

GLOSSARY

<i>achi</i>	bride or elder sister
<i>adat</i>	customary sayings, practices and law
<i>adimasam</i>	the sowing season
<i>akhoh</i>	diagonal-shaped Malay cake made of egg, coconut milk and rice flour
<i>ambilak</i>	Portuguese-Eurasian meat or dry fish curry
<i>anak</i>	child/child of
<i>attap</i>	thatch from palm fronds
<i>baba-nyonya</i>	descendants of Chinese immigrants to Malay archipelago between the 15th and 17th centuries. <i>Baba</i> is the term for men and <i>Nyonya</i> for women. Also referred to as Peranakan Chinese
<i>bahasa melayu</i>	Malay language
<i>baju kurung</i>	loose tunic and sarong worn mostly by Malay girls and women
<i>bangsa</i>	race or people
<i>bangsawan</i>	eclectic urban commercial theatre, evolved from Muslim India; mostly based on royal legends, it developed indigenously in Penang and spread to the region
<i>batik</i>	method of producing coloured designs on textiles; parts of the fabric not intended to be dyed are covered with removable wax; the term is of Javanese origin
<i>belacan</i>	fermented shrimp paste
<i>bomoh</i>	mystic healer
<i>boria</i>	a once religious folk performance unique to Penang, where it arrived in the 19th century via

	the Sepoy Regiment; today it is performed for entertainment
<i>branyo</i>	dance related to Malay <i>joget</i>
<i>budu</i>	pickled fish
<i>bumiputera</i>	a term of Sanskrit-origin, meaning “sons of the soil”; it was introduced after the formation of Malaysia in 1963 to encompass both Malays and indigenous communities in the Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak
<i>cheng beng</i>	All Souls Day, or Qing Ming, a major event in the Chinese calendar
<i>Chitty</i>	anglicized version of Chetti/Shetti, originally denoting trading caste (see Appendix 2.1 for details)
<i>Cina Kampong</i>	village Chinese, particularly Peranakan-types, living in or near Malay villages in Trengganu
<i>cincalo</i>	fermented shrimp relish
<i>cucur</i>	fritters
<i>dabaia kurtu</i>	short kebaya (blouse) worn by younger women
<i>darah keturunan kling</i>	having Indian blood
<i>daun pandan</i>	pandanus leaf
<i>Deepavali</i>	festival of lights
<i>dikir barat</i>	secularized version of <i>zikir</i> , involving choral singing with musical accompaniments; two opposing groups sing in call-and-respond pattern; often involves social commentary
<i>dondang sayang</i>	interactive love songs sung in quatrains (four-line poems)
<i>fado</i>	Portuguese urban-folk musical genre
<i>gotong royong</i>	cooperative venture
<i>haj</i>	pilgrimage to Mecca
<i>halal</i>	permissible according to Islamic law
<i>ikan bilis</i>	anchovies
<i>ikan goreng kunyit</i>	turmeric-marinated fried fish
<i>imam</i>	leader of a congregation at prayer in a mosque
<i>Jawi Peranakan</i>	locally-born Muslim with Indian blood; <i>Jawi</i> is a term of Arabic origin referring to Southeast Asian Muslims, while <i>Peranakan</i> refers to those locally born and acculturated

<i>Jinkly Nona</i>	popular <i>branyo</i> song, with origins in mixed-race Portuguese diasporic past
<i>joget</i>	popular rhythmic folk dance, with diverse cultural elements.
<i>kain pelikat</i>	chequered sarongs; it was once imported from Pulicat, an ancient port north of Madras (Chennai)
<i>kain songket</i>	traditional Malay hand-woven silk/cotton fabric, embroidered with gold/silver threads, usually worn during ceremonial occasions
<i>kaka</i>	a popular term referring to Indian Muslims from the Malabar coast
<i>kampung</i>	village; also spelled as <i>kampong</i>
<i>kandar</i>	balance
<i>kasot manek-manek</i>	handmade beaded slippers
<i>kavadi</i>	physical burden or offering in Hindu religious sacrifice
<i>kayu gaharu</i>	resin-embedded agar wood; its fragrance and essential oil had great cultural and religious significance in ancient civilizations
<i>kebaya</i>	traditional blouse, often fastened with buttons, pins or brooches; the term is derived from the Arabic word for clothing, and was introduced to the region via the Portuguese language
<i>kebaya kompridu</i>	long <i>kebaya</i> (blouse)
<i>kedai mamak</i>	Indian-Muslim shop
<i>keramat</i>	a holy place, considered miraculous; often a tomb, rock, tree
<i>kerongsang</i>	Peranakan-style brooches/pins, often in a set of three, for fastening <i>kebaya</i> blouse
<i>keturunan ibu-bapa</i>	parent's ancestry
<i>keturunan India</i>	of Indian descent
<i>Kristang</i>	Christian; also refers to Portuguese Creole
<i>kueh kochi</i>	glutinous rice dumpling filled with a sweet paste, shaped into a small cone, wrapped with banana leaves.
<i>kuih lapis</i>	steamed cake made from rice flour, coconut milk and sugar, with individual layers of various colours
<i>kyai</i>	respected religious teacher
<i>lardeh</i>	Portuguese-Eurasian pepper-based curry

<i>lebai</i>	in India, the British used this term to refer to a trading caste, but in Southeast Asia the term was used more loosely, often referring to a religious cleric
<i>lengkuas</i>	galangal
<i>lian</i>	traditional Chinese posters signifying luck or prosperity
<i>loghat</i>	dialect
<i>loghat tanjong</i>	Penang Malay dialect
<i>lurah</i>	district head or head of a <i>pondok</i>
<i>madrasah</i>	Islamic religious school
<i>Maha Sivarathri</i>	Lord Shiva devotions
<i>Mak Yong</i>	traditional Malay dance-drama with roots in Kelantan
<i>mamak</i>	thought to have originated from “mama”, a respectful Tamil term for an older man; used in the case of Indian Muslims it can be neutral or negative, depending on context
<i>mamak mee</i>	noodle dish adapted by Indian Muslims to cater to Malays, and now enjoyed by many Malaysians; a fine example of cross-cultural culinary exchange
<i>marakaryars</i>	Coromandel coastal clan of seaborne traders, referred to as Mericans in Malaysia
<i>masjid</i>	mosque
<i>mata kantiga</i>	male-female song duels, akin to <i>dondang sayang</i>
<i>mee goreng</i>	fried noodles
<i>mee rebus</i>	blanched noodles
<i>Meggammay</i>	annual devotions to goddess Mariamman
<i>merantau</i>	regional/circular migration
<i>“mereka sayang kita”</i>	they are fond of us/they love us
<i>nanak</i>	term once used to refer to grooms
<i>nasi</i>	rice
<i>nasi kandar</i>	popular Penang dish comprising steamed rice, curries and side dishes
<i>nasi kembuli</i>	traditional rice dish for brides
<i>navarathri</i>	dedications to Goddess Sakti
<i>orang boyan</i>	Baweanese people; <i>Boyan</i> is a British corruption of the word <i>Bawean</i>
<i>orang darat</i>	“hinterland” people

<i>orang kampong</i>	“village” people
<i>orang pantai</i>	“coastal” people
<i>pantun</i>	Malay poetry in rhyming quatrains (four-line poems)
<i>parchu</i>	Chitty ancestor worship
<i>parchu buah-buahan</i>	ancestor worship, with fruit offerings
<i>parchu ponggal</i>	ancestor worship the day before the harvest festival
<i>pasembur</i>	a Malaysian Indian Muslim version of Indonesian-Malay <i>rojak</i> or salad
<i>perahu</i>	small boat
<i>Peranakan</i>	a Malay word meaning “local-born people”; often refers to an acculturated ethnic minority living in a Malay environment.
<i>Peranakan Indian</i>	Indians who are locally born and acculturated (See Appendix 2.1 for details)
<i>pesantren</i>	Islamic boarding school
<i>pondok</i>	literally “hut”, a collection of huts; also refers to a communal house where newly-arrived Baweanese immigrants from the same area lived together
<i>Ponggal</i>	harvest festival
<i>rantau</i>	area of circular migration
<i>Rawthers (Rowther)</i>	Coromandel inland clan, descendants of horse-traders and cavalymen, who became urban traders in Tamil Nadu
<i>rebab</i>	violin
<i>rebana</i>	hand-drum used in Malay folk music
<i>regedor</i>	headman (of Portuguese Settlement)
<i>rempah giling</i>	grounded spices
<i>ronggeng</i>	dance where couples exchange verses to music
<i>roti canai</i>	pan-fried flatbread served with curry or dhal
<i>saias</i>	long skirts worn by Portuguese-Eurasian women
<i>sambal</i>	sauce made from chilli and secondary ingredients such as shrimp paste, fish sauce, garlic, ginger or lime
<i>sambal belacan</i>	paste of chillies, sugar and toasted <i>belacan</i>
<i>sambal tumis</i>	chilli fried with <i>belacan</i> shrimp paste, onions, garlic and tamarind juice; <i>tumis</i> means to sauté (fry lightly/quickly)
<i>sanggul nyonya</i>	tight hair bun with protruding pins

<i>santri</i>	students at a <i>pesantren</i> , an Islamic boarding school
<i>sarong</i>	long piece of cloth worn wrapped around the body and tucked at waist or under armpits, traditionally worn in Southeast Asia
<i>sarong kebaya</i>	short blouse over long Malay-style sarong
<i>semutar</i>	head-cloth, often made of batik, common among Malay rural dwellers in the Peninsula's east coast
<i>serai</i>	citronella grass
<i>Serani/Nesrani</i>	Christians/people of Nazareth
<i>sheikh</i>	religious teacher
<i>songkok</i>	local Islamic headgear worn by men
<i>sungai/sg</i>	river
<i>surau</i>	Muslim prayer-house
<i>susu bandung</i>	a concoction of rose syrup, milk and crushed ice
<i>syair</i>	poetry
<i>tabla</i>	hand drum used in traditional South Asian music
<i>taikong</i>	illegal Indonesian labour brokers
<i>tarik</i>	spiritual path
<i>tau kwa</i>	fried bean curd
<i>teh tarik</i>	"pulled" or "poured" tea
<i>tenawak</i>	gong
<i>tongkangs</i>	small wooden boats
<i>tudung</i>	headscarf
<i>ulama</i>	Islamic scholar, usually engaged in religious instruction
<i>ustaz</i>	Islamic teacher
<i>Varusa Pirapu</i>	Tamil Hindu new year
<i>vibhuti</i>	sacred ash used in religious worship by Hindus
<i>wakaf</i>	religious endowment
<i>wayang kulit</i>	puppet show, derived from Javanese Hindu-Buddhist tradition, performed in the Malay archipelago
<i>zikir</i>	Islamic religious chanting/litanies, involving body language and music