

# 002-06 Indians 印度人

## Table of Contents

### 1. Indians 印度人

## 1. Indians 印度人

Hong Kong's non-Chinese population also included many Indians.

Among them were Parsee 印度拜火教徒；帕西人 traders, who were some of the first landowners 土地所有者 in colonial Hong Kong.

As in Bombay, the Parsees became known in Hong Kong for their business acumen (n.)<sup>精明</sup>；敏锐；商业头脑；敏锐的洞察力；honesty, and philanthropy 慈善事业；博爱.

#### Example 1. 案例

##### Parsis

帕西人 (Parsi 或 Parsees, /'pɑ:rsiz/) 是印度次大陆的一个琐罗亚斯德教民族。[5] 他们的祖先是波斯难民，这些难民在公元 7 世纪阿拉伯-伊斯兰征服伊朗期间及之后，迁徙到印度次大陆。他们在文化、语言和社会方面都与伊朗人 (Iranis) 截然不同。

“帕西” (Parsi) 一词源于波斯语，字面意思是“波斯人”。

虽然帕西人最初是来自波斯，但大部分印度帕西人都已失去与波斯的社会或家族联系，与波斯已经没有共通的语言。在自从第一批祆教徒到达印度后的数百年间，帕西人已经将自己融入印度社会，但同时保持自己独特的风俗和传统。因此帕西人具有特殊的身份 - 他们在国籍、语言和历史方面是印度人，但在血缘、文化、行为和宗教习惯方面不是印度人（只占印度总人口的0.006%）。

鸦片战争以前，已有帕西人到广州经商。据东印度公司保存的资料，1809 年广州有 24 家外国私人公司运作，其中只有一家是英国公司，其他多数是帕西商人[4]。

##### Zoroastrianism 眇教

是伊斯兰教诞生之前，中东和西亚最具影响力的宗教，古代波斯帝国的国教。因信徒在火前祷告而得名为拜火教，又称为火祆教或白头教。

Although the Parsee community was small, some members became very prosperous (a.) through the opium trade.

Despite their wealth, loyalty (n.) to the British Crown, and generosity (n.)慷慨；大方, the Parsees were excluded 排除；排斥 from the European social world.

For the most part 在极大程度上，多半 they formed their own community and were granted 授予；给予 their own cemetery 墓地；公墓 in 1854.

The majority of Hong Kong's Indians, however, were Muslims and Sikhs 锡克人；锡克教徒 who came to Hong Kong as traders, soldiers, and policemen.

Indians were often employed as police and prison warders 狱卒；看守，狱警 since they would be less likely to help Chinese prisoners escape.

### Example 2. 案例

ward

(v.) **ward sb/sth**→'off :

to protect or defend yourself against danger, illness, attack, etc. 防止，避免，使防止（危险、疾病、攻击等）

•**to ward (v.) off** criticism 受到批评后为自己开脱

•She put up her hands **to ward him off**. 她举起双手把他挡开。

→ 来自 PIE\*wer, 覆盖，保护，看管，看护，词源同 ware(留意，小心), warrant (授权令,许可证). 引申词义病房，病室。

From the beginning, the Indian population was overwhelmingly 压倒性地；绝大多数地 male.

In 1845, for example, 346 of the 362 Indians (excluding the Indian troops in the garrison 卫戍部队；要塞) were adult males, the rest being women and children.

Excluded by both Europeans and Chinese, these Indians remained (v.) their own community.

这些印第安人既被欧洲人排斥，也被中国人排斥，他们一直保持着自己的群体。

### Example 3. 案例

Hong Kong's non-Chinese population also included many Indians.

Among them were Parsee traders, who were some of the first landowners in colonial Hong Kong.

As in Bombay, the Parsees became known in Hong Kong for their business acumen, honesty, and philanthropy.

Although the Parsee community was small, some members became very prosperous through the opium trade.

Despite their wealth, loyalty to the British Crown, and generosity, the Parsees were excluded from the European social world.

For the most part they formed their own community and were granted their own cemetery in 1854.

The majority of Hong Kong's Indians, however, were Muslims and Sikhs who came to Hong Kong as traders, soldiers, and policemen.

Indians were often employed as police and prison warders since they would be less likely to help Chinese prisoners escape.

From the beginning, the Indian population was overwhelmingly male.

In 1845, for example, 346 of the 362 Indians (excluding the Indian troops in the garrison) were adult males, the rest being women and children.

Excluded by both Europeans and Chinese, these Indians remained their own community.

香港的非华裔人口中也包括许多印度人。其中就包括帕西商人，他们是殖民地时期香港最早的地主之一。与孟买一样，帕西人在香港以其商业头脑、诚实和慈善精神而闻名。尽管帕西社群规模不大，但一些成员通过鸦片贸易积累了巨额财富。尽管他们拥有财富，忠于英国王室，且慷慨大方，帕西人却被欧洲社会所排斥。他们大多自成一派，并于1854年获准拥有自己的墓地。然而，香港的大多数印度人是穆斯林和锡克教徒，他们以商人、士兵和警察的身份来到香港。由于印度人不太可能帮助中国囚犯越狱，因此他们通常被雇用为警察和狱警。从一开始，香港的印度人口就以男性为主。例如，1845年，362名印第安人（不包括驻军中的印第安士兵）中，346名是成年男性，其余为妇女和儿童。由于被欧洲人和中国人排斥，这些印第安人仍然保持着自己的社群。