

Chinese

Peranakan kinship 1

Great-grandparents' generation

any male: kong coh

any female: maq po coh , ocoh

Grandparents; spouse's parents

Direct: male : engkong (and also spouses)
fem. emaq

Collateral and affinal

Of grandfather:

	collateral	affinal (spouse)
older male	pèq kong	pèq em
yr male	cekong	cim poh
female	ko poh	tyo kong

Of grandmother:

male	ku kong	kim poh
female	i poh	tyo kong

Parents' generation ; siblings and cousins of spouse

Direct:

father: papah

mother: mamah

Other:

	collateral	affinal (spouse)
Of father:		
older male	empèq	em
yr male	encèk	cim
female	koh, oqoh	ko tyó
Of mother:		
male	engkuq , uquq	engkim
female	xmx , i , iqiq	i tyó

Ego's generation

older male	engkoq , kokoq	ensó
older female	enciq, ciciq	ci hu
younger	adèq	adèq

Cousins can be specified by the terms:

pyao : having different family name :
 cousins through mother and father's sister.
 (e.g. koq pyao, ciq pyao)

cintong: having same family name :
 children of father's brother.
 (e.g. koq cintong, ciq cintong)

Child's generation

		affinal
Direct:	anak	mantu
Other:		
brother's ch.	cucuq cintong *	cucuq mantu
sister's ch.	cucuq xi pyao *	"

*Or simply : keponakan

The terms for sibling's child apply to all of the same generation, with cintong and pyao distinguishing them by family name, as with cousins.

Grandchildren's generation

son's children:	cucuq dalem	cucuq mantu
dau's children:	cucuq luar	"
other:		
same fam. name:	cucuq pyao ^{cintong}	"
diff fam name:	cucuq pyao	"

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Great-grandchildren's generation: all : buyut

Peranakan kinship 4

Spouse's parents: mertua

Spouse: husband: laki

wife: bini

Parents of child's spouse: male: cin kèn
fem : cèq em or bèsan

Means for distinguishing relative age of siblings

1. Chinese numerals:

twa, ji, sa, si, gó, lak, cit, pé, kaw

e.g. twa koq 'no. 1 older brother'

2. Three-way

dé, dèq eldest

ngah middle

cil, cing, liq youngest

e.g. ci dèq 'eldest older sister'

ci ngah

ci cil

but: koq liq 'youngest older brother'

3. Dutch numerals

èn, twé, dri, ...

e.g. koq èn : 'no. 1 elder brother'

Chinese names

Some only have Ch. name, some only Indonesian name, some both.

In Ch. system, married women don't change name.

In Indonesian system, married women take on husband's last name. Some add their maiden names after this.

Chinese system. E.g. Ferdy and siblings

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Lee Hèng Yu | -- Ferdinand/ Fèrddy | Suleeman |
| 2. | Lee Hèng Èk | Stephen / Èqèk | |
| 3. | Lee Siok Lie | Yulia / Syok | |
| 4. | Lee Siok Liat | Evelyn / Ipin | |
| (5. | -- | Epiphania Muliani / Nani, Fani |)* |

*Born in 1961, not given a Ch. name.

Some of Ferdy's cousins:

Susanna / Susi / Uci

Deborah / Dèbi

Sofyar / Opay

Chinese address and reference

Pronouns: oi, oé : 'I' (man speaking, polite)

Terms of address to strangers:

	<u>±</u> same age	older
male	koq	cèk
female	ciq	cim , só

Terms for children:

boy : akèw

girl: amoy

Older Totok woman : mèmèq