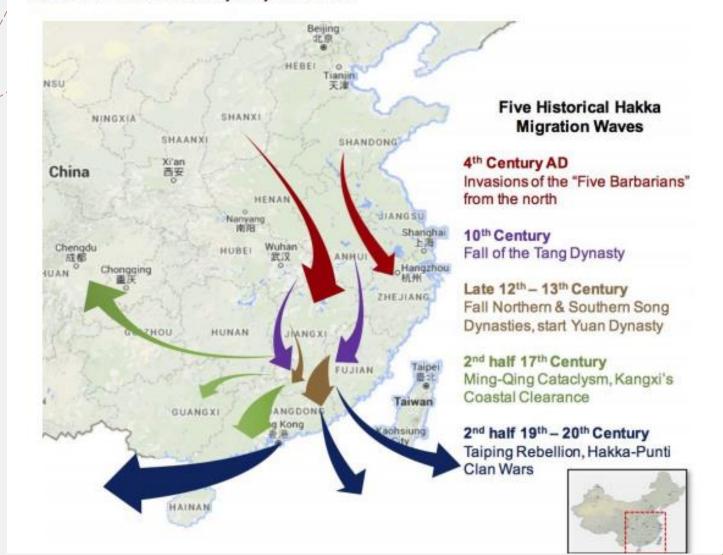
GES1038
La Kopi: Forging of the Chinese Singaporean Community

Hakka 答家 (Guest + home)

> LYE Soo Choon chslsc@nus.edu.sg ssclye@gmail.com 15 February2021

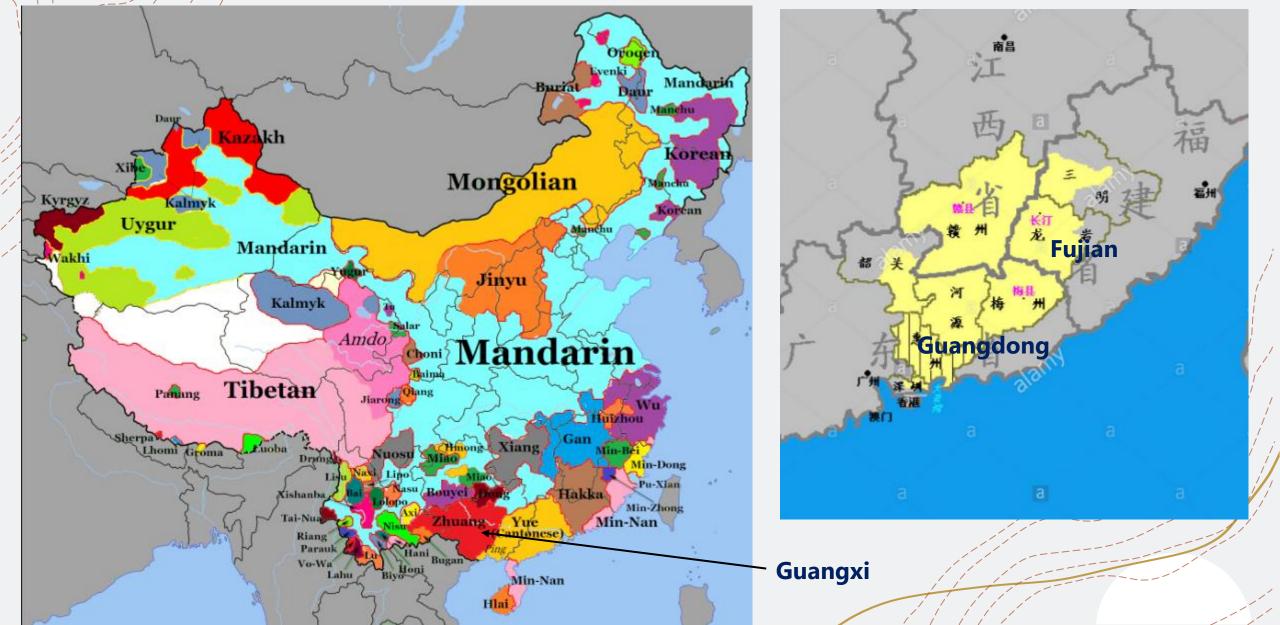
Hakka Migration (China)

This map shows the five historical waves of Hakka migration. As described in more detail below, for each migration wave there was some form of social unrest at play, often coinciding with the violent transition from one dynasty to the next.



An Overview of Hakka Migration History: Where Are You From? http://www.cbajamaica.com/yahoo site admin/assets/docs/HANDOU T Hakka Migration History.182201 835.pdf

Most spoken language by Chinese sub-division



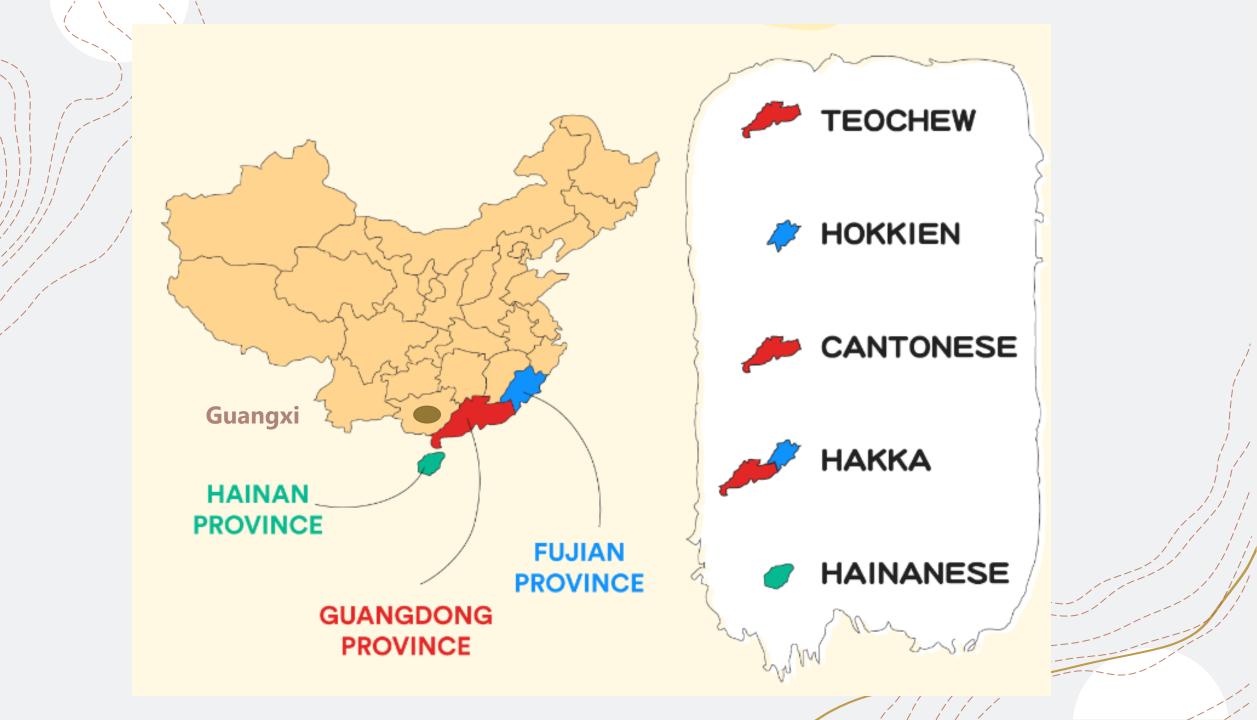
Do you know

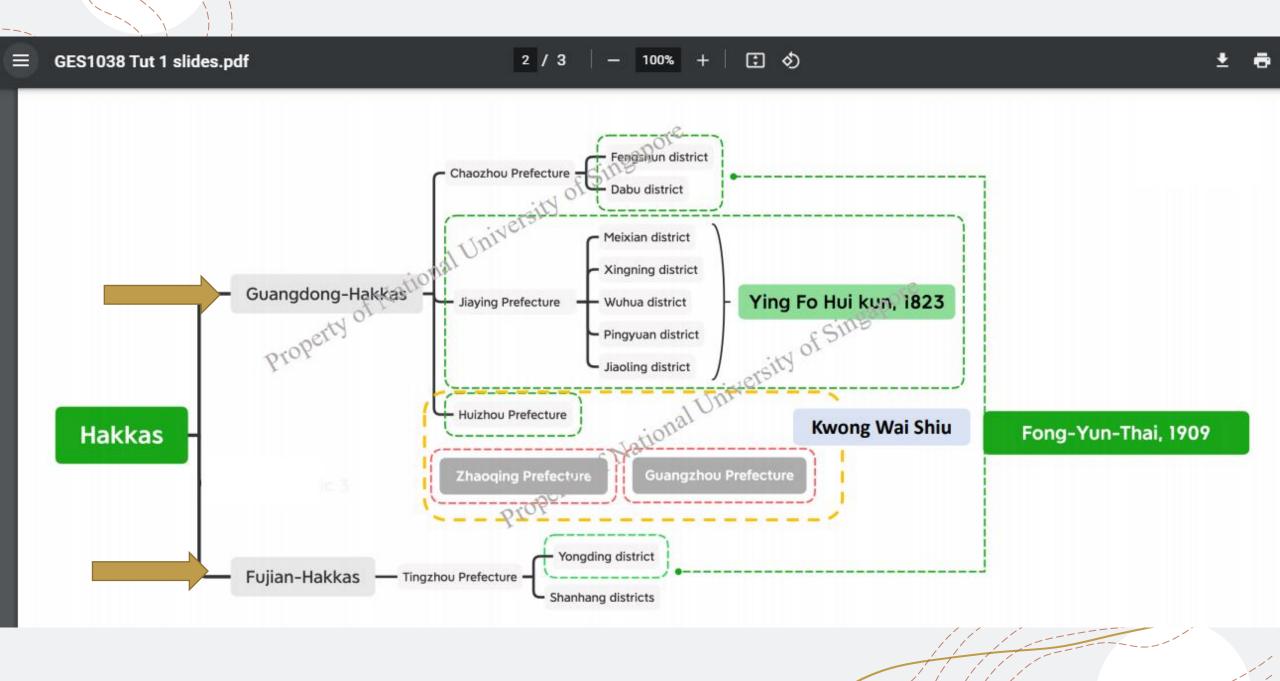


Can you think of any other dialect groups, such as Hainanese, Cantonese, Hokkien or Teochew, that has another dialect term to name them?

Do you know

- + Hakka is also known as Khek?
- +Why, Hakka also known as Khek?
- + Why Khek was used, instead of Hakka in official document?





Hakka in Singapore

HAINANESE TEOCHEW Beach Road Sembawang **Bukit Timah Upper Thomson Changi-Nee Soon** Punggol HAKKA South Bridge Road North Bridge Road CANTONESE HOKKIEN **Lorong Tai Seng** Kreta Ayer **Amoy Street Temple Street Telok Ayer Street** Pagoda Street **Singapore River**



Chinese in Pulau Tekong (1971)

表2 德光岛各聚落的华人人数表

聚 落	Hakka	Teochew	Hokkien	Cantonese	Hainanese
实拉宾村 (Kampong Selabin)	239	308	4	2	21
伯马当村 (Kampong Permatang)	73	s	0	0	0
巴西美拉村 (Kampong Pasir Merah)	23	0	22	0	0
吳南村 (Kampong Unum)	126	5	0	0	0
双溪巴兰村 (Kampong Sungei Belang)	39	51	0	0	0
亚逸三玛村 (Kampong Ayer Samak)	81	35	0	0	0
巴西村 (Kampong Pasir)	48	20	0	0	0
彭加兰巴郊村 (Kampong Pengkalan Pakau)	100	0	0	0	0
双洋港巴利村 (Kampong Sanyongkong Parit)	188	2.2	0	0	0
双汗港村 (Kampong Sanyongkong)	113	28	0	0	0
各株哥若村 (Kampong Batu Koyok)	103	68	0	0	0
拉当村 (Kampong Ladang)	0	58	0	0	27
新明奈村 (Kampong Seminei)	118	195	17	0	0
莎亨村 (Kampong Pahang)	34	0	0	0	0
谢东凯园斯 (Chia Tong Quah Estate)	159	2	o	0	0
.©. iii-	1444	800	43	2	48

Source: Chen Poh Seng and Lee Leong Sze, A Retrospect on The Dust-Laden History. The Past And Present of Tekong Island In Singapore. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd. 2012.

Clan Association (complied 2004)

Type of Assn.		No. of Assn.	%
Dialects/ Locality	Fujian (<u>Hokkien</u>)	21	6.12%
	ChaoZhou (Teochew)	14	4.08%
	Guangdong (Cantonese)	35	10.20%
	Hakka/Khek	13	3.79%
	Hainan	12	3.50%
	San Jiang + Others	28	8.16%
	Fuzhou (Foochow)	14	4.08%
Surnames	Fujian (Hokkien)	7	2.04%
	ChaoZhou (Teochew)	20	5.83%
	Guangdong (Cantonese)	14	4.08%
	Hakka/Khek	11	3.21%
	Hainan	16	4.66%
	San Jiang	2	0.58%
	Fuzhou (Foochow)	2	0.58%
Pure Surnames		128	37.32%
Unknown		6	1.72%
Total		3431	100%

Note:

Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Association (1995), *Who's who in the Chinese Community of Singapore*, pp. 230-259.

There are three Chinese organizations which do not belong to any dialect or surname. They are "Qing De Hui", The City Club and The Chinese Association. (Peng, Song Toh (1983) *Directory of Associations in Singapore 1982-1983*, pp131 – 132)

Hakka Clan Association I

- I. BUKIT PANJANG KHEK COMMUNITY GUILD武吉班让客属公会
- 2. CHAR YONG (DABU) ASSOCIATION茶阳(大埔)会馆
- 3./CHAR YANG (DABU) LEE CHEE ASSOCIATION 茶阳(大埔)励志社
- 4. CHA YONG HO CLAN ASSOCIATION茶阳何氏公会
- 5. CHIA (POW SOO) HAKKA CLAN ASSOCIATION 客属宝树谢氏公会
- 6. ENG TENG ASSOCIATION 永定会馆
- 7. FEDERATION OF KA YIN CHU ASSOCATION 嘉属会馆联合会
- 8. FONG YUN THAI ASSOCIATION 丰永大公会
- 9. FOOK TET SOO HAKKA TEMPLE 客属八邑福德祠
- 10. FOONG SHOON FUI KUAN 丰顺会馆
- 11. GUANGXI AND GAOZHOU ASSOCAITION广西暨高州会馆
- 12. HAKKA CHONG ASSOCIATION 客属张氏公会
- 13. HAKKA FEDERATION (Nanyang Khek Community Guild)南洋客属总会
- 14. HAKKA WONG ASSOCIATION新加坡客属黄氏公会



丰顺会馆



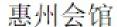


Hakka Clan Association II

- 15. HEYUAN CLAN ASSOCIATION (SINGAPORE) 河源同乡会
- 16. KHEK COMMUNITY LIEU CLAN ASSOCAITION 新加坡客属刘氏公会
- 17.KHEK COMMUNITY WONG CLAN ASSOCIATION 客属黄氏公会
- 18. HOPO CORPORATION河婆集团
- 19. KAR YENG FIVE DISTRICTS GENERAL ASSOCIATION嘉应五属公会
- 20. KIUNG JAI LEE CLAN ASSOCIATION 客家李氏公会
- 21. MOI CHIAW PIN ASSOCIAITON 梅蕉平同乡会
- 22. NANYANG NG FAH ASSOCIATION 南洋五华同乡会
- 23. SHIN NENG FELLOW COUNTRY-MEN ASSOCIATION 兴宁同乡会
- 24. S. M. KHEK LEOW CLAN ASSOCIATION 星马客属廖氏公会
- 25. THE KAH KHIU ASSOCATION 嘉侨同乡会
- 26. THE KHEK LIM CLAN ASSOCIATION 客屬林氏公会
- 27. WUI CHIU FUI KUN SINGAPORE惠州会馆
- 28. YING FO FUI KUN 应和会馆,1822









Clan Association

- ≱ 生Sheng: Living
 - **♦** /Business
 - ❖/ Education: Yin Sin School 应新学校(1905),
 - ❖ Khee Fatt School(1906)启发学校 [Qifa Primary School],
 - scholarship, etc.



Fong Yun Thai San Yi Ci三邑祠 (Columbarium)

- ➤ 老Lao: Old Char Yong Hui Choon Free Hospital 茶阳回春医社,
- ➤ 病Bing: Sick CNY Ang Bao渡岁金, money gift at a funeral 帛金
- ➤ 死Si: Death
 - ❖ Ying Fo Fui Kun (应和会馆) Cemetery at Holland Village [Near Commonwealth MRT Station] (1870) Known as Shuang Long Shan 双龙山
 - ❖ Fong Yun Thai Association 三邑祠 (丰永大三邑祠堂) at Holland Link(1879) used to call Yu Shan Ting 毓山亭











Religion

The Fook Tet Soo Khek Temple, built by the first Hakka immigrants for the deity Tua Pek Kong, is believed to have existed since the founding of Singapore by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. This makes it possibly the oldest Taoist temple here. Better known as the Wang Hai Da Bo Gong Miao (望海大伯公庙), it is located at the foot of the former Mount Palmer off Shenton Way. Another early temple built by the Hakkas was the Fuk Tak Chi Temple (福德河) at Telok Ayer Street.

Source: https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/infopedia/articles/SIP_1497_2009-04-09.html

Tua Pek Kong, the "God of Prosperity".

He was a man named Zhang Li (张理) from the <u>Hakka</u> clan.

He is thought to be an incarnation of the god "Fu" from the trio of "Fu Lu Shou" representing "Prosperity, Fortune and Longevity" or a sailor from Fujian who sacrificed himself for a fellow human.[3]





Tudigong (土地 公 "Lord of the Soil and the Ground")

LAND!

Trades











 \mathcal{AC} hinese Medicine= Hakka (TCM Hall) vs Cantonese (Wholesales)

+Optician, clock/watches repairs

Of the 70 pawnshops in operations in mid-1999, only one was solely owned and the rest 69 were jointly owned by between 2 and 49 shareholders (averaging 20 shareholders per pawnshop). These 70 pawnshops had a paid-up capital of between S\$1–5 million (averaging S\$3 million per pawnshop). Recent changes to the laws fixed the minimum paid-up capital requirement on a new setup at S\$2 million. In 1999, the total amount of loans given out by all pawnshops in Singapore amounted to S\$1.11 billion on the back of 2.7 million pledges. This worked out to an average of S\$16 million in loans per pawnshop. A great majority (over 90%)

of the pawnshops were owned by the Dabu (a Chinese Hakka ethnic group), who were well known for their thrift.

<u>Source: Asian Case Research JournalVol. 05, No. 02, pp. 251-270 (2001)</u> Pawnbroking in Singapore <u>Ghee-Soon Lim</u> and <u>Soo-Choon Lye</u> Lan Qiushan (蓝秋山) a pioneer in the local pawn broking industry. In 1872, Lan set up a pawn broking business with his friend at Silat Road.

1887, He Yun'e (何云萼) applied for 8 licence by paying \$1600 which was a huge sum at that time.

Metal Works, e.g. CNC turret punching, metal stamping, shearing and bending

Food

yong tau fu. The rest... I would not bother to try, especially the fermented dishes - no good! Oh yes, one dish which I had no picture of - the Hakka abacus. It was too soft, no chewy and quite tasteless. Quite disappointing because that is usually THE dish that defines the Hakka/Khek restaurants.

Chinese Food in Singapore - Hakka





Abacus

Hakkas still maintain some of their signature dishes, although apart from a few you don't find them in Hawker Centres. Lei Cha is not from all Hakka groups.

Traditional Hakka Dishes in Plum Village Restaurant



Hakka Lei Cha at Thunder Tree



Hakka Yong Tau Foo



Hakka Beef Balls



PORK



Fried meat balls



Trotters







Braised Sliced Pork Belly with Preserved Mustard Vege

Yong Tau Foo

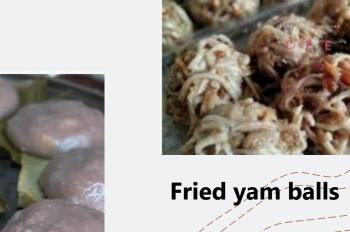
YAIVI



Abacus

Hakkastyle Steamed Taro





Ban权 Ban权



Yizi Ban 忆子粄



Ai Ban

Artemisia

argyi 艾草

艾粄

Hakka Wine









Dessert



Ya Song Geng 鸭松羹

Made of:
Tapioca Powder
Peanuts
Ginger
Preserved orange skin
Sugar (red)
Lard
Sesame

Others



Mee Tai Mak



Carrot balls



Salt Baked Chicken

Festivals

Tian Chuan Festival: 天穿日

1. Every year near the end of February and beginning of March.

2. The 20th day of the first lunar month is the

"Sky Mending Day".

3. Harvest festival.

4. Now this is a Hakka traditional festival.



Recreation

- +Wayang/Opera: Han Opera汉剧
- HHakka Song 客家山歌(Mountain+ song)
 - / Musical Instrument: Erhu 二胡、板胡
 - Theme:
 - ➤ Work/ family/ daily life
 - ▶ Love, e.g. some lyric: "高高山上一块田,哥哥半田妹半田,哥哥半田种甘蔗,妹妹半田种黄连" Translation: in the high mountain there's a piece of land, brother < refer to: male lover > owns half, sister < the singer, refer to: female lover > owns half. Yours planted sugar cane, mine planted Coptis chinensis <a kind of herb which is known of its bitterness>
 - ▶ To Nanyang 过番, e.g. <十送郎> (Sending the husband/love one [man]) some lyric: "送郎送到天井边,有句话在妹心田……干其(万)莫吃鸦片烟"

Translation: sending my love to the air well, there is something in my heart ... don't smoke opium

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xDypBbpooX8
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ElgHHXlRZdg



Stereotyping

Hardworking Thrifty (stingy)



Hakka Women stereotyped Hakka women as capable and strong, as a reason to unite and to enhance ethnic identity

• Author: Chang Dian-wan

Title of Thesis: The Role of Hakka Women and Social Development in Taiwanese Literature

Degree : Master's

· Research affiliation: Development and Research Center, Shih Hsin University

· Year thesis completed: 2001

· Keywords: Taiwan literature, Hakka women, Theory of power structure

The traditional Hakka woman is trained from youth to be a superwoman: a good housewife, a diligent farm worker, a superb cook and a talented seamstress. This is the image found in the novels "Sister Ping", Sister Ben"

How to recognise Hakka by surnames

- 并杨 ≠ YONG vs Yeo/Yeoh
- 4吴 = Ng vs Goh
- +陈 = Chin vs Tan
- +郑 = Chang vs Tay
- +张 = Chong/Choong vs Teo
- +赖 = Lye/Lai vs Nai
- +王 = Wong vs Ong/Heng

just to name a

few...

Ho 何

Yong 杨

Lam 蓝

Chia 谢

Lye 赖

Loh 罗

Hakka people

- Lee Kuan Yew (and his sons and daughter), Dapu
- Ho Kah Leong, Dapu
- Elizabeth Choy Su-Moi (née YONG), Huizhou
- Aw Boon-Haw, Aw Boon-Par, Yongding
- Hon Sui Sen, Hepo (Singapore \$ Orchid Series)
- Howe Yoon Chong, Meixian
- + Richard Hu Tsu Tau, Yongding
- + Lee Khoon Choy, Huizhou
- + Yong Pung How, Dapu
- + Yong Nyuk Lin, Meixian
- + Josephine Teo Li Min (née YONG), Dapu

这个客家会馆够牛,新加坡总理多次专程到此出席 活动

2018-10-24 17:01

2018年9月28日晚,以"情牵大埔,创意茶阳"为主题的新加坡茶阳(大埔)会馆160周年庆 典在新加坡滨海湾金沙会展中心隆重举行。新加坡政府总理李显龙,中国驻新大使洪小勇、 部长杨莉明、十位新加坡客家籍国会议员以及来自全球部分国家和地区的客籍社团主要负责 人等出席了庆典活动。

PM + 1 Ministers and 10 MPs attended Char Yong (Dabu) Assn 160th Anniversary dinner. 104MPs, 12 attended (PM + Minister + 10 MPs) = 12/104 = 12% vs Hakka in Sq about 8%

Closer to home, Lee noted similarly striking differences between the various ethnic groups in multiracial Singapore, as well as among various subgroups within each race. Looking around him n the Singapore Cabinet, he found a disproportionate number of ochew Chinese, whose ancestors hailed from villages in southern China, as well as Hakkas, Lee's own dialect group. He did not believe this was pure chance.

Chee Hean, Lim Hng Kiang, George Yeo, Lim Boon Heng. Is it coincidence? In a Cabinet of 15, how do you explain that? For that matter, the they were latecomers who got squeezed to the mountainous areas of the south

Teochew - The second most prevalent Chinese dialect group i Singapore, with 212,600 speakers. Top on <mark>the</mark> list is Hokkien (465,5

+ 9 Ministers Who Defined The First Cabinet Of Singapore: 2 Hakkas, 1 Indian, 1 Malay, 1 Eurasian, 4 Hokkiens

Q&A

涯 = limit, border, horizon, shore

In Hakka, it means "l". 涯系客家人= I am a Hakka.