Chinese family business networks in the making of a Malay state: Kedah and the region c. 1882-1941

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Glossary

adat | custom and traditional law
ampun kurnia | royal grants
bang | a Chinese dialect group organization
baba | straits-born Chinese
bona fide | genuine, sincere, in good faith
chop | a shop trademark of Chinese business followed by the name of the firm
chandu | cooked opium for smoking
chest | opium measure containing forty balls of raw opium, 1 chest = 140 pounds = 1 pikul
Ch'ing estate | Qing, Chinese government (1644-1912)
farm | an agricultural production unit defined officially in Malaya as a holding of over 100 acres
farmer | a revenue monopoly in colonial Southeast Asia, usually leased to the Chinese for a fixed period in exchange for fixed rent to the government
FMS | Federated Malay States, the Malay states under the British resident system, made up of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang
fukien | Fujian, a province in Southeast China
gantang | a measure of capacity, 1 gantang = 1 gallon; 1 gantang of paddy = 5 lb. (approximately); 1 gantang of rice milled = 8 lb. approximately
hokkien | people from Fukien; or dialect in south Fukien
haji | title given to a Muslim who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca
hui | a society, possibly a secret society or triad
hui kuan | association, not necessarily a triad
imam | religious leader of a congregation at prayer in a mosque
kapitan | head of the Chinese community in the early colonial Southeast Asia, appointed by the authorities
khaitan | corvee labour
kongsi | a Chinese partnership, company, secret society, association, or other share-holding socio-economic organization
koyan | a measure of paddy equivalent to 40 pikuls
kuala | river-mouth, estuary
kung | working class
kwangtung | Guangdong, a province in south China
mukim | village, district
nanyang | south seas, the Chinese term for Southeast Asia
nung | peasantry
paddy | unhusked rice, a term from the Malay padi
parboiled rice | type of credit system
pengulu | a head of mukim
pernakan | Indonesia-born and acculturated Chinese
pikul | a measure of capacity, equivalent to 100 catties, about 62.5 kilograms or 133 pounds
priyayi | hereditary aristocrat-officials
qiaoxiang | hometowns of overseas Chinese
raja | title of a ruler
raja muda | heir presumptive
relong | area measure approximately equivalent to 2/3 acre
resident | the top British official in one of the Federated Malay States
resident councillor | the top British official in one of the Straits Settlements
samsam | Malays mixed with Siamese
shang | merchants
shih | gentry
sultan | Arabian term for ruler
singkeh | a newly arrived Chinese immigrant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SS</th>
<th>Straits Settlements, the British colony made up of Singapore, Penang and Malacca</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sungei</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surat</td>
<td>document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahl</td>
<td>a weight equivalent to 1.3 ounces or 1 tahl = 39 gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temenggong</td>
<td>title of Malay court official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towkay</td>
<td>a Chinese businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toddy</td>
<td>a powerful alcoholic beverage derived from the coconut palm and usually drunk by Indian labourers, sold by farms or government monopolies in British Malaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triad</td>
<td>Chinese secret society, the union of heaven, earth and man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totok</td>
<td>China-born and less acculturated Chinese in relation to Pernakan Chinese in Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunku</td>
<td>prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMS</td>
<td>Unfederated Malay States the Malay states under the British advisor, made up of Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis and Johor</td>
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</tbody>
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