

Alai Ginis!



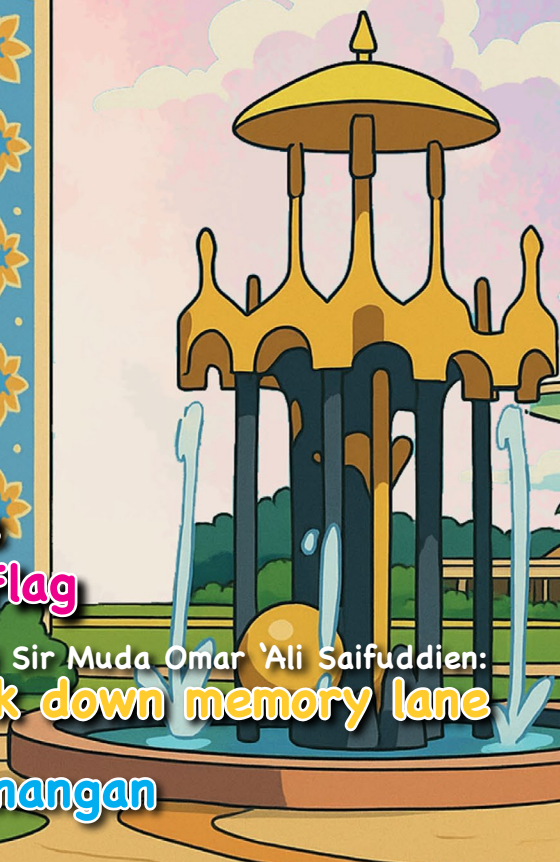
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**Fun Facts about the
Brunei Darussalam Flag**

Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin:
A walk down memory lane

Cendera Lambang Kenangan



Contents:

Page 1 to 6

Fun Facts about the Brunei Darussalam Flag

Page 7 to 11

Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali
Saifuddien:

A walk down memory lane

Page 12 to 13

Cendera Lambang Kenangan

GET TO KNOW THE BRUNEI LANGUAGE

Uli-uli: lying down in a restless state due to enduring pain or a troubled mind.

Example sentence: "Saari-ari udah ia uli-uli di katil atu sakit ulu atinya."

Maumban: to throw or hurl something.

Example sentence: "Abang maumban batu arah kuyuk atu supaya lari."

Maumbang: rummage through or mess up something like neatly arranged clothes or toys.

Example sentence: "Si Alai maumbang naindah dalam lamari atu maunjar saluar putungnya."

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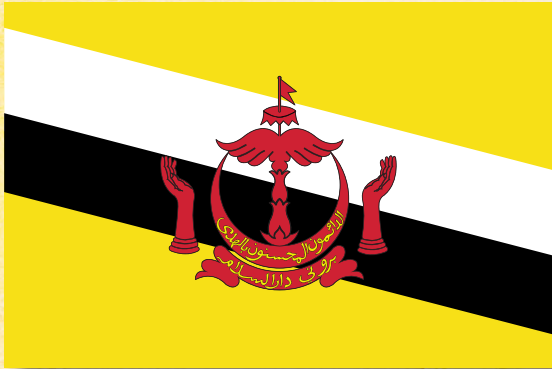
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Photography Unit,
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Fun Facts about the Brunei Darussalam Flag

By Syakirah Matusin



Brunei Darussalam is a small and peaceful country located on the island of Borneo in Southeast Asia. Though we may be small in size, our flag tells a big story about our country's rich history, culture, as well as our people.



When did we first design the flag?

Before 1906, our country did not have an official state flag. However, people used individual flags or personal symbols, such as the Sultan's and the Wazirs' flags, which were the most important.

When an agreement was signed to establish a British Residential System in 1906, people thought it was important for Brunei to have a flag, just like other nations. Many ideas were suggested, and after some time, they decided on the design we have today: a flag with yellow, white, and black colours. The Crest was later added after the Constitution was created in 1959.



The Sultan of Brunei Darussalam's flag in the 18th-19th century.



The Brunei Darussalam flag from 1906 to 1959.

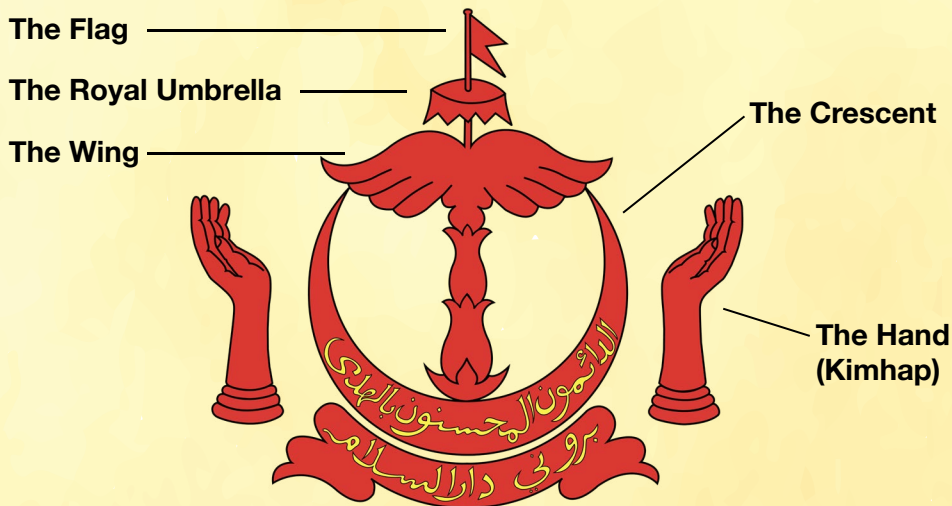


The Brunei Darussalam State flag from 1959 until now.

How did we choose the flag's colours?

The flag has a yellow background with two diagonal stripes - one white and one black. The yellow represents the Sultan, who is the leader of the country. The white and black stripes stand for two important Wazir, Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha, who were there when the 1906 agreement was signed.

What are the meanings behind the Crest?



In the middle of the flag is the National Crest (Panji-panji). It has several important symbols:

- The Crescent (Bulan): This represents Islam, the national religion of Brunei.
- The Flag (Bendera) and Royal Umbrella (Payung Ubor-ubor): These have long been part of Brunei's Royal Regalia, and therefore, it signifies the country's royal history and monarchy.
- A pair of Wings with four feathers (Sayap): These wings symbolise the protection of justice, tranquility, prosperity and peace in the country.
- A pair of Hands (Tangan or Kimhap): The two hands express the government's promise to promote the people's welfare, peace and prosperity.

What do the writings on the Crest say?

At the centre of the Crest, you can see the two Hands gently holding the Crescent. On the Crescent, the national slogan is written in Arabic, which means 'Always Render Service By God's Guidance'.

Just below the Crescent, is a scroll that proudly says 'Brunei Darussalam', which means 'Brunei, The Abode of Peace'. It is a beautiful reminder of how Brunei is a peaceful and harmonious country!

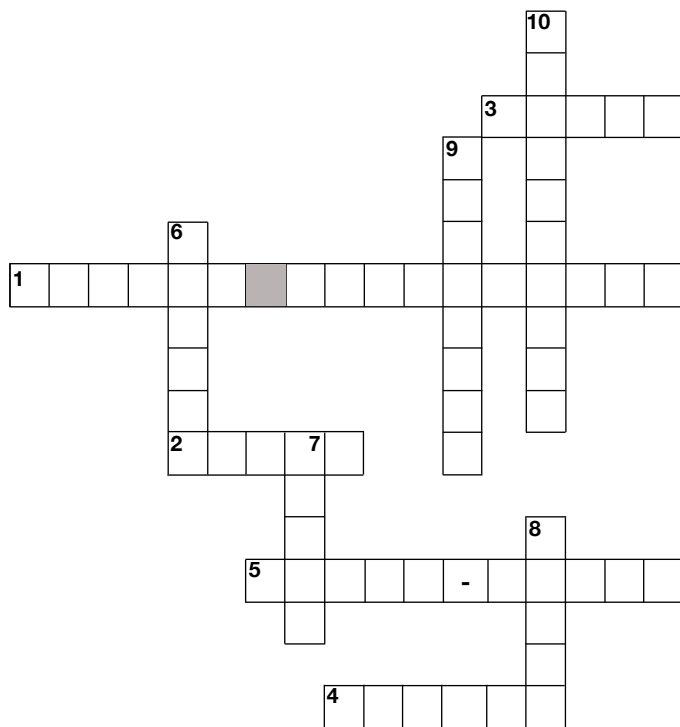
So, the next time you spot the national flag, take a closer look! You might begin to see just how meaningful it really is.

HORIZONTAL

1. The small and peaceful country located on the island of Borneo in Southeast Asia.
2. Who represents the white and black stripes in the Brunei flag.
3. What can be found in the middle of the flag?
4. The name of the two hands, expressing the government's promise to promote the people's welfare, peace and prosperity.
5. What was added in the flag after the 1959 Constitution?

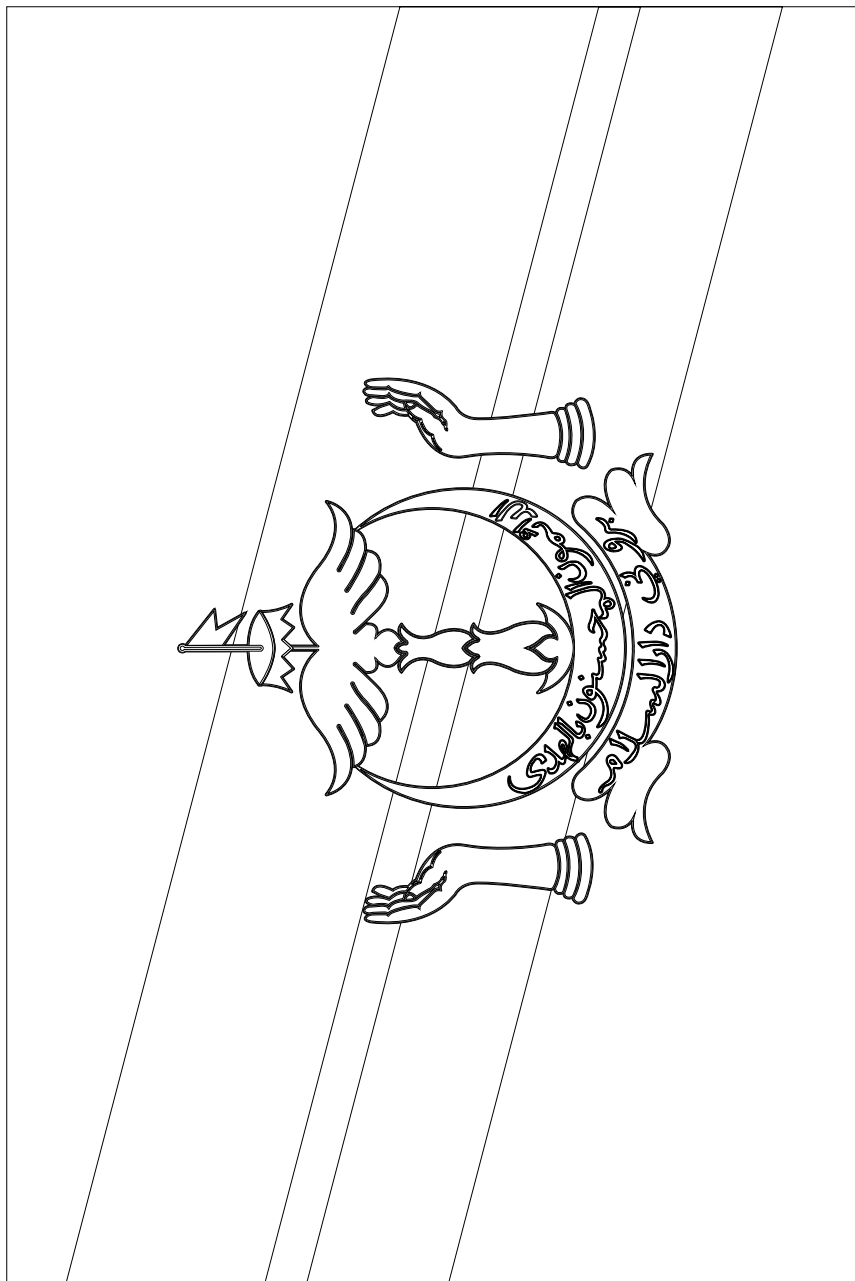
VERTICAL

6. The colour of the Sultan of Brunei's flag.
7. The national religion of Brunei.
8. The symbol of justice, tranquility, prosperity and peace in the country.
9. Where can the national slogan, written in Arabic, be found?
10. The meaning of 'The Abode of Peace'.



ANSWERS: 1.Brunei Darussalam 2.Mazir 3.Crest 4.Kimhap 5.Panjiti-Panjiti 6.Yellow 7.Islam 8.Sayap 9.Crescent 10.Darussalam

Colouring:





Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien: A walk down memory lane

By Syakirah Matusin

If you ever stroll around Bandar Seri Begawan, you might notice a green stretch of land right across from the Secretariat Building. Most of us probably recognise this field as the place where lots of important occasions take place.

Some of the events include the Birthday Celebrations of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni AL-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam; Brunei Darussalam's National Day; and the Maulidur Rasul Grand Assembly.



But did you know that this field also has a history that goes way back, even before our country gained independence?



Officers gathering at the field during the Birthday Celebrations of Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam in the 1960s.

Back in the 1960s, the field was known as Padang Besar. It was a popular place for people, especially those living in the capital, which was known as Bandar Brunei (Brunei Town) back then. People would go there to celebrate big events and watch thrilling games with some of the country's important people.

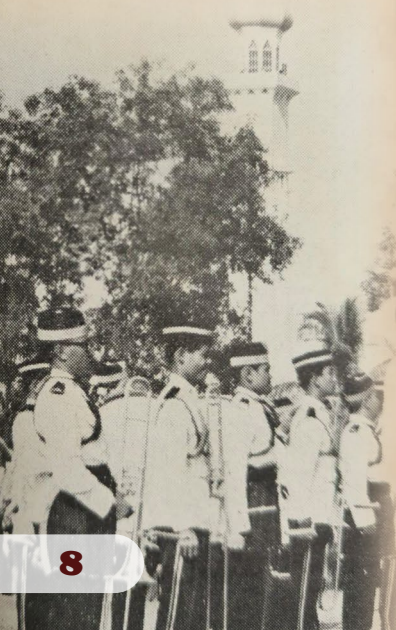


A football match held at Padang Besar back in the old days.

During the Birthday Celebrations of Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali

Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam, the field would be full of excitement! Security and police officers, students, as well as members of the public would all come together to enjoy the special event.

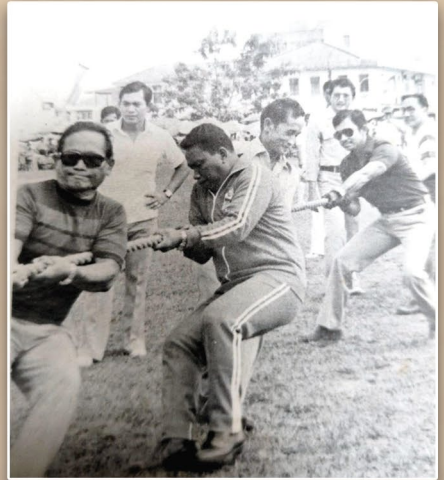
More entertainment would be held later in the evening, with young performers and invited artists from Peninsular Malaysia joining in the fun, along with more students from the Brunei-Muara District. The Information Department would also set up a big screen to show a movie by the side of the field. Many people took the opportunity to relax and spend time with their loved ones.



Padang Besar was also the scene of festivities held in 1968, when His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam became the 29th Sultan of Brunei.

In 1970, Bandar Brunei was given a brand new name: Bandar Seri Begawan. The big news was shared by Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Negara Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, the Chief Minister at the time, during a special event on the field.

After it was renovated in 1983, the field was renamed Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien. This name was chosen to honour Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, who is remembered as the 'Architect of Modern Brunei' because of the great changes he made during his time as ruler.



The crowd gathering at Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien to celebrate Brunei Darussalam's independence on 1st January 1984.



The crowd gathering at Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien to celebrate Brunei Darussalam's independence on 1st January 1984.



Finally, on 1st January 1984, something exciting happened! People from all over the country gathered at Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien, cheering with joy and shouting "Allahuakbar!" - Brunei Darussalam was now a truly independent nation.

The crowd gathering at Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien to celebrate Brunei Darussalam's independence on 1st January 1984.



Here are the questions based on the article:

1. What is the name of the field located across from the Secretariat Building in Bandar Seri Begawan?

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2. What was the field known as in the 1960s before it became Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien?

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3. When did Bandar Brunei officially change its name to Bandar Seri Begawan?

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4. Who was the field renamed in honour of after its renovation in 1983?

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5. What historic event took place at Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien on 1st January 1984?

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Cendera Lambang Kenangan

By Nurul Haziwani Abu Omar

On October 4, 1970, the foundation stone of the Tugu Cenderamata was laid by Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Pemancha Sahibul Rae'Wal-Mashuarah Pengiran Anak Haji Muhammad Alam. This monument was constructed on the outskirts of the Padang Besar area, now known as Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien.

The Tugu Cenderamata is currently referred to as the Cendera Lambang Kenangan.



In 1995, to mark the 25th anniversary of Bandar Brunei's transformation into Bandar Seri Begawan, an archway was erected near the monument. The archway, which cost over \$60,000, was generously sponsored by Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Sdn. Bhd.. The design was created by Dato Paduka Ar. Haji Idris Haji Abas (Arkitek Idris), with contributions from local engineers.

The Cendera Lambang Kenangan, inscribed with the words "Bandar Seri Begawan 1970 - 1995", stands as a symbol of the city's growth and progress. Its construction was part of a larger effort to develop, beautify, and enhance Bandar Seri Begawan. The monument's design also incorporates a three-dimensional garden element, adding to its visual appeal.

The monument has been enacted under the Antiquities and Treasure Trove Act 1967, Revised Editions 1984; 1991 and 2002.

