Chinese new migrants in Suriname: the inevitability of ethnic performing
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APPENDIX 4: GLOSSARY OF CHINESE TERMS

The following is a list of Chinese terms in the text with their appropriate Chinese orthographies

- Chinese orthographies are given in traditional characters (fantizi 繁體字).
- Transcriptions are simplified for the purpose of this text, which means that no tones are indicated for any variety of Chinese.
- Transcriptions of Chinese terms and names are consistently italicized in the text, except for Chinese names which occur in Suriname in some existing romanization or the other. Italics therefore indicate a transcription that is not commonly used in written non-Chinese sources.
- Chinese dialect is identified between brackets. Unless specified differently in the text, PTH transcriptions stand for terms originating from written Chinese sources rather than specific dialects. Character orthographies for Kejia terms are mostly phonetic transcriptions, derived from MacIver's dictionary (1926). Kejia pronunciations are colloquial and not literary. An example of such a distinction would be the pronunciation of the character 國: get versus gok.

Nouns and names in written Chinese sometimes appear like the result of over-enthusiastic abbreviation or poetic license. One reason is that the characters with which each is written cover an abundance of overlapping and elusive meanings, for instance 華: Flower, China; a surname; magnificent; splendid; flowery; name of a mountain. In addition, the number of syllables in Chinese words is limited, which causes an impression of terseness in compound nouns.

Further complicating the translation of Chinese nouns and names is the fact that their meanings may vary by context. Whether a noun is reflexive, inclusive, collective, etc. is often left to context. Nouns are almost never inflected, and number in particular is often implicit. In some cases a plural suffix (們) may actually emphasize the fact that the noun includes the speaker and the (im-
plied) public, for example 僑胞們 (qiaobaomen), ‘(We) Overseas Chinese’.

Translations of Chinese are also vague when a wide range of Chinese terms really have only one equivalent in English. For example, the word ‘Chinese’ may reflect characters such as 中, 華, and 唐 in various compounds, or may even be implicit, as in 僑 (qiao, sojourner from China). As a noun, ‘Chinese’ may refer to 中國人, 華僑, 華人, 華裔, 華人華裔, 唐人, etc., all of which refer to subtly different things depending on context.

**a-fan** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 阿番: ‘foreigner’; ‘barbarian’, term for mixed Chinese children among Fuidung’on Hakkas in Malaysia.

**a-moi** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 阿妹: ‘younger sister; girl’. Less than respectful male term of address for young women.

**baihuo** (PTH) 百貨: (as in ‘Baihuo Business’) general merchandise.

**Bai Lian Hua** (PTH) 白蓮花: De Witte Lotus sports club in Paramaribo.

**baisan** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 拜山: grave-sweeping rituals for dead relatives on Chongyang and Qingming

**bang** (PTH) 幫: group; gang; party. Hence: group identity of Chinese migrants on the basis of shared language, native place, or other criteria such as surname / kinship, friendship, or occupation

**Caofeng Qiaokan** (PTH) 曹峰僑刊: magazine for migrants from Xianyou, Fujian Province.

**chaoshi** (PTH) 超市: supermarket.

**Chongyang** (PTH) 重陽: ‘double yang’ or ‘double ninth festival’ because it falls on the ninth of the ninth lunar month (nine being a yang number). Currently a festival associated with hiking / climbing mountains, appreciating fall (autumn leaves and chrysanthemums), healing and caring for the elderly, and for some a day to pay one’s respects at the graves of the dead.
**Chung Fa Foei Kon** (Fuidung’on Kejia: zungfa fuigon) 中華會館: Fuidung’on Hakka / ‘Old Chinese’ association

**Chung Hwa Hui** (Fuidung’on Kejia: zungfa fui) 中華會: Chinese organization in the Netherlands, now defunct.

**Chung Hwa Hui Tsa Chih** (Fuidung’on Kejia: zungfa fuigon) 中華會雜志: magazine published by Chung Fa Foei Kon.

**Chung Tjauw Fu Li Foei** (Fuidung’on Kejia: zungkiao fuli fui) 中僑福利會: Fuidung’on Hakka / ‘Old Chinese’ association, linked to the NPS.

**congsam** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 長衫: ‘long robe’, cheongsam.

**diaoy nya mi** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 屌惹姆: Kejia expletive.

**Dongguan Tongxiang Hui** (PTH) 東莞同鄉會: New Chinese (in this case recent Fuidung’on Hakka) migrant association in Suriname.

**Fa Foe Foei** (Fuidung’on Kejia: fa fu fui) 華互會: Working group organized by the Fuidung’on Hakka / ‘Old Chinese’ associations to deal with the political establishment

**Fa Len Sa** (Fuidung’on Kejia: fa lèn sa) 華聯社: Fuidung’on Hakka (Laiap) association, now defunct.

**Fa Tjauw** (Fuidung’on Kejia: fakiao) 華僑: the Chinese branch of the NPS.

**Fa Tjauw Koen Sang** (Fuidung’on Kejia: fakiao gungsan) 華僑公山: Chinese burial ground and funeral fund in Paramaribo, jointly run by the three oldest Fuidung’on Hakka associations.

**Fa Tjauw Song Foei** (Fuidung’on Kejia: fakiao songfui) 華僑商會: Third oldest Fuidung’on Hakka association, linked to the KMT.

**Fa Tjauw Tjoen Foei** (Fuidung’on Kejia: fakiao cènfui) 華僑全會: Federation of Chinese Associations in Suriname, entity created in 2007 by established Fuidung’on Hakka and New Chinese associations in Suriname to publicly reject calls to officially recognize Taiwan.

**falang** (PTH) 髮廊: barbershop; hairdressing salon.
**fan’ap** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 番鴨: ‘foreign duck’. Duck breed in southern China. See *laiap*.

**fuicèn** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 會錢: traditional Fuidung’on Hakka rotating savings and credit association organized by the huiguan.

**fuidung’on** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 惠東安: anagram of the names of the Huiyang, Dongguan and Bao’an Counties (Fuidung’on Kejia: *Fuiyong, Dunggon, Baoon*), i.e. the Fuidung’on Region.

**Fujian Luogu Dui** (PTH) 福建鑼鼓隊: Fujianese percussion troupe.

**Fujian Tongxiang Hui** (PTH) 福建同鄉會: New Chinese (Fujianese) association.

**Gan Di Ya** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 關帝爺: ‘Imperial Lord Gan’. See *Guan Di*.

**guan** (PTH) 館: guesthouse; hall; public building.

**Guan Di** (PTH) 關帝: ‘Emperor Guan’, deity in popular Chinese religion. See *Gan Di Ya*.

**guangda qiaobao** (PTH) 廣大僑胞: ‘all our Overseas Chinese brothers and sisters’.

**gasan** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 掛山: ‘climb the mountain’, grave sweeping rituals performed on Chongyang. See * baisan*.

**Guang Yi Tang jinian lou** (PTH) 廣義堂記念樓: ‘Kong Ngie Tong Memorial Building’, community centre run by the established Fuidung’on Hakka associations.

**Guangzhou Tongxiang Hui** (PTH) 廣州同鄉會: New Chinese (Guangzhou, Guangdong Province) association.

**gui** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 鬼: ghost; demon.

**guoyu** (PTH) 國語: ‘national language’, i.e. Mandarin.

**Hainan Huaqiao Lianhe Hui** (PTH) 海南聯合會: New Chinese (Hainanese) association.

**Hainan Tongxiang Hui** (PTH) 海南同鄉會: New Chinese (Hainanese) association.

**hakganyin** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 客家人: Hakka person.

**Hakka** (Fuidung’on Kejia: *hakga*) 客家: Hakka, used here to distinguish the ethnic group from the language. See *kejia*. 
**Han** (PTH) 漢: ethnic Chinese, particularly in the context of PRC multicultural discourse.

**heiren** (PTH) 黑人: ‘black people’; Afro-Surinamese.

**hionggongnyin** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 香港人: persons from Hong Kong.

**hoklao** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 福佬: ‘men from Fujian Province’. Specifically referring to seafaring Min-speakers from Chaozhou, eastern Guangdong Province.

**hua** (PTH) 華: China; Chinese.

**Hua Cu Hui** (Fuidung’on Kejia: fa cu fui) 華促會: Fuidung’on Hakka / ‘Old Chinese’ association.

**huagong** (PTH) 華工: Chinese indentured labourers.

**huajuan** (PTH) 華眷: dependents of sojourners in the qiaoxiang.

**huaqiao** (PTH) 華僑: Overseas Chinese.

**huaqiao bangongshi** (PTH) 華僑辦公室: offices managing Overseas Chinese relations.

**Huaqiao Cujin Hui** (PTH) 華僑促進會: See **Hua Cu Hui**.

**huaqiao shehui** (PTH) 華僑社會: Overseas Chinese society / the ethnic Chinese in Suriname.

**huaren** (PTH) 華人: ethnic Chinese


**huaren-huayi** (PTH) 華人華裔: ethnic Chinese. Ascriptive term specifying both immigrants and local-born.

**huaren qiaobao** (PTH) 華人僑胞: ethnic Chinese. Inclusive term implying ethnic Chinese in Suriname and beyond.

**huaren shehui** (PTH) 華人社會: the ‘Chinese community’.

**huashang** (PTH) 華商: Chinese traders.

**Huawen Zhoubao** (PTH) 華文周報: Chinese-language newspaper established by a New Chinese (Shandongese).

**huayi** (PTH) 華裔: people of Chinese descent.

**huiguan** (PTH) 會館: Chinese voluntary association. See **shetuan**.

**hui kuan** (PTH) 匯款: remittances.
**jiaotonghui** (PTH) 敎童會: ‘association for the instruction of youths’. Traditional huiguan school for children of migrants.

**kejia** (PTH) 客家: ‘Hakka language’, used here to distinguish the language from the ethnic group.  
**kejiaren** (PTH), see *Hakganyin*.  
**kepmoi** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 甲梅: to mix.  
**keu nyuk** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 扣肉 lit. ‘buttoned meat’, Hakka dish.  
**Kong Ngie Tong** (Fuidung’on Kejia: *gong nyi tong*) 廣義堂: oldest Fuidung’on Hakka association in Suriname.  
**Kong Ngie Tong Sang** (Fuidung’on Kejia: *gong nyi tong sang*) 廣義堂生: current name of the above huiguan.

**lai sulinan** (PTH) 來蘇理南: ‘come to Suriname’.  
**laiap** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 泥鴨 / 泥鴨: hybrid duck breed from southern China, the offspring of a male *fan’ap* and a female *tong’ap*.  
Fuidung’on Hakka term in Suriname for local born or mixed Chinese.  
**Lam Foeng** (Fuidung’on Kejia: *lam fung*) 南風: ‘South Wind’.  
Fuidung’on Hakka newspaper in Suriname, now defunct.  
**lao huaqiao** (PTH) 老華僑: ‘older Overseas Chinese’.  
**laokeh** (Southern Min) 老客: earlier migrant cohorts or established migrants.  
**laoteu** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 佬頭: people from outside one’s hometown.  
**Lie Tsie Sa (Lie Tse Sa)**: Chinese orthography unclear.  
Fuidung’on Hakka (Laiap) youth organization, now defunct.  
**loi feu** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 來埠: ‘come to the port’ (i.e. Paramaribo), Fuidung’on Hakka expression for chain migration from the qiaoxiang to Suriname.  
**long** (PTH) 龍: dragon.

**maoyi gongsi** (PTH) 貿易公司: trading company.
mu kilin (Fuidung’on Kejia) 舞麒麟: Hakka equivalent of the Lion Dance, performed by two people animating a kilin (‘unicorn’) costume.

mu liung (Fuidung’on Kejia) 舞龍: dragon dance performed by a group of people animating a dragon following a ‘pearl’.

mu su (Fuidung’on Kejia) 舞獅 / mu suzai (Fuidung’on Kejia) 舞獅子: southern Chinese Lion Dance, performed by two people animating a lion costume.

Ngien Mien Len Hap Tong (Fuidung’on Kejia: nyin min lèn hap tong) 人民聯合黨: ‘United People’s Party’, Verenigde Volks Partij (VVP), Fuidung’on Hakka political party active in the 1970s.

nya mi bin ngai diao (Fuidung’on Kejia) 惹姆份涯屌: Kejia expletive.

onnamzai (Fuidung’on Kejia) 安南仔: Fuidung’on Hakka remigrants to Suriname from Vietnam.

pakgui (Fuidung’on Kejia) 白鬼: ‘white ghosts’, i.e. white people.

pak hap piao (Fuidung’on Kejia) 白鴿票, “White Dove Tickets”, full name of the piauw lotto, popular in Suriname between 1912 and 1947.

Punti (Cantonese: bun di) 本地: literally ‘of this place’, i.e. the established. Southern Chinese term for Cantonese-speakers (as non-immigrants versus Hakka outsiders).

qiao (PTH) 僑: ‘sojourner’, i.e. Overseas Chinese.

qiaobao (PTH) 僑胞: ‘Overseas Chinese brothers and sisters’.

qiaobaomens (PTH) 僑胞們: same as above, with emphatic plural.

qiao hui (PTH) 僑匯: remittances from Overseas Chinese.

qiaoling (PTH) 僑領: Overseas Chinese leadership.

qiaotuan (PTH) 僑團: Overseas Chinese association.

qiaoshe (PTH) 僑社: Overseas Chinese community.
qiaoxiang (PTH) 僑鄉: hometown of Overseas Chinese. Refers specifically to the huaqiao-qiaoxiang model of transnational circuits and resource mobilization.

qipao (PTH) 旗袍: ‘banner robe’, i.e. cheongsam.

qigong (PTH) 氣功: traditional therapeutic practices based on movement and breathing techniques.

Qingming (PTH) 清明: ‘Bright and clear’, the Grave Sweeping Festival held on the 104th day after the winter solstice, usually around 4 April.

quantisulinanhuaren (PTH) 全體蘇理南華人: (all) the Chinese of Suriname.

samfu (Fuidung’on Kejia) 衫褲: ‘unlined shirt and trousers’. Traditional suit of unlined shirt and trousers of cotton or waxed silk common in southern China.

sanqiaotuan (PTH) 三僑團 / san tuan (PTH) 三團: ‘the Three Organizations’, i.e. Kong Ngie Tong San, Chung Fa Foei Kon, and Fa Tjauw Song Foei.

san’go (Fuidung’on Kejia) 山歌: ‘mountain song’. Type of southern Chinese song based on a duet between two lovers.

sepo (Fuidung’on Kejia) 細婆: secondary wife.

shanghui (PTH) 商會: commercial association.

shaoshumu (PTH) 少數民族: minority nationalities in the PRC.

shetuan (PTH) 社團: voluntary association.

shuang shi jie (PTH) 雙十節: ‘Double Ten Day’. Taiwanese national day celebrating the start of the Wuchang Uprising of 10 October 1911.

si (Fuidung’on Kejia): 死 ‘death’; 屎 ‘shit’; 屍 ‘corpse’.

sinhak (Fuidung’on Kejia) 新客: recent migrant cohorts.

sinkeh (Southern Min) 新客: recent migrant cohorts.

Soeng Ngie & Co. (Fuidung’on Kejia: sun nyi) 循義公司: wholesaler and retailer of Chinese products in Paramaribo, established in 1940.

sulinanren (PTH) 蘇理南人: Surinamese person.
suona (PTH) 噗吶: Chinese shawm.
suzai (Fuidung’on Kejia) 獅子: lion. See mu su.

taipo (Fuidung’on Kejia) 大婆: primary wife, official wife.
taiwan duli / tai du (PTH) 台灣獨立 / 台獨: ‘Taiwanese Independence’.
tènsong sinsèntung, tiha sulilam (Fuidung’on Kejia) 天上神仙洞,地下蘇理南: Fuidung’on Hakka slogan, ‘Up in heaven is the realm of gods and immortals, down on earth you have Suriname’.
Tian Dao / Yiguan Dao (PTH) 天道 / 一貫道: Daoist sect based in Taiwan.
tong’ap (Fuidung’on Kejia) 唐鴨: duck breed in southern China from which Laiap ducks derive. Hence: China-born Fuidung’on Hakka in Suriname, Fuidung’on Hakka migrant. See laiap.
tongnyin (Fuidung’on Kejia) 唐人: ethnic Chinese.
tongsan (Fuidung’on Kejia) 唐山: China; the qiaoxiang / homeland in China.
tongshu (PTH) 通書: traditional Chinese almanac.
tongxiangbang (PTH) 同鄉幫: group based on shared hometown.
tongxianghui (PTH) 同鄉會: hometown association.
tongyehui (PTH) 同業會: association based on shared occupation.
Tshoen Tjien Church (Fuidung’on Kejia: zung zin) 基督教崇真堂: Chinese congregation within the Surinamese Moravian Church.
tuina (PTH) 推拿: traditional Chinese therapeutic massage.
tusang (Kejia, Cantonese) 土生: local-born ethnic Chinese.
tuhua (PTH) 土話: local patois.
tuwa (Fuidung’on Kejia), see tuhua.

waiji huaren (PTH) 外籍華人: ethnic Chinese with foreign citizenship.
waixiang (PTH) 外鄉: person from outside one’s hometown.
wenzhouhua (PTH) 溫州話: dialect of the Wenzhou area.
**Wenzhou Tongxiang Hui** (PTH) 溫州同鄉會: Wenzhounese Hometown Association.

**wo huayi** (PTH) 我華裔: ‘we people of Chinese descent’.

**wo huaren / women huaren** (PTH) 我華人 / 我們華人: ‘we ethnic Chinese’.

**women xin huaren** (PTH) 我們新華人: ‘we New Chinese’.

**wugui** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 烏鬼: ‘black ghosts’, i.e. black people.

**Xin Hua Lin Liang Xin** 新華林良鑫: New Chinese (Xianyou, Fujian Province) association, now defunct.

**xin huaren** (PTH) 新華人: New Chinese.

**xin huaren tongbao** (PTH) 新華人同胞: ‘our New Chinese brothers and sisters’.

**xinlao huaren** (PTH) 新老華人: ‘Old and New Chinese’.

**xin yimin** (PTH) 新移民: New Migrants.

**Xing Shi Tuan** (PTH) 醒獅團: Lion Dance troupe of the Fa Tjauw Song Foei huiguan.

**Xunnan Ribao** (PTH) 洇南日報: Chinese-language newspaper formally associated with the Kong Ngie Tong Sang huiguan.

**yige zhongguo zhengce** (PTH) 一個中國政策: the One-China Policy.

**zai sulinan de huaren qiaobao** (PTH) 在蘇理南的華人僑胞: ‘our Overseas Chinese brothers and sisters in Suriname’.

**zetgongzai** (Fuidung’on Kejia) 浙江仔: pejorative term for New Chinese / Wenzhounese.

**Zhejiang Tongxiang Hui** (PTH) 浙江同鄉會: New Chinese (Wenzhounese) association.

**zhong** (PTH) 中: centre, middle; China; Chinese. Abbreviation of zhongguo.

**zhongguo** (PTH) 中國: China.

**zhongguo anmo** (PTH) 中國按摩: Chinese massage.

**zhongguoren** (PTH) 中國人: people / person from China.
Zhonghua Ribao (PTH) 中華日報: Chinese-language newspaper formally associated with the Chung Fa Foei Kon huiguan.

Zhongwen Xuexiao (PTH) 中文學校: the Chinese school facilitated by the huiguan in the Guang Yi Tang jinian lou community centre.

zuguo (PTH) 祖國: motherland.