2. THE HISTORY OF MALAY SOCIETY

2.1. The birth rate Malay

It is believed derived from the Austronesia groups in Yunnan. The first group is known as a clump of Proto Malay race (Proto-Malay race). They moved to Southeast Asia in the New Stone Age (2500 BC). The breed is the original population in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak Dayak, Batak and Komering in Sumatra.

The second collection is known as a clump of Deutero Malay race. They moved to Southeast Asia in the Age of Metal, about 1500 BC. Descendants of the Malays in Malaysia and arguably more intelligent and advanced than the Proto Malay race, particularly in the field of astronomy, shipping and farming. Their number more than the Proto Malay race. They inhabit the coastal and valley areas in Southeast Asia. Both groups are known as the Austronesia group

2.2. Malay’s Kingdom

Of note Yi Jing, a Buddhist priest from the Tang Dynasty, who visited the archipelago between the years 688-695, he mentions a kingdom known as Mo-Lo-Yu (Melayu), which is a 15-day cruise from Sriwijaya. Of Ka-Cha (Kedah), the distance was 15 days of shipping. Based on the record of Yi Jing, the kingdom is an independent country and eventually conquered by Srivijaya.

Furthermore, based on inscriptions Roco Padang in West Sumatra, found the words Grounds Malay kingdom with capital at Dharmasraya, then in the kingdom with the name calling Adityawarman Malayapura.

A famous Venetian adventurer, Marco Polo in his Travels of Marco Polo mentions Malauir located at the southern Malay Peninsula. The word
"Malay" was popularized by the Sultanate of Malacca used to banging culture with foreign Malacca culture which is Javanese and Thai. In his journey, Malacca is not only listed as a dominant trading center, but also as an influential center of Malay civilization at large.

2.3. The development of Malay tribe

Malay or Malay tribe in the sense of cutting-edge refers to the speakers of the language Malays and indigenous cultural practice of the Malays, although already experiencing acculturation with other foreign nations who come from outside the Indo Malay Archipelago (Nusantara), particularly strong influence of Islamic religion. The Malays are part of the Deutero Malays ethnic. Modern Malays are descendants of the Malays from the ancient Malay kingdom. According to the year 2000 census, ethnic Malays covering 3.4% of Indonesia's population and inhabit several provinces in Sumatra and West Kalimantan.

The Malays are also found in Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Thailand and South Africa. Malay Cape Town in South Africa is the descendants of the Malays and a number of other tribes originating from the archipelago such as Makassar, Banten, Ternate and others. So Malay Cape Town is a collection of some ethnic groups who happened to it all Muslims more accurately described the Indo-Malay race or simplified with the title race Malay.

The term of Malay comes from the Malay kingdom, a Hindu-Buddhist kingdom in the 7th century on the river upstream Batanghari, Jambi on Sumatra island, so geographically Initially referring to the kingdom, which is part of region of Sumatra island. In the development includes the use of the term Malay wider geographical area than the Malay kingdom, the cover lands on the island of
Sumatra, so the island is also called Malay Earth as mentioned in Kakawin Nagarakretagama. Capital of the Malay Kingdom retreated and evacuated into the interior because of the attacks out of Sriwijaya communities Malay Earth, lately people who retreated into the interior supporters assimilated into the Malay Minangkabau society into clans (ethnic Malay Minangkabau) which is one of the clans in West Sumatra. Sriwijaya wide influence up to the Philippines to bring the spread of the Malay Language widespread, it appears in inscriptions Laguna Copper Foil. Ancient Malay Language evolved on Earth it Malay accent "o" such as Jambi Malay, Minangkabau, Kerinci, Palembang and Bengkulu.

Malay Peninsula in Nagarakretagama called tip Medini meaning Medini Peninsula. In the development of Migration to the Malay Peninsular Malaysia (= tip Medini) and even more on the development of Islamic empires that center ice ultanan Mandalay is Malacca, Malay term shifted to the Malay Peninsula (Peninsular Malaysia =) which came to be called Malay Peninsula or Malay Land. But real that Malay term comes from Indonesia. Malay language which evolved around Malay Peninsula region accent "e". Malacca Sultanate destroyed by Portuguese in 1512 so people get evacuated to the eastern islands Archipelago. Ancient Malay language itself probably derived from the island of Borneo, so suspected Malay language users are not natives of the island of Sumatra but Kalimantan.

Dayak tribes who allegedly have ties with the tribe's ancient Malay Sumatra, for example, Salako Dayak, Dayak Kanayatn (Kendayan), and the Dayak Iban all accent "a" such as Malay language Baku. The natives of Sumatra before the arrival of the Malay language users are tribal ancestors and tribal Nias
Mentawai. In its development, the Malay term later expanded meaning, so that the term archipelago Malay for naming the Archipelago. The historical perspective is also used as the name of a nation that became ancestral population of the archipelago, known as the family of Indo-Malay consist Proto Malay (Old Malay / Malay Polynesian) and Deutero Malays (Young Malay). After experiencing a long period of time until the arrival and development of Islamic religion, ethnic Malays as narrowing of the ethnic experience it means to be a ethno religious (Muslims) who is in it also has had amalgamation of some ethnic elements. Malay

2.3.1. Malay Tribe

Malay tribe is a Malay ethnic grouping and a number of tribes other nations that have a closeness of language, culture, history and customary law accumulate in the environment Malay Customary Law cover an area of the Peninsula Malays, most of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Jakarta. Malay is part of the Indo-Malay (Malay race).

Tribes grove Local Malay language. Malay is living in inland tribes is growing as interest Gutters Mamak (Malay Petalangan), Sakai and others. But in general family Malays living near coastal areas so easily Malay spread widely through the sea trade route. Since the period before the advent of Islam, from his native land of the Malays (called the Hindu Malay) migrated to the area others by establishing Kampung Malay (Malay Continent) on the ground overseas, even language is the language the lingua franca for the various tribes. Since the growth Islam, the religion has become a strong binder for ethnic Malays and bind other tribes dissolved into the Malay identity as ethno religious with Muslim religious
prerequisite to obtain the Malays are also mixed Deli blood with Karo tribe, or by the Dayak tribe in Kalimantan.

On the other hand with binding Malay language (Malay language Local) various tribes who generally Muslims melted into a new identity to various ethnic tribes such as the new Betawi Malay, Banjar tribe and others. Various ethnic groups that make up this Malay. In Kalimantan, which is the homeland of Proto Malay language, called the People Malay in the narrow sense refers only to the Malays of Pontianak (appear 1771) who are speak a similar Riau Malay language and called ethnic Malay, but in broad sense (Malay) includes several tribes such as the Islamic religion Senganan / Haloq (Dayak converted to Islam), ethnicity Sambas, Kedayan tribe (the tribe of Brunei), spare Banjar, Kutaidan tribe, Berau tribe. In South Kalimantan, the Dayak tribe (non-Muslim) which has an element of the Malay language is the tribe Hill (Dayak Meratus) Whose language including the local Malay language so that is also known as Bukit Malay language. It is estimated that some tribes that have elements of the Malay language belong to the group of Proto Malay (Proto-Malays).

At the border West Kalimantan to Sarawak are also Dayak tribes whose Dayak language classified Dayak Kanayatnie Melayik, Dayak Salako (both family Land Dayak), Iban and also clumps belonging to groups Proto Malayic which is not affected Sanskrit, Arabic and so on, and is the parent of a group of Proto Malay. In the group there are Malay Proto Old Malay people who lowered the modern Malay tribes. The possibility of Kalimantan has been the emergence of the community there are several layers of language users Malay, namely the Ancient Malay (Malay Dayak), Malay Hindu, Islamic and the last Malay.
2.4. Parts of Malay tribe

Malay has some parts. We can find them in some of countries in this world especially in some island in our country in Indonesia, such as Sumatera and Kalimantan. With the different characters in every society, the great symbol, language and etcetera.

2.4.1. Malay in Filipina

Which is mean as “Malay” identity with the native tribe which is 90% of Filipina society, that in this thing mean as Malay Polynesia tribe.

2.4.2. Malay in Malaysia

In Malaysia, which include The Malay is a Malay society cored true ethnic Malays who was the original Malay Peninsula Land (Malay Child Teak) plus the tribes of Clumps Malay migrants from Indonesia and elsewhere called the Son of Commerce Malays like Javanese, Minang tribe, Riau Malay tribe, tribal Mandailing, Acehnese, Bugis, Bawean tribe, the tribe Banjar tribe Champa and others. All tied up by the Islamic religion and culture of Malay Malaysians, so that clumps of other Muslim nations are also categorized as The Chinese Malay Muslims, Indian Muslims and Arabs. So that the Malay community also means a 'Muslim Malaysia' in the Islamic kingdom.

However, ethnic Malays in Malaysia are not bound by the institutionalization of Malaysia are generally divided into three largest ethnic tribes, namely the Johor Malay, Malay Kelantan and Kedah Malay. Johor Malays as the largest ethnic tribes, there are many around the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur and Johor state itself. In addition, the Malay people living in the country Terangganu, Pahang, Selangor, Malacca and Perak also be classed as though they
Johor Malay dialect spoken in a somewhat different compared to standard Malay language disorders-a (Malay Johor).

2.4.3. Malay Minangkabau

In Minangkabau, Malays have long since recognized as part of the Minangkabau tribe itself. They embrace the matrilineal Minangkabau custom, custom leaders have or headman called Datuk. If they were, they would reply that they are the Minang or Padang, not the Malays outside Minang. Malay Minang tribe embraced peoples Koto Piliang besides others combine both on Minangkabau custom system of Koto Piliang and Bodi Caniago.

2.4.4. Malay in Sumatera

Malay Sumatra The Malays in Sumatra consists of Tamiang Malay, Malay Deli, Malay Riau, Jambi Malay, Palembang Malay and others. In the hinterland there are people like the Proto Malays Talang Mamak tribe, Sakai, and others. In this sense means that as the tribes who speak Malay and Malay Local.

2.4.5. Malay in Kalimantan

The Malays in Kalimantan in the strict sense refers only to the Malay person who called the ethnic Malay Pontianak, but in a broad sense includes people Senganan, tribal Sambas, tribes Kedayan (tribe Brunei), Banjar tribe, tribes and tribal Berau Kutai. In South Kalimantan, the Dayak tribe of Sumatra is estimated to come from the tribe Hill (Dayak Meratus) whose language is classified as local Malay language so that is also known as Bukit Malay language.

It is estimated that some tribes that have elements that belong to the Malay Proto Malay. In the hinterland of West Kalimantan and Sarawak Malay there is also a Dayak Iban family is expected to cross over from the island of
Sumatra. This latter group is classified as Proto Malayic grove which is the parent of Proto Malay. Proto Malay (Proto-Malays) is a lowering of modern Malay tribes.