

BATIK SARUNG/BATIK SARONG

Sarung dililit dan diikat ketat di bahagian pinggang, paling sinonim dengan sifat kewanitaannya di Asia Tenggara, bermula dari Myanmar di utara sehingga ke Ambun. Sarung diangkat sebagai anugerah ketrampilan kewanitaannya. Imej ini sentiasa hidup zaman-berzaman, dan akan terus melengkapi imej masyarakat di rantau ini. Konsep pemakaian dengan kaedah 'balut dan ikat' dalam bahasa fesyen merupakan satu sumbangan besar kepada dunia. Pengertian sarung sebagai skirt dalam kamus bahasa dan warisan budaya yang menjadi sebahagian daripada konsep dalam fesyen. Jelasnya, batik sarung menjadi perantara manusia dengan adat dan budaya dalam variasi kehidupan masyarakat.

A sarong wrapped and tied tightly around the waist is synonymous with femininity in South East Asia, from Myanmar in the north right up to Ambun. The sarong has been elevated to epitomise the image of femininity. It is an image that has survived through the ages, and one that will continue to complete the image of communities in this region. The concept of using the method of 'wrap and tie' in fashion-lingo, is a huge contribution to the world. The dictionary definition of a sarong is that of a skirt. And the sarong is a cultural heritage that has become a concept in fashion. Clearly, batik sarong is the conduit that links Man with the customs and cultures in the lives of the various communities.





Batik Sarung

Warisan Kini dan Selamanya

a legacy for today and tomorrow

อภิธานการ

โดย

เมื่อ

มอบเป็นสมบัติของห้องคลังความรู้ มิวเซียมสยาม



JABATAN MUZIUM
MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN PELANCONGAN
DAN KEBUDAYAAN MALAYSIA



MUZIUM TEKSTIL NEGARA
National Textile Museum

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The background of the entire page is a traditional Batik Kotak pattern. It features a dark brown base with intricate, colorful designs. On the left side, there are several large, downward-pointing triangular motifs (korpri) filled with floral and leaf patterns in red, blue, and purple, outlined in gold. To the right of these triangles are vertical bands. One band contains a repeating pattern of small purple dots, while another features larger, stylized floral and leaf motifs in red, blue, and purple. The overall design is symmetrical and highly detailed.

PENGENALAN
Introduction

Batik Kotak









Hubungkait: Sosiobudaya

Kesopanan wanita Melayu sering dikaitkan dengan gaya pemakaian mengikut cara mengikat sarung di badan. Gaya pemakaian batik sarung Melayu dengan ikatan 'tindih kasih' sesuai dipadankan dengan baju kebaya moden, manakala ikatan 'ombak mengalun' dipadankan dengan baju kurung. Pakaian sebegini sesuai dipakai bersama kain selubung dari kain batik sarung atau songket dengan panggilan kain dagang luar. Kain sarung 'ikat reribu' yang dipakai oleh wanita Kelantan dikenali sebagai Kain Kembang hasil daripada gaya pemakaian Cik Siti Wan Kembang sebagai pelengkap pakaian dipadankan dengan kain batik lepas sebagai selubung atau selendang.

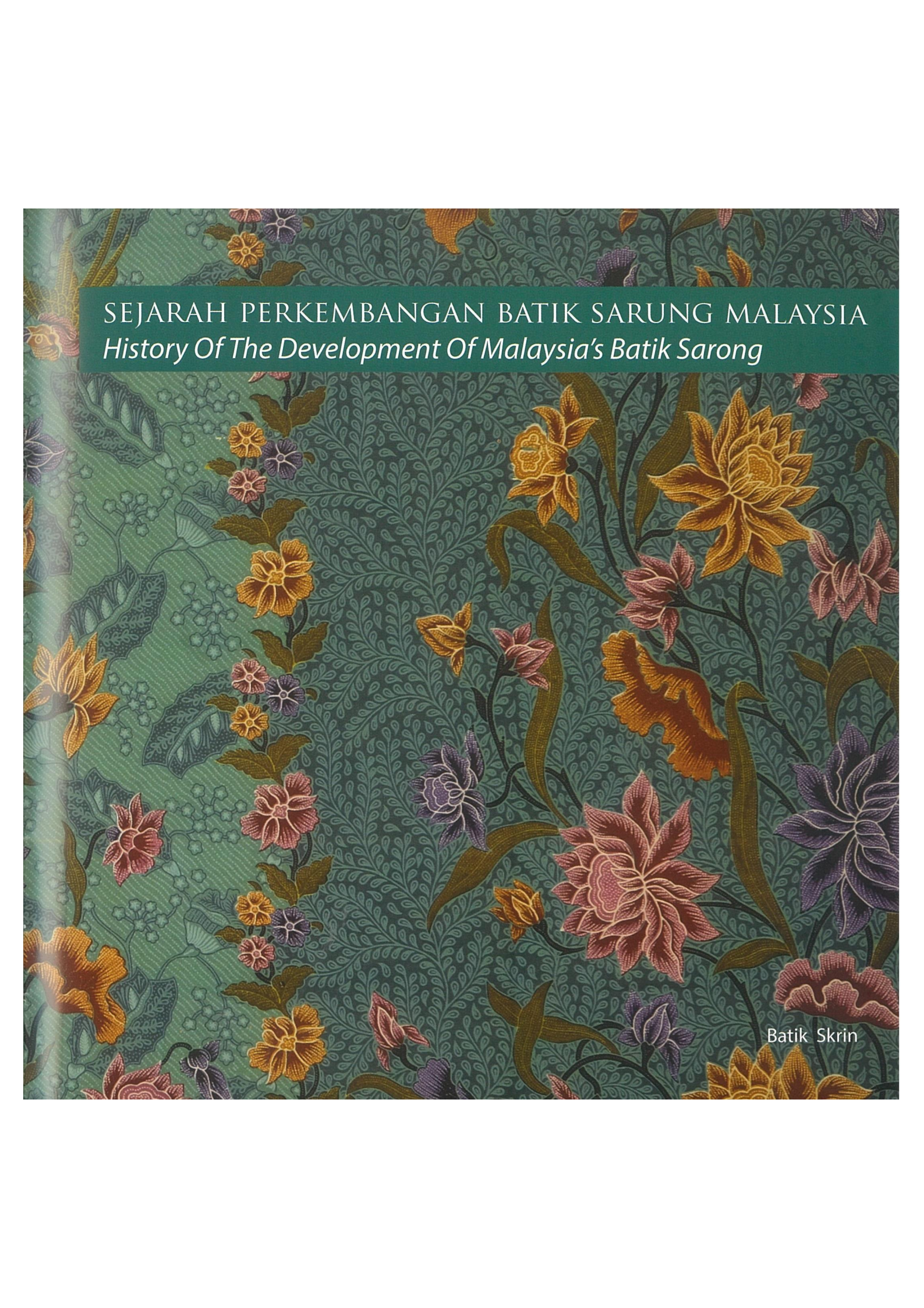
Batik sarung adalah pelengkap atau pakaian sepersalinan orang Melayu yang begitu menyerlah dengan sifat kewanitaannya untuk ke majlis rasmi dan basahan. Pakaian ini menjadi semakin menarik jika digayakan dengan perhiasan barang kemas atau aksesori, selendang dan hiasan sanggul dengan gaya sederhana bagi menonjolkan identiti wanita Melayu yang anggun dan jelita.

Relationship: Socio-Cultural

The gentle and courteous nature of the Malay woman is often associated with the style in which her sarong is tied to her body. The Malay batik sarong tied in the 'tindih kasih' style is suitable worn with the modern Baju Kebaya, while the 'ombak mengalun' style of tying is matched with the Baju Kurung. Such attires are suited paired with a 'kain selubung' (cloth covering or veil) from batik sarong cloth or songket known as 'kain dagang luar'. The 'ikat reribu' sarong worn by Kelantanese women is known as Kain Kembang, thus called in reference to the style of Cik Siti Wan Kembang, and is matched with the Batik Lepas (long piece of batik cloth) as a veil covering or shawl.

The batik sarong is a complementary item or a complete whole outfit for the Malays; one that stands out prominently in its femininity when worn either for official functions or for casual wear. It becomes even more striking when paired with accessories, shawl and decorative bun worn in a simple style to further highlight the graceful and lovely identity of the Malay woman.

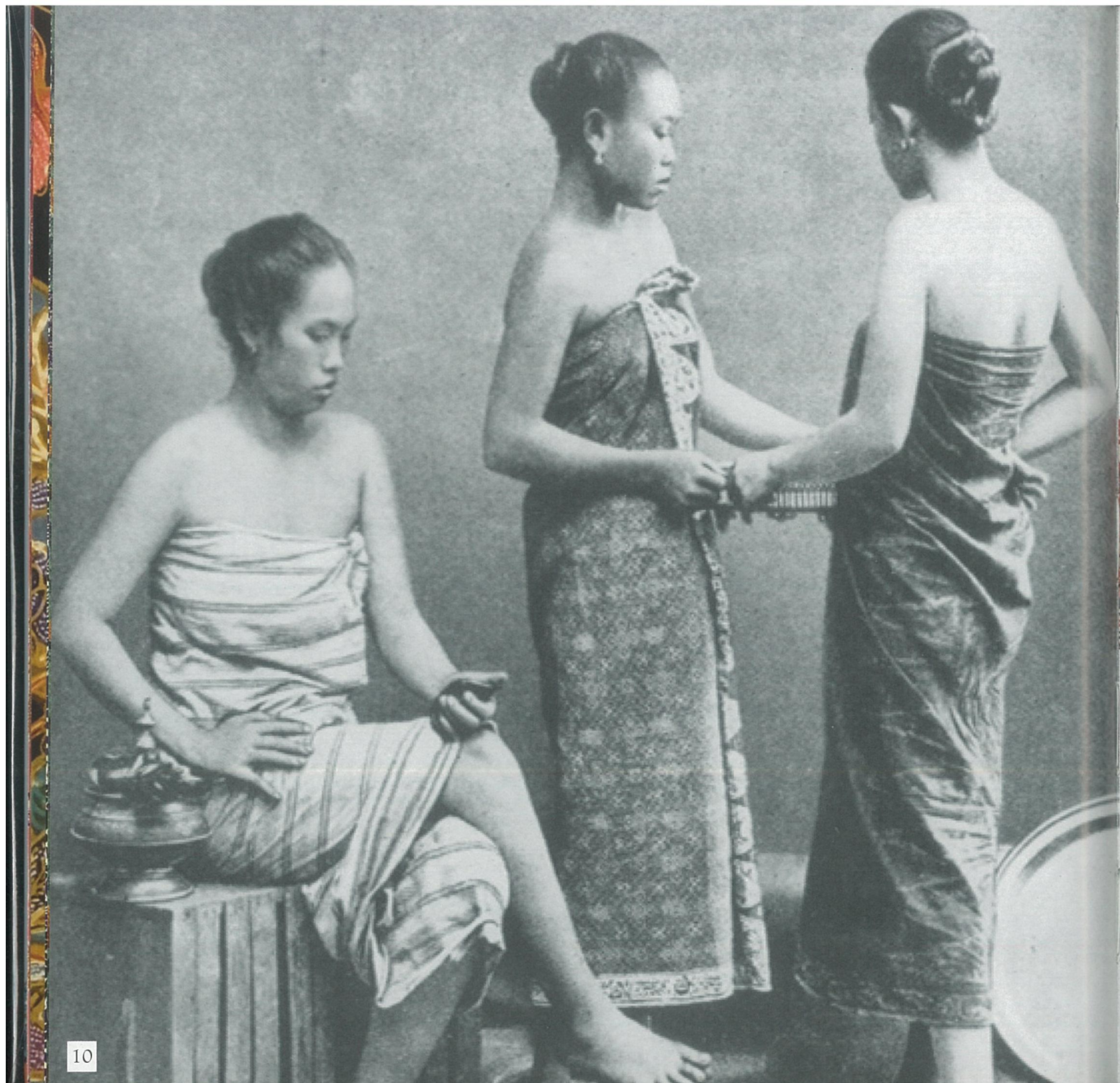


The background of the entire page is a traditional Batik Sarung pattern. It features a dense, repeating floral motif on a dark teal or greyish-blue background. The flowers are in various colors, including bright yellow, orange, pink, and purple, with green leaves interspersed. The pattern is intricate, with fine lines and shading that give it a textured appearance.

SEJARAH PERKEMBANGAN BATIK SARUNG MALAYSIA

History Of The Development Of Malaysia's Batik Sarong

Batik Skrin

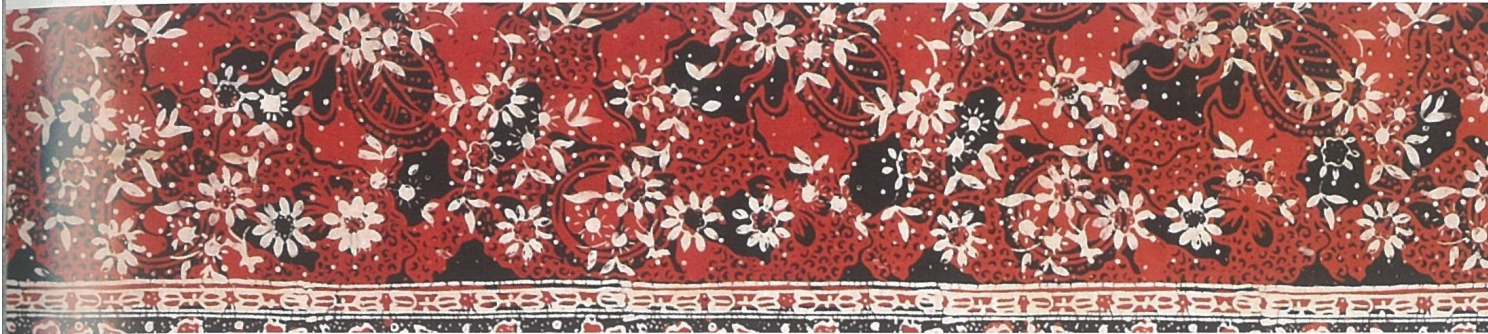


Batik Sarong Malaysia

Kedudukan geografi Semenanjung Malaysia yang menjadi laluan perdagangan ke Eropah dan Timur Jauh telah memberi kesan kepada penduduk tempatan terutamanya terhadap kepelbagaian barangan dagangan mereka termasuk tekstil. Pada awalnya, kain batik kotak dibawa dari China diikuti dengan pengasamilasian batik keluaran tempatan seperti batik kedah, batik blok, batik skrin dan sebagainya bagi memenuhi permintaan masyarakat Melayu, Peranakan Nyonya dan Chettiar.

Malaysia's Batik Sarong

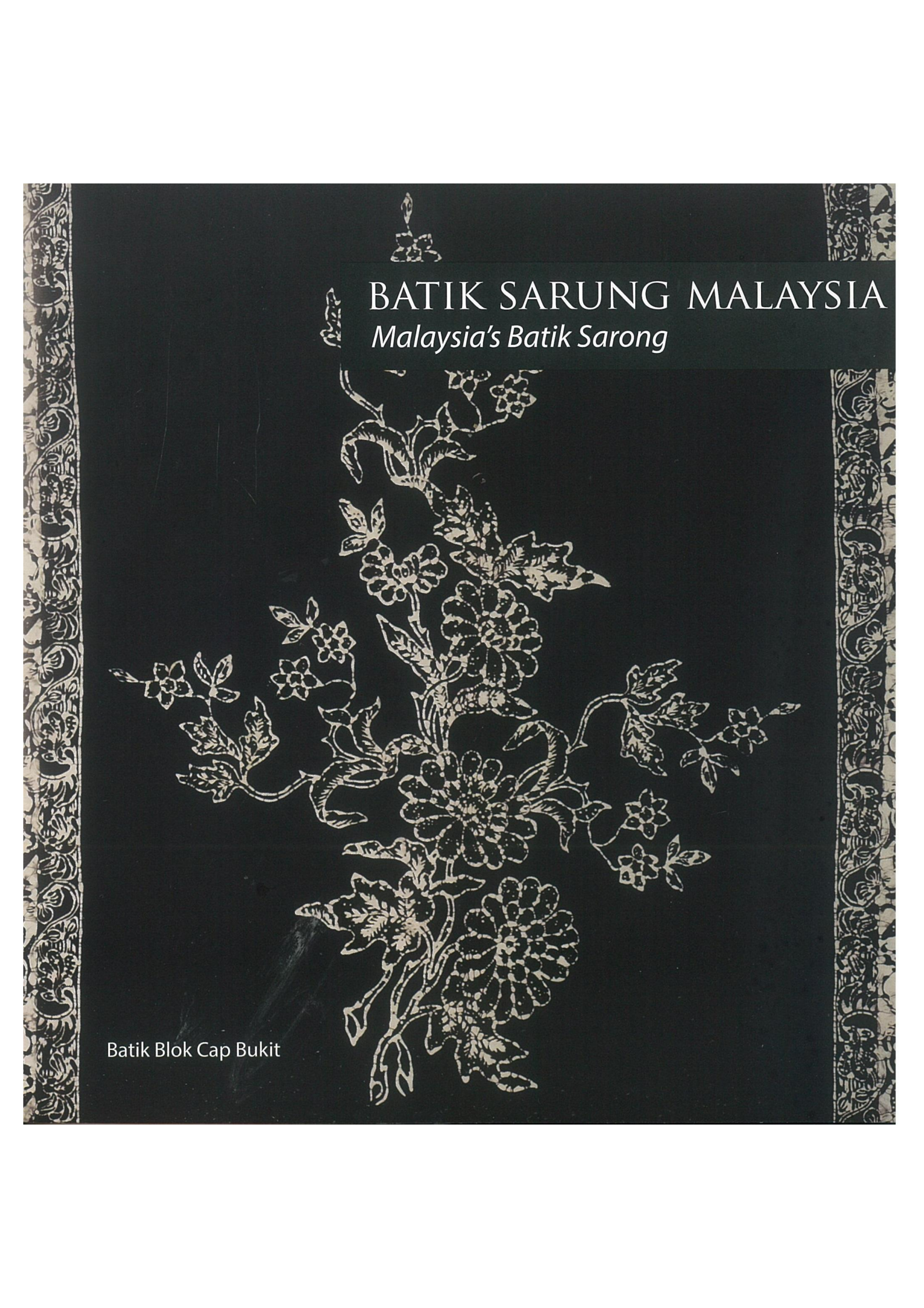
The geographical position of Peninsular Malaysia, which had become a trade route to Europe and the Far East, had an impact on the local population, particularly in terms of the diversity of trading goods, including textiles, which were brought in. In the early days, the Batik Kotak (Box/ Checkered Batik) was brought in from China followed by the assimilation with locally-manufactured batik such as Batik Kedah, Batik Blok (Batik Block), Batik Skrin (Batik Screen) and others to meet the needs of the Malay, Peranakan Nyonya and Chettiar communities.



Pada tahun 1912, seorang usahawan Melayu, Tuan Haji Mohamad Cik Su yang berasal dari Pattani telah membuka perusahaan membuat kain batik sarong dengan menggunakan teknik blok daripada kayu. Kain batik semakin terkenal di kalangan masyarakat tempatan sehingga mendorong Tuan Haji Mohamad Cik Su menghantar anak sulungnya mendalami ilmu pembuatan tekstil cetakan dan teknik mencelup batik di Bangkok, Thailand bagi memenuhi keperluan industri secara besar-besaran. Perkembangan industri batik turut diusahakan oleh Tuan Haji Ali di Terengganu pada tahun 1930-an. Kebanyakan kain batik sarong Malaysia dipasarkan ke seluruh Kepulauan Melayu bergandingan dengan keluaran batik sarong Jawa di Indonesia.

In 1912, a Malay entrepreneur by the name of Tuan Haji Mohamad Cik Su, who originated from Pattani, established a batik sarong-making business using the block technique from a block of wood. Batik cloth became increasingly popular among the local communities and eventually drove Tuan Haji Mohamad Cik Su to send his eldest child to Bangkok, Thailand, to learn all about the manufacture of printed textiles and batik dyeing techniques in order to meet the large-scale needs of the industry. The development of the batik industry was also championed by Tuan Haji Ali in Terengganu in the 1930s. Most of Malaysia's batik sarong was marketed throughout the Malay Archipelago along with the Javanese batik sarong in Indonesia.

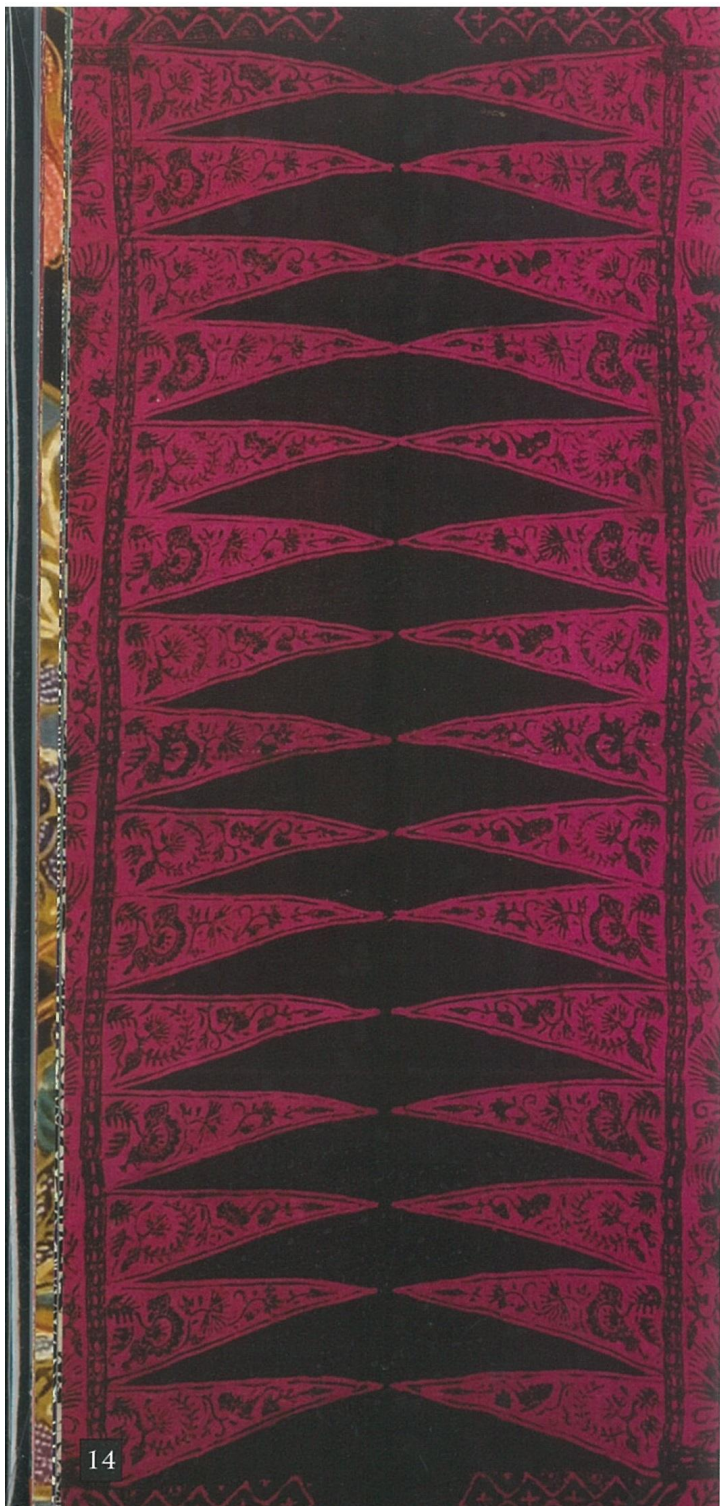


The image shows the front cover of a book titled 'BATIK SARUNG MALAYSIA' with the subtitle 'Malaysia's Batik Sarong'. The cover is primarily black with a large, intricate white batik pattern of flowers and leaves in the center. The pattern is framed by a wide, decorative border on the left and right sides, featuring repeating floral motifs. At the top center, there is a small, stylized white floral emblem. The title and subtitle are printed in white serif font in the upper right quadrant. The text 'Batik Blok Cap Bukit' is located in the bottom left corner.

BATIK SARUNG MALAYSIA

Malaysia's Batik Sarong

Batik Blok Cap Bukit



Batik Kotak

Batik Kotak merupakan kain sarung dipersembahkan dalam bentuk kotak kepada raja dan lebih istimewa berbanding batik sarung yang lain. Fabrik daripada sutera habotai yang halus dan berkualiti digunakan bagi melambangkan keistimewaan pembuatannya. Teknik stensil dan canting yang digunakan adalah bermotifkan flora serta fauna dan dihasilkan mengikut permintaan atau sebagai hadiah kepada yang teristimewa.

The Batik Kotak is a type of sarong cloth with box or checkered motifs that is presented to the King and is far more special compared to other types of batik sarong. The fabric of fine and high quality habotai silk is used to represent the uniqueness of its manufacture. The stencil and 'canting' (stylus) techniques play with flora and fauna motifs and are produced according to demand or as a gift to someone special.









Batik Kedah

Gelaran Batik Kedah dikeluarkan berasaskan kepada permintaan yang menggalakkan di negeri Jelapang Padi iaitu Kedah, walaupun ia dihasilkan oleh pengusaha dan pembatik Kelantan. Pengaruh teknik stensil digunakan berlatarbelakangkan tanah putih dengan pemilihan reka corak yang diminati.

The term Batik Kedah was coined based on the overwhelming demand in the state of Jelapang, that is, Kedah, despite it being produced by entrepreneurs and batik-makers in Kelantan. Influenced by the stencil technique, a white background is used as the canvas on which selected designs and patterns are drawn.

