Songket is generally valued for its beautiful designs and patterns and not for the originality of ideas, which flows from the creative minds and the skilful hands of the gifted songket weavers. This is a qualitative research on ethnomathematics to investigate the mathematical concepts, mathematical practices and beliefs of the Malay songket weavers. In particular, the mathematics used in the songket weaving process, the motifs and patterns design process and the mathematical concepts found in a few selected songket patterns. Purposive sampling is used to select the subjects of this research. The songket weavers being the subjects for this study fall under two categories; six older generation traditional weavers and three younger generation contemporary weavers. Three mathematics lecturers from Universiti Teknologi MARA were chosen to be the respondents in identifying perceptions on the mathematical concepts that exist in the weaving process and the songket patterns. Questionnaires, observations, semi-structured and unstructured interviews were used to gather the data. The observations and interviews were videotaped and data was analysed using the framework of Universal Integrated Approach. This study has shown that songket weaving not only requires special skill and creativity, but mathematical knowledge and mathematical thinking is also embedded in the creative and artistic minds of the Malay songket weavers. Their work involves a lot of mathematical concepts, mathematical practices and values. The mathematics lecturers who were interviewed had acknowledged the existence of mathematical concepts and mathematical practices in the work of the weavers, and they also managed to identify some mathematics concepts and values embedded in a few selected songket patterns. It seems that the work of the weavers involves the mathematical practices of designing, visualizing, calculating, measuring, transforming, planning, organizing, executing, checking, correcting, repeating, drilling and adjusting. The application of mathematics concepts and values identified in the songket patterns are from the basic algebra of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, measurement, size and scaling, approximation and precision, ratio and proportion, sequence, combination, equity and balance, geometrical shapes and geometrical concepts such as symmetry, transverse symmetry and mid-point, and the transformation concepts such as reflections and reflection axes, rotations and rotation points, dilation and repetitions. This study managed to replicate the existing songket pattern by applying the mathematics transformations concepts identified in the pattern using GeoGebra. The songket patterns could even be categorized under the symmetry groups standardized by the Union of Crystallography namely the Frieze Pattern and the Wallpaper Pattern. Mathematics transformations concepts could be used to generate new songket patterns, patterns with better symmetry, precise and accurate thread counts and examples of new songket patterns produced using those concepts using GeoGebra are also shown. The study also has revealed that the personality, action and work of the weavers portray their Islamic values and beliefs. They are humble, sincere, honest, conscientious, accountable, disciplined, organized, patient and hard working variance which include loudness as well as the variance in the signal energy between different phoneme which contains vowel or/and consonant sounds. One of the ways of detecting vowel and consonant is through its energy level. Beside the common way of quantifying the speech energy by calculating the sum of energy of the short interval centered on each interval, we proposed new technique namely, Local Maxima Energy (LM-E) to exploit the speech energy feature of filled pause and elongation. Experimentally, this can be done by measuring its amplitude transition from one frame to another by setting a threshold as height difference between peaks of the speech signal. Unlike other acoustical features, LM-E has shown its performance to classify elongation better by detecting the expressive contour of the elongation that is caused by the transition from consonant to vowel of the elongation. A rigorous feature performance evaluation shows that LM-E significantly increased the classification performance when fused with ZCR. Therefore, these two features are incorporated into discriminative Naïve-Bayes model for filled pause and elongation classification. The discriminative model of LM-E and ZCR improved the classification performance by 7% error rate reduction, and average of 7% accuracy increments compared to single feature classification performance. This model can further be used to improve disfluencies detection for a better ASR performance.