

Races in malaysia



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Orang Asli (lit, " original peoples" or " aboriginal peoples" in Malay), is a general Malaysian term used for any indigenous groups that are found in Peninsular Malaysia. They can be divided into three main groups - the Negrito (also called Semang), the Senoi and the Proto-Malay.

Negrito is an Orang Asli group in Malaysia. There are only about 2, 000 of them today. They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Malay peninsula. The Negritos are usually found in the northern part of Peninsula Malaysia. They are short with very dark brown complexion. Their hair curls closely over their head. In Peninsular Malaysia, they include several subgroups such as the Bateq, Jahai, Kensiu, Kintak, Lanoh and Mendriq.

Senoi is an Orang Asli group in Malaysia. They are hunter-gatherers. They are the main group of Orang Asli numbering over 60, 000, and include subgroups such as the Che Wong, Jahut, Mah Meri, Semai, Semoq Beri and Temiar.

Proto Malay is an Orang Asli group in Malaysia. They are usually found in the southern part of the Malay peninsula. According to anthropologists, the ancestors of the Proto Malay migrated south from Yunnan during the stone age.

The Orang Asli are the original indigenous people of West Malaysia. Most are nutritionally self-supporting, practicing shifting cultivation, hunting, and fishing. The Orang Asli live in small tribes in the jungle. They were made from leaves (the roof) and the floor was made of wood. They didn't live far from the river. They always remain living in a place, until something happens, like a death or severe illness. Then they move to another place.

The chief, every tribe has one, decides whether they will move. Building a house takes about two or three hours.

The Orang Asli (mostly Negrito), who live in the jungle, hunt with blowpipes for birds and little monkeys. The blowpipe is made from bamboo. The mouth piece is made from damar, a resin obtained from the dipterocarp trees. Darts are made from the split leaf-stalks of Arenga palm cone is made of light weight pitch and the tip is coated with a lethal preparation made from the sap of the Ipoh tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) and carried in a carefully closed bamboo tube. As for the windage, a soft fluffy " wool' is made from as kind of bark. Blowpipe is deadly accurate within 20 meters The complicated food taboos of these people affect the intake of animal protein principally in pregnant women and children. Those most affected by the food taboos are dependent upon small rodents, frogs, and fish as their main sources of animal protein. There is a danger nutritionally in discouraging these people from eating rodents.

There are a number of traditions associated with Chinese New Years, and these often vary from province to province and even from town to town. A few traditions, however, are fairly universal to the Chinese people, practiced among at least most of the Chinese to some degree. New Clothes

On New Years Chinese will wear new clothes. It is common to purchase many new things and divest oneself of old things (after New Years) during this time. Spring Cleaning Before New Years, the people clean their homes thoroughly. During this time they also change the ritual decorations in their

homes, , red paper with 4 character propitious sayings that are normally hung in pairs around the doorway. Ancestor Worship/Veneration

During New Years, offerings are dutifully offered to ancestors- particularly deceased parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents. Offerings are also given to the various gods, particularly those given local jurisdiction.

However, not all people perform these rituals out of religious faith; it is also sign of love and respect for one's family members. Family Dinner

On the night before New Years families eat a large meal together. This is an extended family affair, where ideally the family will go to the oldest living patriarch (or matriarch if she is a generation older than the oldest patriarch.)

This is an important meal, and Chinese often travel large distances in order to be able to share this meal if it is at all feasible. New Years Visits

During the New Years holidays, people will visit relatives and very close friends. During these visits gifts are exchanged, and sometimes lucky money is given out. Lucky Money Lucky money is given out in small red packets which called “ ang pao”. Parents give them to their unmarried children throughout most of China. In some provinces, lucky money is given out to extended family, or even to any unmarried friends. Children or guests " eligible" to receive lucky money greet the host clasping their hands in front of them and moving them up and down.

The Culture of China is one of the world's oldest and most complex cultures. The area in which the culture is dominant covers a large geographical region in eastern Asia with customs and traditions varying greatly between towns, cities and provinces.