd jelly, tofu pudding, or soybean pudding.
47	<i>Tompeh/Tinompeh</i>	A dish of the Suluk made from grated and dried cassava.
48	<i>Tuak</i>	-
49	<i>Ubi Kayu Rebus dan Sambal Tumis</i>	Steamed cassava with stir-fried hot condiment. See also <i>Sambal Tumis</i> .
<b>Sub-Category: Heritage Food (Main Dishes)</b>		
50	<i>Ambila</i>	-
51	<i>Asam Rebus</i>	-
52	<i>Ayam Masak Buah Keluak</i>	A Nyonya staple dish made with chicken braised in a thick, spicy tamarind gravy with <i>buah keluak</i> nuts, it is usually served with rice.
53	<i>Ayam Pong Teh</i>	Also known as ' <i>Ayam Pongteh</i> '. Chicken and potato stew that is popular amongst the Strait Chinese (Baba Nyonya) community.
54	<i>Budu</i>	Fish sauce, popular in the East coast region of Peninsular Malaysia and southern Thailand.
55	<i>Gerang Asam</i>	A Nyonya dish of spicy and sour fish curry.
56	<i>Gulai Masam Keladi Kemahang</i>	Sour curry cooked with <i>Keladi Kemahang</i> - a variety of yam usually found in swampy area. It is popular in Pahang.
57	<i>Inche Kabin</i>	A Nyonya style fried chicken.
58	<i>Itik Golek</i>	A Malay traditional dish originated from Kelantan and Kedah. Duck cooked with turmeric, spices, and coconut milk gravy with raisins.
59	<i>Jantung Pisang</i>	The edible banana flower bud.

60	<i>Kari Devil</i>	Also known as ' <i>Kari Debal</i> '. A hot chicken dish that is popular amongst the Portuguese Eurasian community.
61	<i>Kari Kapitan</i>	A classic Nyonya style chicken curry.
62	<i>Keema</i>	Also known as ' <i>Kheema</i> ' or ' <i>Qeema</i> '. An Indian minced mutton curry (lamb or goat) with peas or potatoes.
63	<i>Lawa Terung</i>	Roasted brinjal with spiced and coconut milk.
64	<i>Lompap Daging dan Hati</i>	-
65	<i>Nasi Kembuli</i>	A type of spiced rice to the Indian Peranakan or <i>Chetti</i> community.
66	<i>Pindang</i>	Eggs boiled slowly in water mixed with salt, soy sauce, shallot skins, teak leaf and other spices.
67	<i>Rendang Campur</i>	-
68	<i>Sambal Biji Getah</i>	Also known as ' <i>Sambal Rong/Rom</i> '. A hot condiment made from chili and rubber seeds ( <i>biji getah</i> ).
69	<i>Sambal Goreng</i>	Stir-fried chili condiment.
70	<i>Sambal Rong</i>	Please see <i>Sambal Biji Getah</i> .
71	<i>Sambal Tempoyak Daun Kayu</i>	A dish from Negeri Sembilan. It is made from finely shredded tapioca, turmeric shoots, <i>petai</i> and pumpkin that is cooked with pounded spices, fermented durian paste ( <i>Tempoyak</i> ) and coconut milk.
72	<i>Sotong Sumbat</i>	Stuffed cuttlefish or squired.
73	<i>Sup Belut</i>	Eel soup.
74	<i>Tauge dan Tauhu Masak Lemak</i>	Beancurd and bean sprouts cooked in coconut milk.
75	<i>Tauhu</i>	Tofu or beancurd. A type of soy product made by curdling soy milk (from soybeans) and then pressing the resulting curds into soft, white blocks.
76	<i>Tempe</i>	A type of soy product mde by a natural culturing and controlled fermentation process that binds soybeans into a cake form.
77	<i>Umbut Rebus</i>	-
<b>Sub-Category: Language and Literature Heritage</b>		
78	<i>Bahasa Melayu</i>	Malay language.
79	<i>Kitab Tib</i>	A traditional Malay book of medicine.
80	<i>Misa Melayu</i>	A classic Malay literature that recorded the chronicles of the Sultans in Perak. It is written by <i>Raja Chulan bin Raja Abdul Hamid</i> .
81	<i>Pengap</i>	-
82	<i>Syair Siti Zubaidah Perang Cina</i>	A 19th-century epic poem by an unknown author. Following a gender disguised woman who conquers China to save her husband.

Sub-Category: Performing Arts		
83	<i>Bongai</i>	-
84	<i>Chingay</i>	<p>Chingay in Hokkien dialect literally means 'real type of arts'. Penang Chingay Procession is a traditional form of acrobatic art by men using a long bamboo with a large flag. Without the use of hands, the performers will demonstrate various types of movements using other parts of the body to balance the large flag pole.</p> <p>Another type of Chingay that shares the National Heritage title with Penang Chingay is the Johor Bahru Chingay (柔佛古廟游神). It is an annual parade of deities in Johor Chinese Old Temple, co-organised by five sub-ethnic groups of Chinese Malaysian on the 21st day of lunar calendar 1st month.</p>
85	<i>Dabus</i>	A Malay dance performance that is popular in certain states in Peninsular Malaysia especially in Perak. It combines singing, dancing and stunt in using sharp equipment called the ' <i>anak dabus</i> ' (a sharp equipment with small bells at the top). The original form of the dance has the element of trance, and the dancers would stab themselves with the ' <i>anak dabus</i> '.
86	<i>Datun Julud</i>	Also known as 'hornbill dance'. It is a traditional dance of the Kenyah performed by women to emulate a hornbill in flight.
87	<i>Gendang Melayu Sarawak</i>	The Sarawakian Malay percussion ensemble, singing and dance locally known as ' <i>Mukun</i> '. It usually consists of a group of female percussionists known as <i>Seh Gendang</i> beating the traditional Malay drum, a violinist, and men performing a Malay dance known as the ' <i>tandak</i> '. Both percussionists and dancers will ask and answer each other in a quatrain (locally known as <i>pantun</i> ) recited in the form of singing during the performance.
88	<i>Ghazal</i>	A group performance involving musicians, singers, dancers and comedians that was popular in Penang.
89	<i>Jo'oh</i>	A mask dance performed by the Mah Meri people, it is traditionally performed to invite the ancestral spirits to join in the festivity.
90	<i>Kompang</i>	A synchronized rhythmic drum performance using <i>kompang</i> —a Malay hand drum made of cow hide.
91	<i>Lagu 'Wau Bulan'</i>	A Kelantanese folk song created by the late Seman Mamat, who introduced the <i>dikir barat</i> from Southern Thailand to Kelantan.

92	<i>Magunatib</i>	One of the popular traditional dances of the Murut, more well-known as 'Bamboo Dance'. It involves the dancers jumping and maneuvering their feet in and out of bamboo poles held by other dancers who create a rhythmic beat through the striking together of the bamboo poles.
93	<i>Rodat</i>	A type of Malay folk dance.
94	<i>Runsai</i>	-
<b>Sub-Category: Traditional Games and Martial Arts</b>		
95	<i>Dam</i>	Checkers game.
96	<i>Kabbadi</i>	A physical contact game which originated from Tamil Nadu area in India. The essence of the game is to prevent the opposing team members from touching the home team's members.
97	<i>Katuk Keli</i>	An outdoor game played with different length sticks.
98	<i>Kerinting</i>	Also known as ' <i>buat rumah batu</i> ' (跳房子 or 跳格子). The better-known English name is Hopscotch game.
99	<i>Sepak Raga</i>	Kicking Rattan ball. It is a traditional game that is common amongst the Malay communities. It involves skillful coordination of various body parts to deflect a woven rattan ball from player to player.
100	<i>Kuit</i>	An outdoor game played in Borneo, which involves skillfully throwing and hitting of (opponent's) coconut shells.
101	<i>Laga Ayam</i>	Literally means 'cock fighting'. An outdoor game that involves players competing with each other standing on one leg.
102	<i>Galah Panjang</i>	Also known as ' <i>Kali Toi</i> ' or ' <i>Toi</i> ' (過河 or 打隊). This is a strategic physical game of running involving two opposing team.
103	<i>Batu Sreman</i>	Also known as ' <i>Sottanggal</i> ', 'seven stones/five stones'. This is a traditional game using the coordinated movement of hand and eyes. Player will toss and catch a handful of stones through varied techniques.
104	<i>Silambam</i>	An ancient form of weapon-based martial arts from India.
105	<i>Tating Lawi</i>	Kicking shuttlecock. Also known as ' <i>sepak bulu ayam</i> ', '毽子'.
<b>Sub-Category: Traditional Medicine</b>		
106	<i>Bekam</i>	Wet Cupping Therapy.
107	<i>Bidan Kampung</i>	Midwife who serves at the village.
108	<i>Bomoh Patah</i>	-

109	<i>Main Puteri</i>	A ritualistic healing ceremony that was practiced in Kelantan. Tok Puteri enacts a play and serves as an intermediary between the inhabitants of the real and the nether worlds, to treat the patient who usually needs to revitalise their psychic energy ( <i>angin</i> ) and spirit ( <i>semangat</i> ). The ceremony features aspects of dance, drama, music and incantation.
110	<i>Ulik Mayang</i>	Malay traditional dance from Terengganu. It is a ritualistic dance performed to appease or invoke the spirits of the sea and is always accompanied by a unique song also called ' <i>Ulek Mayang</i> '. A traditional orchestra comprising drums, gong, violin and accordion accompanies the dance.
111	<i>Urut Tradisional</i>	Malay traditional massage.

Table 7 List of Item Registered as National Heritage in 2015

No.	Name of Item	Remarks
<b>Category: Clothing, Textile, Ornamental Arts and Craft Heritage</b>		
1	<i>Baju Kedah</i>	Traditional clothing of Kedah.
2	<i>Baju Kurung Cekak Musang</i>	A style of baju kurung. The feature of Cekak Musang style is it has standing collar with holes for five buttons including two buttons for the collar, and normally has three pockets.
3	<i>Baju Kurung Teluk Belanga</i>	A style of baju kurung that is said to have originated from Johor. The feature of Teluk Belanga style is the the shirt has no collar, but with a round stitched neckline, and normally has two pockets. It it said that it was popularized when the late HRH Sultan Abu Bakar of Johor regularly wore this style, and made it the official attire of the Johore Malays. Teluk Belanga is located on the island of Singapore and was the administrative center of the Johor Sultanate before it moved to Johor Bahru.
4	<i>Baju Riau Pahang</i>	A traditional female Malay costume that originated from Pahang. A long gown styled dress, cut at the front with seven or more buttons and worn with a sarong. Also known as ' <i>Baju Turki</i> '.
5	<i>Busana Cik Siti Wan Kembang</i>	A costume named after the legendary Queen of the state of Kelantan, it was worn by aristocrats during her reign from 1548 to 1580.
6	<i>Inai (Inai Melayu)</i>	A Malay wedding ritual influenced largely by Hindu custom. To paint bride's feet and hands with thick paste. It is performed to keep the newlywed couple away from misfortune and malicious spirit.

7	<i>Kain Limar</i>	A type of single weft-ikat textile once woven principally in Terengganu and Kelantan, Palembang in South Sumatra, and southern Thailand.
8	<i>Kain Tenun Pahang Diraja</i>	Royal Pahang woven textile.
9	<i>Motif-motif tekstil Melayu</i>	The motifs of Malay textile.
10	<i>Puteri Limau Purut (Puteri Perak)</i>	An clothing style that consists of a Cekak Musang Baju Melayu, pants, with a matching songket waist wrap. It was worn by the Perak princesses ( <i>Puteri Perak</i> ).
11	<i>Telepuk</i>	A type of method of decorating textiles with gold leaf or gold dust. It was usually worn by Malay royalty and nobility.
12	<i>Ukiran Kayu Melayu</i>	Malay wood carving.
<b>Sub-Category: Custom</b>		
13	<i>Adat berpantang selepas bersalin masyarakat Melayu</i>	Postnatal custom and taboo of the Malay society.
14	<i>Adat istiadat Pertabalan Seri Paduka Baginda YDPA</i>	Custom of the installation/coronation of His Majesty the Supreme Head of Malaysia.
15	<i>Adat perkahwinan Melayu</i>	Malay Wedding Custom.
<b>Sub-Category: Heritage Food</b>		
16	<i>Air Nira</i>	Coconut shoot nectar.
17	<i>Ais Kepal</i>	A type of sweetened ice ball.
18	<i>Buah Tanjung</i>	A traditional Malay dessert. Yellow, water droplets-shaped dessert made with eggs and flour mixed in water and sugar.
19	<i>Bubur Anak Lebah</i>	Bee Larvae congee.
20	<i>Bubur Lambuk</i>	A traditional rice congee with fish and herbs, mainly served for the breaking of fast during Ramadan.
21	<i>Bubur Nasi/Nasi Air</i>	Rice congee.
22	<i>Celorot</i>	A type of snack of sweet and soft rice flour cake with coconut milk, wrapped with janur or young coconut leaf in cone shape.
23	Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> . Tropical fruit that is very popular with Malaysians.
24	<i>Emas Sejempit</i>	A traditional Malay dessert made by egg yolk and sugar.
25	<i>Emping</i>	A bite-sized snack. Cracker made of melinjo or belinjo nuts.
26	<i>Ikan Cencaru Sambat</i>	Grilled stuffed hardtail scads ( <i>Ikan Cencaru</i> ).
27	<i>Ikan Rebus Kering</i>	-

28	<i>Inang-Inang</i>	A traditional food from Melaka, made of glutinous rice, salt and food coloring.
29	<i>Jala Emas</i>	A popular sweet treat from the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia made of egg yolks, and cooked in syrup.
30	<i>Kasui</i>	Also known as ' <i>Kuih Kasui</i> '. A Malay steamed palm sugar dessert.
31	<i>Kebebe</i>	A traditional dish of Perak Malays that is originated from Patani. It is a mixed fruit salad dish that served in community events. There are certain rules and taboo to for the preparation of the dish.
32	<i>Kek Lapis Sarawak</i>	Sarawak layer cake.
33	<i>Kelupis</i>	Sticky rice steamed in leaf that is popular in Borneo.
34	<i>Kerepek</i>	Chips. A traditional malay snack, made of tapioca, banana, sweet potato, yam, or breadfruit. Thinly sliced and fried until crispy.
35	<i>Kuih Bangkit</i>	A traditional Chinese New Year cookie. Made mainly from tapioca flour, eggs and coconut milk.
36	<i>Kuih Getas</i>	
37	<i>Kuih Kasidah</i>	Also known as ' <i>Kuih Qasidah</i> '. A type of cake made by flour, sugar and salt.
38	<i>Kuih Ketayap</i>	Also known as ' <i>Kuih Dadar</i> '. A rolled crepe (usually flavored with pandan juice) and filled with grated sweet coconut filling.
39	<i>Kuih Kole Kacang</i>	-
40	<i>Kuih Ros</i>	Also known as ' <i>Kuih Loyang</i> ', 'Honeycomb cookies'. A sweet cookie made from the coconut milk and eggs, usually prepared for the festive season.
41	<i>Kuih Siput</i>	Literally means 'Shell cake'. A spicy and crunchy snack made from wheat flour, margarine and spice powder, usually prepared for the festive season.
42	<i>Lompat Tikam</i>	A layered dessert made of rice flour and served in syrup. It is popular in East Coast Peninsular Malaysia.
43	<i>Masak Lemak Kulat Sisir</i>	<i>Kulat Sisir</i> fungus cooked with coconut milk.
44	<i>Masak Lemak Mumbang</i>	-
45	<i>Nasi Dalam Buluh</i>	Literally 'Rice in bambo'.
46	<i>Nasi Minyak</i>	Literally means 'Oil Rice', a spicy rice usually served with curry or other meat dishes.
47	<i>Pau</i>	Steamed bun.
48	<i>Pulut Durian</i>	Glutinous rice with durian.
49	<i>Rempeyek</i>	Also known as ' <i>Peyek</i> '. Deep-fried lentil or peanut cracker made from rice flour and coconut milk.

50	<i>Sayur Midin Goreng</i>	Stir-fried ferns. A very popular dish in Sarawak.
51	<i>Solok Ikan</i>	Stuffed fish.
52	<i>Solok Lada</i>	Stuffed chilli. Hollowed green chilli stuffed with fish paste and grated coconut. A popular dish in Kelantan.
53	<i>Sup Tulang</i>	-
54	<i>Tebaloi</i>	A snack made of sago flour, eggs and sugar. It is usually associated with the Melanau people of Sarawak.
55	<i>Tepung Pelita</i>	A Malay dessert made of coconut milk and rice flour in container made of banana leaves.
56	<i>Ubi Gadong Parut Masak dalam Buluh</i>	-
<b>Sub-Category: Language and Literature</b>		
57	<i>Hikayat Pelanduk Jenaka</i>	The 'Tale of the Wily Mousedeer'. A popular written epic that could be dated to the 16 <sup>th</sup> century.
58	<i>Peribahasa</i>	Malay proverbs.
<b>Sub-Category: Performing Arts</b>		
59	<i>Jikey</i>	Traditional Malay dance drama that is popular in Kedah and Perlis.
60	<i>Mek Mulung</i>	Traditional Malay theatre that unique to northwest Kedah.
61	<i>Nobat</i>	Traditioanal Malay royal instrumental ensemble.
62	<i>Tarian Piring</i>	Plate dance with influence from the Minangkabau people from West Sumatra.
<b>Sub-Category: Traditional Games and Martial Arts</b>		
63	<i>Cari Cucu</i>	Also known as 'Nenek Kebayan', it is usually played outside the home by a few people.
64	<i>Lastik</i>	A small Y-shaped stone launcher/catapult usually made of wood. It was a popular weapon/toy for boys.
65	<i>Lumba kerbau</i>	Buffalo racing.
66	<i>Menyumpit</i>	Blowing of poison-tipped or barbed darts from a long wooden blowpipe, used primarily for hunting by the indigenous people.
67	<i>Rampanau/Kaki Hantu</i>	Stilt walk, usually played by the youngsters in the village in the evening.
68	<i>Selotop/Pistol Buluh</i>	Toy pistol made from bamboo.
69	<i>Tarik Upih</i>	Flower-sheath of the betel nut or nibong palm is used in this game of speed. A team consists of a person seated on the upih and another person who pulls it. Whichever team that crosses the designated finishing line first is the winner.

## 2. INFORMATION OF ICH ITEMS ON THE NATIONAL HERITAGE REGISTER

This chapter elaborates eleven (11) intangible cultural heritage items listed in the National Heritage Register. They are selected according to the availability of authorised photos, and detailed descriptions as required by the format of this survey report. The items selected included eight (8) types of performing arts, two (2) traditional games and martial arts, and one (1) traditional medicine:

Table 8 Selected National Heritage Registered ICH Items

No.	Item	Sub-Category
1	<i>Bhara Natyam Dance</i>	Performing Arts
2	<i>Boria</i>	
3	<i>Chingay: Penang Chingay Procession</i>	
4	<i>Mak Yong</i>	
5	<i>Sewang</i>	
6	<i>Sumazau</i>	
7	<i>Wayang Kulit</i>	
8	<i>Zapin</i>	
9	<i>Congkak</i>	Traditional Games and Martial Arts
10	<i>Sepak Raga</i>	
11	<i>Main Puteri</i>	Traditional Medicine

## (1) Bharata Natyam Dance



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Performing Arts	Performing Arts
Regions	Communities Involved
All around Malaysia	Mostly Malaysian Indian
Short Explanation	
A traditional and classical Indian dance with influence from the Hindu religion.	
Practitioners	
<p>Mr. Shangar Tel: +60(0)12-4867747</p> <p>Master: Ms. Vatsala A/P G.R. Kurup (awarded as National Heritage Living Person 2009)</p>	

Detailed Explanation
<p>Bharata Natyam is a type of Indian Classical Dance which combines elements of Britta (pure dance) and Nritya (dance expression). It takes many years to master the movements of hand gestures, legs and eyes. This dance originated from Tamil Nadu in the Southern part of India. Traditionally, this dance is presented by a solo female dancer, but is more commonly performed by a group of dancers these days. A full presentation of the dance shall consist of six stages: Alarippu, Jatiswaram, Sabdam, Varnam, Padam and Lerevela. Bharata Natyam is one of the oldest dances known to the Hindu society and it was choreographed based on Hindu religious elements and stories from ancient Sanskrit writings of Natyashastra. Dancers imitates the movements of flame to express the mystical manifestations of fire element in human body—a combination of the feminine and masculine elements.</p>
Associated Items
Sari, jewelry, and other accessories.
Publications and Reference Materials
-
Source/References:
<a href="http://www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/14/bharata-naytampenang/">www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/14/bharata-naytampenang/</a>

## (2) Boria



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Performing Arts	Performing Arts
Regions	Communities Involved
Penang	Malay, Indian Muslim, Chinese
Short Explanation	
Boria is a theatrical performance with a combination of comedic sketches, song and dance segments. It is very well-received play at the northern region of Peninsular Malaysia, especially on Penang island.	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
Cultural Arts Development Division, National Department for Culture and Arts Tel: +60(0)3 26148200 ext 8222; +60(0)4 2817791; +60(0)4 2817792 Email: rosli@jkkn.gov.my; rizal@jkkn.gov.my	
Practitioners	
Mr. Omara Kumpulan Boria Omara Tel: +60(0)17-4430091; +60(0)13-4220091	

Detailed Explanation
<p>Boria is a theatrical performance that is rather popular at the Northern region of Peninsular Malaysia, especially at Penang Island. It has a combination of comedic sketch, song and dance segments and often feature popular songs rhythm such as twist, agogo, Hindi pop songs, pop and others. The performance often starts with the solo performance of <i>tukang karang</i> (storyteller), who shall sing and dance with a walking cane. The storyteller will be joined by a group of dancers—who are usually dressed up as sailors—and sing the song with dance movement in a group. Lyrics are carefully curated with comedy elements. The musical instruments used for Boria are violin, gambus, marwas, cymbal, gendang, accordion, harmonica and guitar. The props used include oil lamp, flag, kris, umbrella, manggar flower and walking cane.</p>
Associated items
<p>Musical instruments: violin, gambus, marwas, cymbal, gendang, accordion, harmonica, and guitar          Props: oil lamp, flag, kris, umbrella, manggar flower and walking cane</p>
Publications and Reference Materials:
-
Source/References:
<p><a href="http://www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/04/27/boria-2/">www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/04/27/boria-2/</a>  <a href="http://www.thestar.com.my/metro/community/2016/08/11/parade-of-colours-at-boria-festival/">www.thestar.com.my/metro/community/2016/08/11/parade-of-colours-at-boria-festival/</a></p>

### (3) Chingay: Penang Chingay Procession (大旗鼓)



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Performing Arts	Performing Arts
Regions	Communities Involved
Penang	Penangites
Short Explanation	
<p>Penang Chingay Procession is a traditional form of aerobic art by men using a long bamboo with a large flag. Without using the hand, the performers will demonstrate various types of movement using other parts of the body.</p>	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
<p>Penang Chingay Association          167, Jalan Argyll 10050 Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.          Tel: +60(0)4-2262591          Fax: +60(0)4-2270108          Mobile: +60(0)12-4780613  <a href="http://www.penangchingay.org/index.php">www.penangchingay.org/index.php</a></p>	
Practitioners	
-	

Detailed Explanation
<p>Chingay in Penang Hokkien dialect literally means “Real Type of Art”. It is very popular amongst the Chinese Malaysians, particularly in Penang. Proponents of this aerobic performance perform the the audacious act of balancing a gigantic flagpole using different parts of the body, except their hands. The flagpole is usually made from giant bamboo pole that is approximately 34 feet long, with a diameter of 2.5 inches and 7kg in weight.</p> <p>Chingay is often associated with the spirit of teamwork and competition. Many street neighbourhoods within George Town have organised their own Chingay troupes to participate in the annual Pesta Chingay procession. Each troupe will try to impress the others by creating new and more complicated movements. Nowadays, Chingay is often performed during official state functions and cultural celebrations.</p>
Associated items:
Giant bamboo flag pole
Publications and Reference Materials
-
Source/References
<a href="http://www.penangchingay.org">www.penangchingay.org</a>

#### (4) Mak Yong (Mak Yung Theatre)



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Performing Arts	Performing Arts
Regions	Communities Involved
Kelantan and Terengganu	Malay
Short Explanation	
<p>Mak Yong is a traditional form of dance-drama that combines ritualistic elements, dances and acting. The performance has a repertoire of stories and it is sung and spoken as improvised spoken text to the accompaniment of vocal and instrumental music. It is performed in the east-coast states of Terengganu and Kelantan, and also in the Province of Patani in southern Thailand.</p>	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
National Department of Culture and Arts	
Practitioners	
<p>Mr. Wan Midin Wan Majid Kg. Gabus, Tok Uban, 17000 Pasir Mas, Kelantan. Tel: +60(0)19-91422496</p> <p>Madam Ruhani Mohd Zin Kumpulan Mak Yong Kijang Emas 864 U, Jln. Padang Penjara, Cabang 3 Pengkalan Chepa, 16100 Kota Bharu, Kelantan. Tel: +60 (0)19-9379523</p>	

Detailed Explanation
<p>Mak Yong is a traditional form of dance-drama that combines ritualistic spirit-worship concerning Mak Hiang (Mother-Spirit, or the Paddy-Spirit). It has elements of acting, dancing, singing, songs, stories and dialogues. It is widely performed in Terengganu, Patani, Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis as well as at the Islands of Riau in Indonesia and Pattani of Southern Thailand.</p> <p>Mak Yong is believed to be originated from the Malay Palace in Pattani about 400 years ago before making its way to the East Coast of Peninsular Nakatsua. In the 1920's, Mak Yong was performed under the patronage of Kelantan Sultanate and therefore has assimilated the luxury of palace-style decorated costumes. Unfortunately, Mak Yong was banned by the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party in 1991 under the allegation of animist and Hindu-Buddhist roots. The status of Mak Yong was recognized internationally after UNESCO declared Mak Yong as a "Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity" in 2005.</p> <p>The performance often opens with the song "<i>Mengadap Rebab</i>," followed with dancing and singing accompanied by traditional musical composition. There are twelve main stories in a Mak Yong performance: Dewa Muda, Dewa Pencil, Dewa Sakti, Dewa Panah, Raja Indera Dewa, Endeng Tejeli (Anak Raja Gondang, Batak Raja Gondang, Raja Bongsu Sakti), Raja Tangkai Hati, Gading Bertimang, Raja Muda Lakleng, Raja Muda Lembek, Raja Besar dalam Negeri Ho Gading and Bentara Muda. In general, the stories are derived from local folktales about kings, deities and comic characters. Mak Yong has also been associated with traditional medicinal purposes in which shamans attempt to cure possessed patients through singing and dancing in ritualistic trance.</p> <p>Each story needs a duration of three hours to be fully performed. Most Mak Yong characters are played by female actors and is performed on a center stage surrounded by the audience. Audience sit around the three sides of the stage, while the fourth side is reserved for the musicians.</p>
Associated Items
Musical instruments: rebab, two-sided gendang and tetawak.
Publications and Reference Materials
Zainal Abiddin Tinggal ed. (1998), <i>The Dances of ASEAN</i> , ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information.
Source/References
<a href="http://www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/15/teater-tradisional-makyong-kelantan/">www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/15/teater-tradisional-makyong-kelantan/</a>

## (5) Sewang



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Performing Arts	Performing Arts
Regions	Communities Involved
The Peninsular of Malaysia	The Peninsular Indigenous groups
Short Explanation	
Traditional dance of the indigenous groups from Peninsular Malaysia. It was performed to treat the sick or wounded, but it is now also a performance for tourists.	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
National Department of Culture and Arts	
Practitioners	
Sarjan Mejar Md. Ridzuan bin Hossein Kumpulan Sewang Pasukan Gerakan Am (PGA), Tel: +60(0)13-4881830	Mr. Angah bin Alang Kumpulan Sewang Pos Kemar Tel: +60(0)19-5976030
Mr. Sariff A/L San Ka Chang Kampung Orang Asli Lubok Bandung, Simpang Bekoh, 77100 Asahan, Melaka.	Mr. Ngah bin Hamzah Kumpulan Sewang Ulu Geroh, Gopeng. Tel: +60(0)17-5598012
Mr. Bag Kang Anak Bah Mat Kumpulan Sewang Bah Luj No. 5 Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Terang, Padang Tembak, Kampar. Tel: +60(0)5-4652225	

Detailed Explanation
<p><i>Sewang</i> is believed to have been in existence for more than 100 years. It is a ritual of the indigenous groups of Peninsular Malaysia to cure sickness. At times, it is also performed to appease the ancestors' spirits when establishing a new agricultural area. However, <i>Sewang</i> has been adapted as a performance for tourists these days.</p> <p><i>Sewang</i> has the combination of dance movements, songs and music. Dancers will carry two bundles of kuang leaves, some <i>serbok</i> leaves and wildflowers, will move gradually and form a big circle. They often dance and sing at the same time. A solo singer will stand at the centre of the circle and lead the rituals. <i>Sewang</i> is accompanied by musicians playing the bamboo and wood-made instrument—<i>centong</i>.</p>
Associated Items
<p>Musical instrument: <i>Centong</i>          Props and accessories: kuang leaves, serbok leaves and wildflowers</p>
Publications and Reference Materials
<p>Zainal Abiddin Tinggal ed. (1998) <i>The Dances of ASEAN</i>. Brunei Darussalam: ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information.</p>
Source/References
<p><a href="http://www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/18/sewang-melaka/">www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/18/sewang-melaka/</a>  <a href="http://www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/18/sewang-perak/">www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/18/sewang-perak/</a></p>

## (6) Sumazau Dance



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Performing Arts	Performing Arts
Regions	Communities Involved
Sabah, especially at the Panampang and Papar area	Kadazan-Dusun
Short Explanation	
<p>The Sumazau dance is performed by the Kadazan-Dusun community to pay homage to the paddy spirits. Sumazau is the highlight of Harvest Feast in Sabah that is usually celebrated in the month of May. Today, the dance is also performed at weddings to welcome guests.</p>	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
National Department of Culture and Arts, Sabah Branch	
Practitioners	
-	

Detailed Explanation
<p>The Sumazau dance is probably the most well-known dance tradition in Sabah. Sumazau is synonymous to the Kadazan-Dusun community. Traditionally, this dance is performed to pay homage to the paddy spirits and often involves the female shaman (<i>Bobohizan</i>) to mediate between the spirit and the human world. Sumazau is the highlight of the Harvest Feast in Sabah that is usually celebrated in the month of May. Today, the dance is also performed at weddings to welcome guests.</p> <p>Sumazau is performed by both male and female dancers. These dancers wear all-black costume adorned with pretty motives in gold thread. Female dancers are equipped with shawls and belt (<i>tangkong</i>) made from silver coins. Male dancers usually wear a special headgear (<i>tanjak</i>) and dried salad leaf tied at the waist. Sumazau Dance is accompanied by the pounding of six gongs in various sizes and a gendang. The hand movements of Sumazau dancers are similar to a bird's wings in flight while their feet are in beat with the poundings of the gongs. Dancers perform as couples; they face each other, and move their feet in small steps while lifting their heels according to the rhythm of songs played.</p>
Associated Items
<p>Shawls and belt (<i>tangkong</i>) made from silver coins, special headgear (<i>tanjak</i>), gongs.</p>
Publications and Reference Materials
<p>Zainal Abiddin Tinggal ed. (1998) <i>The Dances of ASEAN</i>. Brunei Darussalam: ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information.</p>
Source/References
<p><a href="http://www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/18/tarian-sumazau/">www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/2016/11/18/tarian-sumazau/</a></p>

## (7) Zapin



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Performing Arts	Performing Arts
Regions	Communities Involved
Johor, Pahang, Selangor	Malay community
Short Explanation	
Zapin is a traditional Malay dance that is famous in the state of Johor, Pahang and Selangor. Zapin dance used to be performed primarily for religious ceremonies but as time passed by it has become a form of traditional entertainment.	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
National Department of Culture and Arts	
Practitioners	
-	

Detailed Explanation
<p>Zapin dance is believed to enter Malaysia via the traders and missionaries from the Arabian Peninsula. During its early days, this dance was performed by a group of six or seven male dancers during religious ceremonies. Zapin is now perform for entertainment purposes and participation of female dancers is allowed.</p> <p>Zapin dance begins with a salutation dance phrase, followed by a medley of dance sequences and ends with variations of skips, turns, low piles standing and squatting positions. The melody of Zapin is carried by a vocalist, with musicians playing the <i>gambus</i>, violin, harmonium, accordion, <i>rebab</i>, <i>marwas</i> (bongos), <i>rebana</i> (drum) and <i>dok</i>.</p>
Associated Items
<p>Musical instruments: gambus, violin, harmonium, accordion, rebab, marwas (bongos), rebana (drum) and dok.</p>
Publications and Reference Materials
<p>Zainal Abiddin Tinggal ed. (1998) <i>The Dances of ASEAN</i>. Brunei Darussalam: ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information.</p>
Source/References
<p>-</p>

## (8) Wayang Kulit



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Performing Arts	Performing Arts
Regions	Communities Involved
Popular in the Northern states of Malaysia	Mostly Malay
Short Explanation	
<p><i>Wayang Kulit</i> is a traditional Malay shadow puppet theatre. It is led by a <i>Tuk Dalang</i> who maneuvers puppets behind a white screen (<i>kelir</i>), accompanied by a group musicians who plays traditional instruments.</p>	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
-	
Practitioners	
<p>Mr. Che Isa Che Omar Kampung Kebakat, 16250 Wakaf Bharu, Kelantan. Tel: +60(0)14-532618</p> <p>Mr. Eyo Hock Seng (Tok Dalang Pak Cu) Tel: +60(0)19-9984187</p>	

Detailed Explanation
<p><i>Wayang Kulit</i> (Shadow Puppet Play) is a traditional Malay theatre that utilises light and shadow of puppets. It is said to originate from Jawa, whilst others cite Patani as the source. The performance is now very popular in Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu.</p> <p>A <i>Wayang Kulit</i> performance is usually conducted in the evening. The performance is led by a <i>Tuk Dalang</i> who maneuvers puppets behind a white screen (<i>kelir</i>). <i>Tuk Dalang</i> and the puppets are strategically positioned in front of the light from a hanging light bulb or gasoline-fueled lamp. Thus, only shadows of the puppets are seen on the screen. The reputation of a <i>Tuk Dalang</i> depends on his expertise in mimicking different voices of the characters.</p> <p>Puppets are made from leather with movable parts (upper arms, lower arms with hands) mounted on the body with wooden sticks. Their figures are based on specific characters from collections of tales from the Ramayana and Mahabrata epics. Popular characters include Seri Rama, Sita Dewi, Wak Long, Pak Dogol and Hanuman.</p> <p><i>Wayang Kulit</i> performance is accompanied by a musical ensemble which consists of seven to eight members. The musical instruments used includes <i>canang</i> (gong), <i>geduk</i>, <i>gendang</i> (drum), <i>rebab</i> (violin), <i>gedombak</i>, <i>serunai</i>, and <i>kesi</i> (small cymbals).</p>
Associated Items
Shadow puppet made of leather, violin, gong, drum, violin, and small cymbals.
Publications and Reference Materials
-
Source/References
<a href="http://www.jkkn.gov.my/en/shadow-puppets-wayang-kulit-0">www.jkkn.gov.my/en/shadow-puppets-wayang-kulit-0</a> <a href="http://www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/en/2016/11/15/wayang-kulit/">www.jkkn.gov.my/pemetaanbudaya/en/2016/11/15/wayang-kulit/</a> <a href="http://www.thestar.com.my/story/?file=%2F2006%2F10%2F7%2Flifefocus%2F15646321">www.thestar.com.my/story/?file=%2F2006%2F10%2F7%2Flifefocus%2F15646321</a>

## (9) Congkak



National Domain:	UNESCO Domain
Traditional Games and Martial Arts	-
Regions	Communities Involved
Malaysia	Malay, Indian Muslim
Short Explanation	
<p><i>Congkak</i> is a board game usually played by at least two players. The equipment used is a boat-shaped wooden board with two rows of holes (usually twelve) and one large hole (<i>rumah</i>) at each end. Each player's <i>rumah</i> is the large hole on their left. The holes are filled with rubber seeds (or marbles). Each player's aim is to move the seeds in a clockwise direction through the holes to his <i>rumah</i> while observing several rules of the game. The player who can transport the maximum seeds to their <i>rumah</i> wins the game.</p>	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
-	
Practitioners	
-	

Detailed Explanation
<p><i>Congkak</i> is a popular board game played by at least two players. A Congkak match consists of several rounds of play in order to decide the winner of a match. An elongated, boat-shape vessel is used as the main component of the game. Players will strategise to capture as many seeds as they can in each round. The player who transports the maximum seeds to their kampong or storehouse wins the game. Rules and board sizes vary according to players. Traditionally, this game is mostly played by females. It is very well received by the Malay community and other ethnic groups in Malaysia.</p> <p>Another variation of this game in Malaysia is <i>Pallangguli</i>. It is a folk game of the Indian Muslim community which uses a rectangular vessel as the main device. <i>Pallangguli</i> can be presented as part of marriage gifts to the newlywed couple so that they can get-to-know each other better while playing the game.</p>
Associated Items
<p>A boat-shaped or rectangle vessel with 10-14 holes, usually made of wood. Marbles, shells, rubber tree and tamarind seeds as seeds.</p>
Publications and Reference Materials
<p>Inon Shahrudin Abdul Rahman ed. (1998) <i>Inventory of ASEAN Traditional Games and Sports</i>. Malaysia: ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information. <i>George Town Heritage Celebrations 2016</i>, George Town World Heritage Incorporated.</p>
Source/References
<p>-</p>

## (10) Sepak Raga/Takraw



National Domain	UNESCO domain
Traditional Games and Martial Arts	-
Regions	Communities Involved
Malaysia	-
Short Explanation (30 to 50 wrds):	
<p>This is a game that involves controlling and balancing a rattan ball (<i>bola raga</i>) in various ways. The purpose is to test the skills of the players in kicking the ball, knocking the ball with his head, chest or knees and making sure it does not fall onto the ground. It is a traditional game kicking the rattan ball that is popular in Southeast Asia.</p>	
Relevant Organizations/Institutions	
Persatuan Sepaktakraw Malaysia	
Practitioners	

Detailed explanation (200 to 400 words)

'*Sepak Raga*' is a traditional game played in the Malay states and neighbouring countries. '*Sepak*' is Malay for "kick" and '*Raga*' is the 'rattan ball' used in the game. Traditionally, sepak raga was played by forming circle to kick, shoulder or head a rattan ball to the opposing players much like the current Volleyball drills. The Objective was for the players to keep the ball in the air for as long as possible. The game can played as a team, group, or even solo.

Later in 1945, the net was introduced and the game it is played today came into being. The first official competition with the net and new rules was held at a Swim Club of Penang on May 16, 1945. It was the called *Sepak Raga Jaring* or S with reference to the addition of the net. *Sepak raga jarring* spread quickly throughout the rest of the Malay Peninsula and South East Asia. In 1965, The South East Asia Peninsular Games Committee eventually agreed that the sport would be known as "Sepak Takraw". *Takraw* is the 'woven ball' in Thai.

For Sepak Takraw, two opposing teams of three players each play the game, each team is permitted to hit the ball three times before it must cross the net, rather like in Volleyball. The difference is that it can be hit three times by some player. Kicking is the most crucial factor in deciding the outcome of the game, a fluid overhead acrobatic kick to smash the ball.

Associated items

Rattan ball, net.

Publications and Reference Materials

Inon Shahrudin Abdul Rahman ed. (1998) Inventory of ASEAN Traditional Games and Sports. Malaysia: ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information. George Town Heritage Celebrations 2016, George Town World Heritage Incorporated.

Source/References

<http://takrawcanada.com/?q=node/7>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sepak\\_takraw](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sepak_takraw)

## (11) Main Puteri



National Domain	UNESCO Domain
Traditional Medicine	Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
Regions	Communities Involved
Kelantan	Malay
Short Explanation	
<p><i>Main Puteri</i> is Kelantan's ritualistic healing ceremony. <i>Tok Puteri</i> enacts a play and serves as an intermediary between the inhabitants of the real and the nether worlds to treat the patients who usually need to revitalise their psychic energy (<i>angin</i>) and spirit (<i>semangat</i>). The ceremony features aspects of dance, drama, music and incantation.</p>	
Relevant Organisations/Institutions	
-	
Practitioners	
-	

Detailed Explanation
<p><i>Main Puteri</i> (the play of the spirits) is a ritualistic healing ceremony in which <i>Tok Puteri</i>—a Malay Shaman serves as an intermediary between the inhabitants of the real and the nether worlds. In this ceremony, the <i>puteri</i> (spirits) are able to enact a play to treat the patients who usually need to revitalise their psychic energy (<i>angin</i>) and spirit (<i>semangat</i>). Many Kelantanese believe that illnesses purportedly due to ghost, evil spirits or witchcraft are the ones that are most susceptible to this ceremony. Patient of these illness commonly lack soul substance and are manifested by their state of depression and general withdrawal. Auditory hallucinations are taken to be evidence of ghost possession.</p> <p>This ceremony employs the performance elements of traditional musical ensembles, dance movements and dramatic dialogue during the process of healing. The musical ensemble resembles those of a <i>Mak Yong</i> musical ensemble: rebab, a pair of gendang, and a pair of gongs. Additional instruments such as serunai, gedombak, geduk, canang from the <i>Wayang Kulit</i> performance are also used in some ceremonies. These musicians play to accompany the chanting, singing and the movements of the Tok Minduk and Tok Puteri. Tok Minduk—who can also be the Rebab player—is Tok Puteri’s partner and sounding board to engage and guide Tok Puteri to the relevant spirits.</p>
Associated Items
Musical instruments for <i>Mak Yong</i> and <i>Wayang Kulit</i>
Publications and Reference Materials
<p>Paul C. Y. Chen (1979) “Main Puteri: An Indigenous Kelantanese Form of Psychotherapy, in International”, <i>Journal of Social Psychiatry</i> 25(3), pp. 167—175.</p> <p>M. G. Nasuruddin and S. Ishak (2014) “Main Puteri Traditional Malay Healing Ceremony”, <i>International Journal of Social, Behavioral, Educational, Economic, Business and Industrial Engineering</i> 8(2), pp. 461—464.</p>
Source/References
<a href="http://www.senipusaka.com/portfolio/main-puteri/">http://www.senipusaka.com/portfolio/main-puteri/</a>