

12 走入传统马来屋



měi yí gè gǔ lǎo de mín zú dōu yǒu xǔ duō shén mì yòu chuán qí de gù shì
每一个古老的民族，都有许多神秘又传奇的故事。

ruò nǐ lái dào "huā chéng" — fú róng shì
若你来“花城”——芙蓉市，

nà xiē wū dǐng liǎng cè rú jiǎn jiǎo wǎng shàng qiào de zhèng fǔ jiàn zhù wù rú sēn zhōu bó wù yuàn
那些屋顶两侧如尖角往上翘的政府建筑物，如森州博物院、
fú róng fǎ tíng zhōu yì huì dà shà yǐ jí fú róng shì zhèng tīng bì dìng xī yǐn nǐ de mù guāng
芙蓉法庭、州议会大厦以及芙蓉市政厅，必定吸引你的目光。

zhè zhǒng mǎ lái jiàn zhù sù chēng niú jiǎo yì chēng wéi jiā dāng wū
这种马来建筑俗称“牛角”，亦称为加当屋(Rumah Gadang)。

zhè zhǒng jiàn zhù fēng gé qǐ yuán yú shù gè shì jì qián
这种建筑风格起源于数个世纪前，

sū mén dá là de bā gē lǔ róng rén wèi le bì miǎn lín zú rù qīn lüè duō tā men de tǔ dì
苏门答腊的巴戈鲁荣人为了避免邻族入侵，掠夺他们的土地，
jiù tí chū yǐ dāng shí shèng xíng de dòu shuǐ niú lái dìng duó tǔ dì yōng yǒu quán
就提出以当时盛行的斗水牛来定夺土地拥有权。

Walking into a traditional Malay house

Every ancient tribe has their own legendary folklore.

If you come to the "Flower City" - Seremban City, you will definitely be captivated/attracted by government buildings adorned with horn-like **curved** roof, such as the Negeri State Museum, Seremban Court house, the State Assembly Hall and Seremban City Hall. This Malay architecture is commonly known as the "ox horn", also known as Rumah Gadang.

This architectural style originated several centuries ago. At that time, the Pagaruyong people in Sumatra proposed the idea of using buffalo-fighting, popular at that time, to determine land ownership. This is to prevent their neighbours from **invading** and **plundering** their land.

Additional note: 芙蓉 is a pieces of flower. Hence 芙蓉(Seremban) is also known as 花城

lín zú dà chén yì kǒu dā yīng xià lìng zhǎo lái yì tóu tǐ gé jiàn zhuàng de shuǐ niú yíng zhàn
 邻族大臣一口答应，下令找来一头体格健壮的水牛迎战，
 zì yǐ wéi wěn cāo shèng quàn hǎn jiàn de shì bā gē lǚ róng rén qiān chū le yì tóu jī è qiǎ
 自以为稳操胜券。罕见的是，巴戈鲁荣人牵出了一头饥饿且
 shàng wèi duàn rǔ de xiǎo shuǐ niú bìng àn dì lǐ xiāo jiān le xiǎo shuǐ niú de jiǎo bó dòu kāi shǐ
 尚未断乳的小水牛，并暗地里削尖了小水牛的角。搏斗开始，
 xiǎo shuǐ niú pū xiàng dà shuǐ niú dà shuǐ niú bèi jiān jiǎo cì dé zuǒ shǎn yòu bì shāng hén léi léi
 小水牛扑向大水牛，大水牛被尖角刺得左闪右避，伤痕累累，
 láng bèi ér táo bā gē lǚ róng rén yíng le chéng gōng bǎo zhù le tǔ dì
 狼狈而逃。巴戈鲁荣人赢了！成功保住了土地。

The minister of the neighbouring clan agreed without hesitation, and ordered to find a strong buffalo to fight, thinking that he was **sure to win**. Unexpectedly the Pagaruyong people took out a hungry suckling buffalo calf, whose horns have been **secretly** sharpened. As the fight begins, the calf charged at the big buffalo, and the big buffalo was stabbed by the calf's sharp horns. Even though it dodged left and right, it **sustained a lot of injuries** and fled away hastily. The Pagaruyong people won! They successfully defended their land.



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More resources at https://multilingual-malaysian.github.io/SRJIC_resources/

cóng cǐ , bā gē lǚ róng rén jiù bǎ zú míng gǎi wéi mǐ nán jiā bǎo ,
yì sī shì “ shuǐ niú dé shèng (Menang Kerbau)” 。 tóng shí ,
tā men bǎ wū dǐng gǎi zào chéng niú jiǎo xíng 。 zài 2010 nián shàng hǎi shì bó huì shàng ,
dài yǒu mǐ nán jiā bǎo jiàn zhù fēng gé de dà mǎ guǎn zhàn fàng guāng cǎi , xīng guāng yì yì ,
wàn zhòng zhǔ mù 。


qí shí , chuántǒng mǎ lái wū chū sè de wài guān , yě tǐ xiàn le diāo kè yì shù 。 lìng wài ,
zài qí shì nèi gé jú lǐ , nà xiē kàn sì wēi bù zú dào de xì jié ,
yě yùn cáng le dài rén jiē wù de zhì huì 。

mǔ wū (Rumah Ibu) shǔ yú mǎ lái wū jiàn gòu zhōng zuì gāo dà de bù fēn ,
xiàng zhēng zhe chóng gāo de dì wèi , shì yī jiā rén shuì jiào , qí dǎo , shè yàn de dì fāng 。
tā de jià gòu yóu jiǔ gēn zhù zǐ zhī chē , zhè jiǔ gēn zhù zǐ hěn jiǎng jiū ,
bì xū lái zì tóng yī kē shù 。 méi yǒu yàn kè de rì zi , xiè jué bīn kè jìn rù 。

Since then, the Pagaruyong people called themselves the Minangkabaus, which means "Menang Kerbau" (the buffalo wins). At the same time, they also transformed the roof horn-shape. At the 2010 Shanghai World Expo, the Malaysia Pavilion proudly exhibited the architectural style of Minangkabau and caught the attention of many.

In fact, the outstanding appearance of traditional Malay houses also showcased the art of wood carving. Its interior layout, which is seemingly full of insignificant details, represents and symbolizes the collective wisdom of the community.

The Rumah Ibu (the main house) is the tallest part of the Malay house structure, symbolizing its important status. It is the place where the family sleeps, prays and holds banquets. Its structure is supported by nine pillars, a lot of attention and details go into these nine pillars, for example they all must come from the same tree. On days without banquets, guests are not allowed to enter.



fú róng shì zhèng tīng
芙蓉市政厅

chú fáng (Dapur) yì bān shè zài zuì mò 、 zuì dī chù ;
屋里还有一个让空气流通的部分，叫衔接走廊 (Selang) ，
shì fù nǚ jù zài yì qǐ xián liáo de dì fāng ，
是妇女聚在一起闲聊的地方，
yě shì xián jiē mǔ wū hé chú fáng zhè liǎng gè dú lì jiàn zhù de bù fēn 。
也是衔接母屋和厨房这两个独立建筑的部分。

zhì yú pī lì zhōu de chuán tǒng mǎ lái wū ，
至于霹雳州的传统马来屋，
zuì míng xiǎn de tè diǎn shì qián duān yǒu mén láng hé yáng tái (Anjung) 和阳台 (Serambi) ，
最明显的特点是前端有门廊 (Anjung) 和阳台 (Serambi) ，
mǔ wū hé chú fáng zhī jiān yǒu zhōng wū mén láng shì zhǔ yào de rù kǒu chù ，
母屋和厨房之间有中屋 (Rumah Tengah) 。门廊是主要的入口处，
qǐ zhe fēn gē gōng gòng yǔ sī rén kōng jiān de zuò yòng yáng tái zé shì zhāo dài kè rén rù wū 。
起着分割公共与私人空间的作用；阳台则是招待客人入屋、
gòng rén xīn shǎng hù wài jǐng sè de jiǎo luò 。
供人欣赏户外景色的角落。

chú le sēn měi lán zhōu hé pī lì zhōu chuántǒng mǎ lái wū zài qí tā zhōu shǔ yě suí chù kě jiàn 。
除了森美兰州和霹雳州，传统马来屋在其他州属也随处可见。
wú lùn shì diǎn xíng de niú jiǎo wū dǐng hái shì jīng zhì de mù diāo yì shù ，
无论是典型的牛角屋顶，还是精致的木雕艺术，
tā zài zhè piàn duō yuán wén huà de jiāng tǔ shàng yǔ xiàn dài jiàn zhù wù qì hé hé ，
它在这片多元文化的疆土上与现代建筑物契合，
gòng pǔ hé xié de xié zòu qǔ 。
共谱和谐的协奏曲。

The kitchen (Dapur) is generally located at the end and in the lowest spot of the house; there is also a part of the house that allows air circulation, called the connecting **corridor** (Selang), it is a place where women gather and **chat**, and it is also a link between the two independent buildings: the main house and the kitchen.

As for the traditional Malay houses in Perak, the most obvious features are the porch (Anjung) and balcony (Serambi) at the front, and the middle room (Rumah Tengah) between the main house and the kitchen. The porch is the main entrance, which separates the public from the private spaces; the balcony is the place for entertaining guests and for enjoying the outdoor scenery.

Apart from Negeri Sembilan and Perak, traditional Malay houses **can be seen** **everywhere** in other states. Whether it is a typical horn-like curved roof or the exquisite wooden craft, they blend in well with modern buildings. In this multicultural land, they are like a piece of harmonious musical symphony.