



JSO2201

Folk Songs of The Asian Archipelago

Malay Folksong Medley

(Ondeh Ondeh, Dayung Sampan and Lenggang Kangkung)

Arr. Jason Ong

SSA, piano

MUZIKSEA

Folk Songs of the Asian Archipelago

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SONG TRANSLATION

Ondeh Ondeh

Ondeh Ondeh isi kelapa
Kalau boleh nak bawa saja

Layang-layang terbang melayang,
sayang, sayang
Hinggap mari di panggung wayang

Siapa bilang saya tak sayang
sayang, sayang
Siang malam terbang bayang bayang

Kalau tidak kerana bulan
Sayang, sayang
Tidak mentari terbit pagi.

Kalau tidak kerana Tuan
Sayang, sayang
Tidak saya jadi begini.

Translation

*Ondeh Ondeh is filled with coconut
If you like it, please help yourself to some*

*The kite is flying away
my dear, my dear
Come, let's go to the cinema*

*Who told you that I do not love you?
my dear, my dear
Day and night, I dream of you*

*If it were not for the moon
my dear, my dear
The sun will not rise in the morning*

*If it were not for you, Sir
my dear, my dear
I will not be in this state*

Dayung Sampan

Dayung sampan
Dayung, dayung sampan
Datang dari Negara Cina
Sampai Singapura

Translation

*Row the boat
Row, row the boat
Coming from China
To Singapore*

Lenggang Kangkung

Lenggang lenggang kangkung,
Kangkung tepi telaga
Balik dari menyabung
Makanlah nasi sahaja

Translation

*The kangkung sways
Gently beside the well
Coming back from the padi fields (work)
Only to eat plain rice*

SOME NOTES ON THE SONGS

Ondeh Ondeh is a Malay folk song, believed to have originated from Malaysia. Like many folksongs, especially those written in the pantun style, the first two lines have no obvious connection to the next two lines. Ondeh Ondeh is the main body of this medley, with the other two folksongs weaved into it.

Dayung Sampan is probably the most popular of the three songs, helped no doubt by the fact that it was translated into a (just as famous) Chinese song, 甜蜜蜜, performed by 鄧麗君 (Teresa Tang). Most people think that Dayung Sampan is an Indonesian folksong, but it was actually composed by Osman Ahmad in 1950 for the film “Aloha”, which also starred P. Ramlee. Osman Ahmad lived in Singapore at the time.

Lenggang Kangkung is believed to have originated from Indonesia. This is a popular folk song, taught to many children in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. Again, note that the first two lines have no connection to the next two.

Jason Ong
Jan 2018

Folk Songs of the Asian Archipelago

Folk Songs of the Asian Archipelago is an on-going series that seeks to collect the folk songs of Asia, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Japan, Thailand, Korea and Taiwan, and introduce them to the world, especially to younger singers, in the hope that they will enjoy and discover more folk songs from other parts of Asia. The collection currently includes :

- I 望春风 (Taiwan) (*SSA / SAB / SATB, accompanied*)
- II 天乌乌 (Taiwan) (*SAB, accompanied*)
- III Ayo Mama (Indonesia) (*2-part, accompanied*)
- IV Geylang Sipaku Geylang (Singapore) (*SATB / TTBB, a cappella*)
- V Malay Folksong Medley (Ondeh Ondeh, Dayung Sampan, Lenggang Kangkung)
(Malaysia / Singapore / Indonesia) (*2-Part / SA divisi / SSA, accompanied*)
(*SATB / TTBB, a cappella*)

Malay Folksong Medley

Ondeh Ondeh, Dayung Sampan and Lenggang Kangkung

SSA, accompanied

Malay Folk Songs from
Malaysia, Singapore & Indonesia
Arr. Jason Ong

Freely ♩ = 120

Piano

rit.

5 **Brightly** ♩ = 160

Pno.

10 **Ondeh Ondeh**

S1. *mp* on - deh

S2. *mp* On - deh

A. *mp* On - deh on - deh

Pno.



Unauthorised duplication
of this score is illegal

14

S1. *cresc.*
on - deh on - deh

S2. *cresc.*
on - deh on - deh

A. *cresc.*
on - deh on - deh

Pno.

18

S1. on - deh

S2. on - deh

A. on - deh

Pno.

21

S1. *f* Ka-lau bo - leh nak ba-wa sa -

S2. *f* On-deh, on - deh, i - si ke - la - pa. Ka-lau bo - leh nak ba-wa sa -

A. *f* On-deh, on - deh, i - si ke - la - pa.

Pno.

25

S1. *mp* ja. On-deh, on - deh, i - si ke - la - pa Ka-lau bo - leh nak ba - wa sa -

S2. *mp* ja. On-deh, on - deh, i - si ke - la - pa Ka-lau bo - leh nak ba - wa sa -

A. *mp* On-deh, on - deh, i - si ke - la - pa Ka-lau bo - leh nak ba - wa sa -

Pno.

29

S1. *mf*
ja. La-yang, la - yang, ter-bang me - la - yang

S2. *mf*
ja. La-yang, la - yang, ter-bang me - la - yang

A. *mf*
ja. Sa - yang, sa -

Pno.

33

S1. Sa-yang, sa - yang, hing-gap ma - ri di pang-gung wa - yang

S2. Sa-yang, sa - yang, hing-gap ma - ri di pang-gung wa - yang

A. yang sa - yang, hing-gap ma - ri di pang-gung wa - yang

Pno.

37 *mp*

S1. Sia-pa bi - lang sa - ya tak sa - yang Sa - yang, sa -

S2. *mp* Sia-pa bi - lang sa - ya tak sa - yang Sa - yang, sa -

A. *mp* Sa - yang, sa - yang sa -

Pno.

41

S1. yang Si - ang ma - lam ter - ba - yang ba - yang.

S2. yang Si - ang ma - lam ter - ba - yang ba - yang.

A. yang Si - ang ma - lam ter - ba - yang ba - yang.

Pno.

Dayung Sampan

46 *mf*

S1. Da - yung Sam - pan Da - yung, da - yung sam - pan

S2. *mf*
Da - yung Sam - pan Da - yung, da - yung sam - pan

A. *mf*
Da - yung Sam - pan Da - yung sam - pan

Pno.

50 *p*

S1. Da - tang da - ri Ne - ga - ra Ci - na Sam - pai Sing - a - pu -

S2. *p*
Da - tang da - ri Ne - ga - ra Ci - na Sam - pai Sing - a - pu -

A. *p*
Da - tang da - ri Ne - ga - ra Ci - na Sam - pai Sing - a - pu -

Pno.

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62 *p leggiero*

S1. kung te - pi te - la - ga. Ba - lik da - ri men - ya - bung ma - kan - lah

S2. kung te - pi te - la - ga. Ba - lik da - ri men - ya - bung ma - kan - lah

A. kung te - pi te - la - ga. Ba - lik da - ri men - ya - bung ma - kan - lah

Pno.

66 *mp*

S1. na - si sa - ha - ja. Ba - lik da - ri men - ya - bung ma - kan - lah

S2. na - si sa - ha - ja. Ba - lik da - ri men - ya - bung ma - kan - lah

A. na - si sa - ha - ja. Ba - lik da - ri men - ya - bung ma - kan - lah

Pno.

70

S1. *mf*
Da - tang da - ri Ne - ga - ra Ci - na Bo - leh nak ba - wa sa -

S2. *mf*
Da - tang da - ri Ne - ga - ra Ci - na Bo - leh nak ba - wa sa -

A. *mf*
Da - tang da - ri Ne - ga - ra Ci - na, Ci - na Bo - leh nak ba - wa sa -

Pno.

74

S1. *f*
ja. Se - dap! Ka - lau ti - dak ke - ra - na bu -

S2. *(spoken)* *f*
ja. So shiok! Ka - lau ti - dak ke - ra - na bu -

A. *f*
ja. Se - dap!

Pno.

78

S1. lan Sa yang, sa - yang Ti-dak men - ta - ri ter-bit pa -

S2. lan Sa yang, sa - yang Ti-dak men - ta - ri ter-bit pa -

A. Sa - yang, sa - yang sa - yang Ti-dak men - ta - ri ter-bit pa -

Pno.

82

S1. gi *mf* Ka-lau ti - dak ke-ra-na Tu - an

S2. gi *mf* Ka-lau ti - dak ke-ra-na Tu - an

A. gi *mf* Sa - yang, sa -

Pno.

86

S1. Sa - yang, sa - yang, ti - dak sa - ya — ja - di be - gi -

S2. Sa - yang, sa - yang, ti - dak sa - ya — ja - di be - gi -

A. yang sa - yang, sa - yang, ti - dak sa - ya ja - di be - gi -

Pno. *mp*

90

S1. ni on - deh Leng
mf

S2. ni Da - yung Sam - pan
mf

A. ni *mf* on - deh

Pno.

94

S1. gang, leng-gang kang-kung on - deh Leng

S2. on - deh Da - yung Sam - pan

A. on - deh on - deh

Pno.

98

S1. gang, kang - kung on - deh on - deh *cresc.*

S2. on - deh on - deh *cresc.*

A. on - deh on - deh *cresc.*

Pno.

102

S1. *f* ————— *subito p*
on - - - deh!

S2. *f* ————— *subito p*
on - - - deh!

A. *f* ————— *subito p*
on - - - deh!

Pno. *subito p*

SOME GENERAL NOTES ON BAHASA INDONESIA & BAHASA MELAYU PRONUNCIATION

In Asia, the Malay language is perhaps, one of the easiest to learn. It is written in the Roman letters, and for the most part, what you see is what you get.

Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Melayu have similar pronunciation. However, the words pronounced by the average person varies from region to region. Since Indonesia, being one of the largest archipelagos in the world, with thousands of islands inhabited by people, variations (dialects) of the language is bound to arise. Add to that the Dutch and French influence (due to colonization, etc), the resulting spoken language can be quite different across the islands. Likewise, for the Malaysians. Some of the biggest differences between the two lies in the use of certain verbs, nouns, and the way some sentences are constructed. These in-depth discussions are beyond the scope here, as we are only concerned with the pronunciation. There is plenty of information available on the internet for those who are interested to find out more.

However, it can be noted that when singing, it is a common practice to pronounce the words as spoken in Baku (High) Malay. Hence, when in doubt, go with the Baku pronunciation. You won't be wrong. Finally, it's always a good idea to consult with a native speaker, who may be more equipped to provide you with more information.

Below are some common vowels and consonants which should be noted:

LETTER	IPA SYM	AS IN
a	ɑ	father (<i>air, bola</i>)
a	ə	comma* (<i>apa, sejaha</i>)
e	ə	comma (<i>kelapa, terbang, melayang, terbayang, Negara, tepi, telaga, menyabung</i>)
e	e	ray (<i>ondeh, boleh, lenggang, beta</i>)
i	i	kit (<i>itu, nasi</i>)
o	o	oh** (<i>boleh, bola</i>)
o	ɔ	raw (<i>tanjong, katong</i>)
u	u	good
u	o	oh*** (<i>Dayung</i>)
c	tʃ	chair (<i>Cina</i>)
g	g	gold (<i>panggung</i>)
j	dʒ	giant (<i>jo</i>)
ng	ŋ	singer**** (<i>hinggal</i>)
ny	nj	new (<i>menyabung</i>)

* It is fairly common for many words ending with 'a' to be pronounced with the ə sound. Hence 'apa' would be spoken as 'ah-per'. However, this doesn't seem to be a hard and fast rule. For instance, the word 'malay' would be pronounced as 'mer-lay', and NOT 'mah-ley'. Likewise, 'beta' is pronounced 'bay-tah'.

When in doubt, pronounce all 'a's as ɑ.

** In English, the vowel 'o' is a diphthong, oo (made up of 'oh' and 'ooh'. In Malay, 'o' has only the 'oh' sound. Hence, 'boleh' would be pronounced 'boh-lay'.

*** While 'u' is mostly pronounced as 'o', it is occasionally pronounced as 'u' (as in 'oh'). Hence 'dayung' would be 'dah-yong' rather than 'dah-yoong'. Same goes for 'Bandung' which would be 'Bah-n-dong'. The word 'kangkung' is pronounced as 'kah-ng-kong', and NOT 'kah-ng-koong'.

**** The 'ng' is only pronounced 'ŋ' when it occurs in the middle of a word. If a word ends with 'ng', it is pronounced the same way you would for an English word (eg. bang, song, etc).

The letter 'r', whenever possible, should be given a slight roll. (eg. Quatro).

Consonants such as the letters t, p and k, are pronounced without plosives.

Just like any language, the pronunciation of the same word can vary from region to region. I have compiled this guide based on my experience, as well as speaking with several people who speak the language, and consulting with resources from the internet. However, I am not a linguist, nor a native speaker of any of the Bahasa languages, so do bear that in mind.

As this is intended to be a general guide, any specific words in a particular song that needs to be addressed shall be dealt with separately.

I have chosen to use the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) spelling key for the pronunciation guide, as this is the most common system used in many parts of the world. I hope that singers who are not familiar with the language will find it useful.

V Malay Folksong Medley Pronunciation Guide

Ondeh Ondeh isi kelapa
Kalau boleh nak bawa saja

Ondeh Ondeh isi kelapa
Kalau boleh nak bawa sadza

Layang-layang terbang melayang
Sayang, sayang
Hinggap mari di panggung wayang

Layang-layang terbang melayang
Sayang, sayang
Hinggap mari di panggung wayang

Siapa bilang saya tak sayang
Sayang, sayang
Siang malam terbang bayang

Siapa bilang saya tak sayang
Sayang, sayang
Siang malam terbang bayang

Kalau tidak kerana bulan
Sayang, sayang
Tidak mentari terbit pagi

Kalau tidak kerana bulan
Sayang, sayang
Tidak mentari terbit pagi

Kalau tidak kerana Tuan
Sayang, sayang
Tidak saya jadi begini

Kalau tidak kerana Tuan
Sayang, sayang
Tidak saya dzadi begini

Dayung sampan
Dayung, dayung sampan
Datang dari Negara Cina
Sampai Singapura

Dayong sampan
Dayong, dayong sampan
Datang dari Negara tjina
Sampai Singapura

Lenggang lenggang kangkung
Kangkung tepi telaga
Balik dari menyabung
Makanlah nasi sahaja

Lenggang lenggang kangkung
Kangkung tepi telaga
Balik dari menjabung
Makanlah nasi sadza

Jason Ong
Jan 2018