



Yang terbilang dan yang hilang

Menelusuri sejarah awal dan perubahan peranan bahasa Melayu
melalui penamaan dan peristilahan di Singapura

Siri Ceramah Arif Budiman, Pusat Bahasa Melayu Singapura

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-1-

Tanah Air

Nama tempat mengikut pola lama dan baru

Kajian lanskap dan toponimi | pemetaan kritikal

Landscape and toponymic research | critical cartography

Nama tempat Singapura Lama

- Nama tempat Orang Selat
- Kekayaan perbendaharaan kosakata nama

Antara penjajahan
dan jaringan lama

Nama tempat di kota Singapura abad ke-19

- Istilah 'kampong' sebagai nama bahagian kota
- Nama-nama jalan

Pensejarahan Singapura
dari sudut nama Melayu

Nama tempat Singapura Lama

- Nama tempat Orang Selat
- Kekayaan perbendaharaan kosakata nama

EARLY SINGAPORE 1300s-1810

Map 3 In 1822, John Crawford observed that the ancient town of Singapore was bounded by the Singapore River, the sea, and an earthen wall which ran from the sea to the base of Fort Canning Hill. Artifacts from the late 13th century have been found at archaeological sites which lie within these boundaries (plus those in dashed lines based on the 19th-century map of Singapore, before the coastline was extended).

Cheryl-Ann Low Mei Gek, 'Singapore from the 14th to 19th century', 2004

Photographs from www.spi.com.sg

Perbandingan dengan Batu Prasasti Sangguran (Jawa Timur) dalam bahasa Jawa Kuno, 928

- Serpihan Batu Prasasti Singapura
- Antara perhiasan emas yang dijumpai di Bukit Singapura



Minto Stone (Sangguran Inscription)
in Old Javanese, from East Java, 928 AD
Now still in Scotland



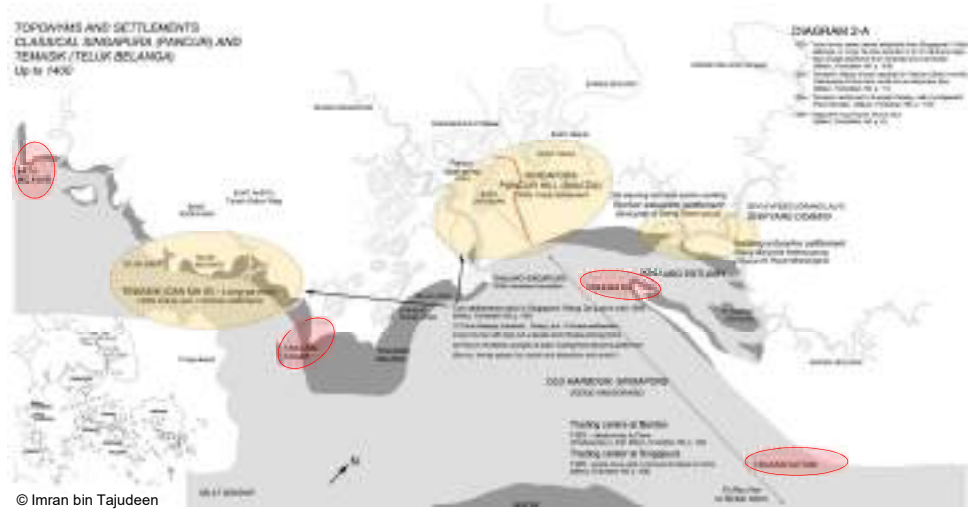
Singapore Stone, fragments of
3m x 3m inscription at Calcutta
Museum and in Singapore



Majapahit Javanese-style gold
jewellery from Fort Canning Hill

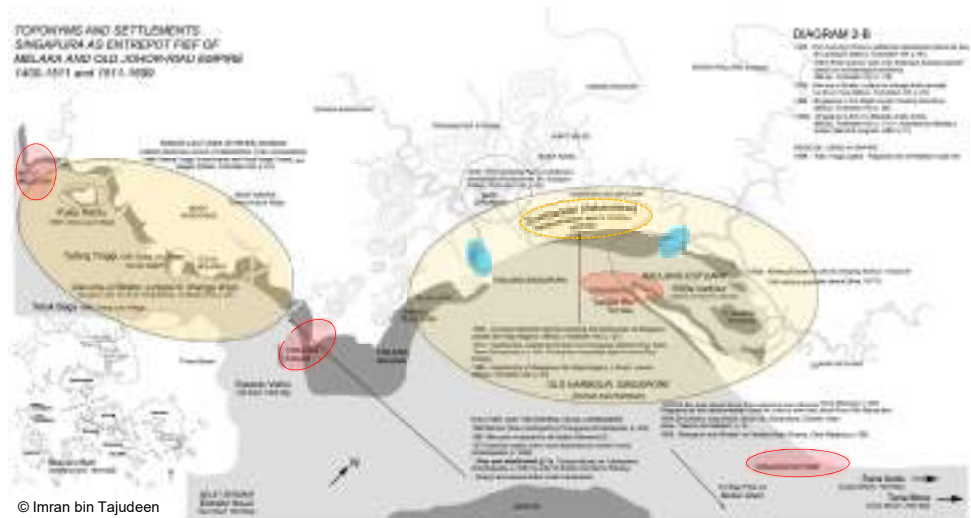
- Nama tempat Singapura Lama**
- Nama tempat Orang Selat
 - Kekayaan perbendaharaan kosakata nama

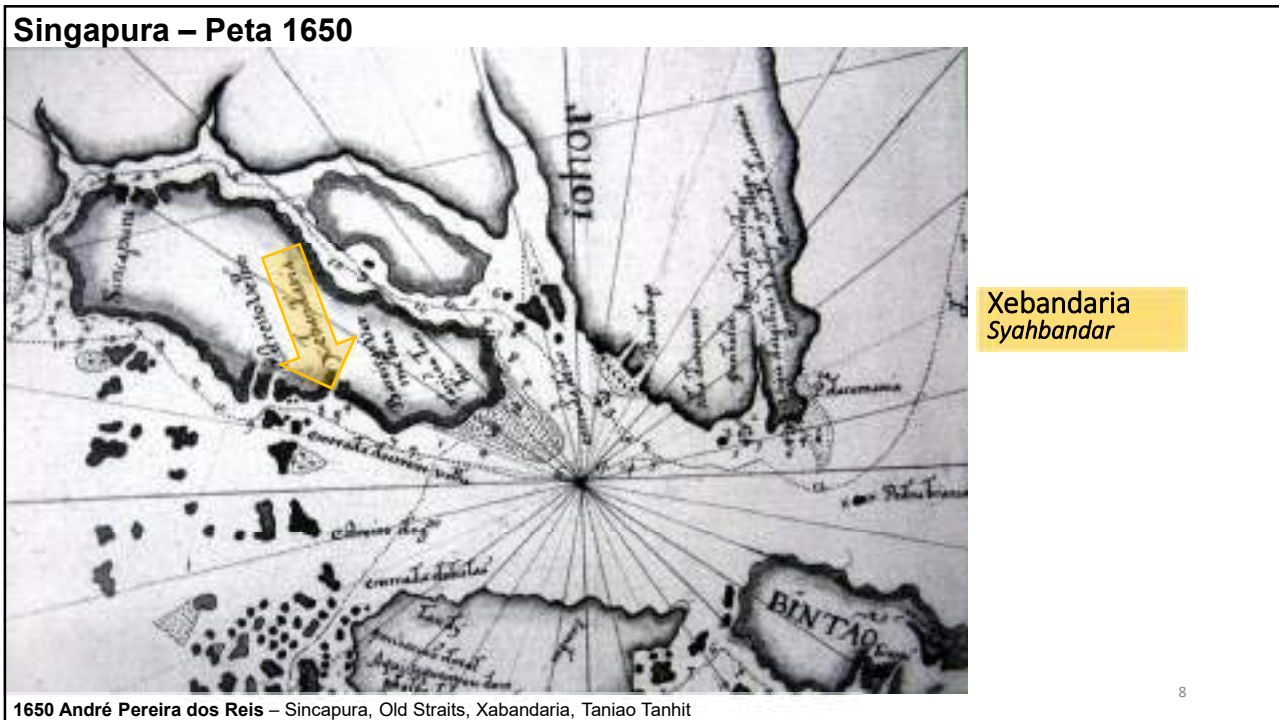
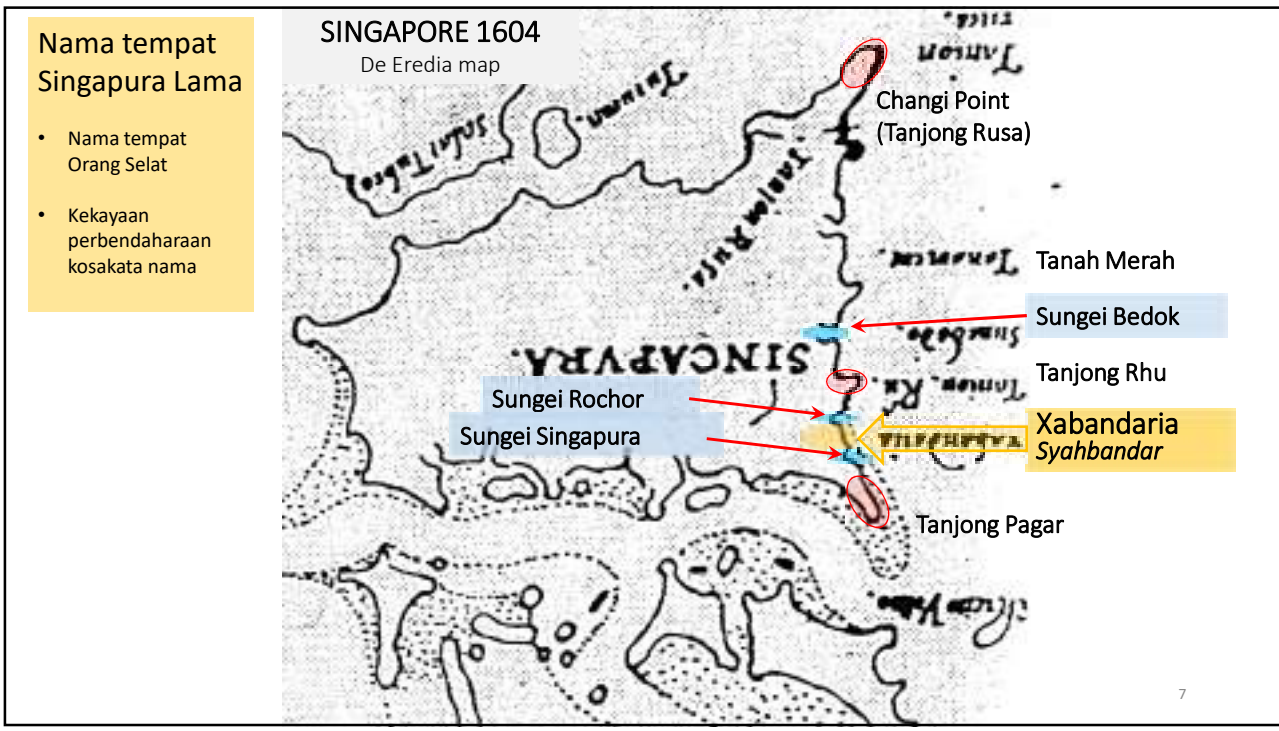
SINGAPORE up to 1400
 Based on Wang Dayuan,
 the *Sejarah Melayu* account, and archaeological evidence



- Nama tempat Singapura Lama**
- Nama tempat Orang Selat
 - Kekayaan perbendaharaan kosakata nama

SINGAPORE 1400-1511 and 1511-1699
 Based on the *Sejarah Melayu*, Portuguese & Dutch accounts,
 and archaeological evidence





Nama tempat sekitar Singapura

Penjajahan dan penggantian / penghapusan nama

- Tg Singapura – Fort Fullerton
- Bt Larangan – Fort Canning
- Istana – Bt Seligi – Mt Emily
- Sri Temasek – Bukit Kawah – Mt Sophia
- Sungai Bras Basah – Stamford Canal
- Kampung Rochor dan kampong dalamannya – Crawford Estate

Nama Orang Sĕlat – pemetaan pribumi kepulauan Singapura

- Sarimbun
- Sĕmbawang
- Sĕnoko
- Sĕletar
- Sĕlangin
- [Sĕkudai]
- [Sĕnai]
- Sĕrangong
- Sĕlarang
- Sĕminei (Pulau Tĕkong)
- Sĕmechek (Pulau Tĕkong)
- Salabin (Pulau Tĕkong)
- Sanyongkong (Pulau Tĕkong)
- Sajahat (Pulau Tĕkong)
- Malang Siajar (Pulau Tĕkong)
- Siglap?
- Sĕdyong
- Sĕligi
- Saryah [Sĕria?]
- Bĕrhala Rĕping (P Bĕlakang Mati)
- Siloso
- Sĕrapong
- Sĕlĕgu
- Sĕking
- Sĕmakau
- Sĕbarok
- Sĕkijang Pĕlĕpah dan Bĕndera
- Sĕraya
- Sĕburus
- Samulun
- Sakunyet
- Sĕlolo
- Ayer Bajau
- Tg Bĕrhala Kuda (Pulau Pawai)

Nama tempat kota Singapura abad ke-19 hingga ke-20

- Istilah 'kampong' sebagai nama bahagian kota
- Nama-nama jalan

Opening Case Study

Recalling shared frameworks and the etymology and circulation of Malay terms

Shared kampong ward names translated or transliterated across languages: Malay to Hokkien, Malay to Tamil

Clues to nuances and diversity at the fine grain within and beyond the racialised framing of the city

Shared place names: Singapore's forgotten rooted cosmopolitanism

Singaporeana Kampong Susu | Kit Leng Kuay | Cross Street
 "Singaporeana", *The Straits Times* 30 Sep 1950, p.6

A VERY curious bit of information Singaporeans has come to light as a result of the letter printed in this column last Saturday which asked who a Chinese in a Government office should have given his address as "Kampong Susu" when he lived in that most un-kampong-like part of Chinatown known as Cross Street.

Mr. Lai Kai Joo has supplied the explanation:

Cross Street, urdu name, ...
 Fakhari Suddikin -- "Street of the milk shops."
 [The Malay name is "Kampong Susu"]
 Haughton (1891)

newspaperSG (NLB)

**KAMPUNG /
 CAMPONG &
 COMPOUND**

Shared names for town neighbourhood divisions and shared architectural forms

Kampung (kampong): Campong & Compound (English)

→ **com-pound**² (kôm'pound) *n.* A residence or group of residences set off and enclosed by a barrier, as: 1. In the Orient, such a group of residences for Europeans. 2. In Africa, a group of huts for native workers. 3. Such an enclosure used for confining prisoners of war. [Portuguese *campon* or Dutch *kam-poeng*, from Malay *kampong*, village, cluster of buildings.]

→ **compound** ㄉㄧˋ (kōm-paund) *n.* **1.** (in the Far East) an enclosure containing residences, business offices, or other establishments of Europeans. **2.** (in Africa) a similar enclosure for native laborers. **3.** any enclosure, especially for prisoners of war. **4.** any separate cluster of homes, often owned by members of the same family.

Origin: 1670-90: alteration, by association with *compound* *v.*, of Malay *kampung*, village, collection, gathering. **Compare** *kampung*.

→ **kam-pōng** ㄉㄧˋ (kâm-pōng, -pōng, kâm-pōng, -pōng) *n.* a small village or community of houses in Malay-speaking lands.

Origin: 1835-40: < Malay *kampung* *any* grouping or gathering together, especially a village. **Compare** *compound*.

Also, *campong*.

Kampung (Campong) in urban form and architecture

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Definition of kampung: A morphological unit | Architecture: |
| Urban kampung: A ward or sub-ward / a quarter | Kampung house |
| Rural kampung: A village or hamlet | Compound House 11 |

Kampung / Campong = Compound

Takrif istilah 'kampung': Unit pemukiman

- luar bandar: pedesaan
- dalam bandar: wards, sub-wards

Malays take but little notice of streets, and, as a rule, only describe places by Kampongs, which are of course well known in the case of Singapore.

- H. T. Haughton (1905)

Nama tempat kota Singapura abad ke-19 hingga ke-20

- Istilah 'kampong' sebagai nama bahagian kota
- Nama-nama jalan

KAMPUNG / CAMPONG & COMPOUND

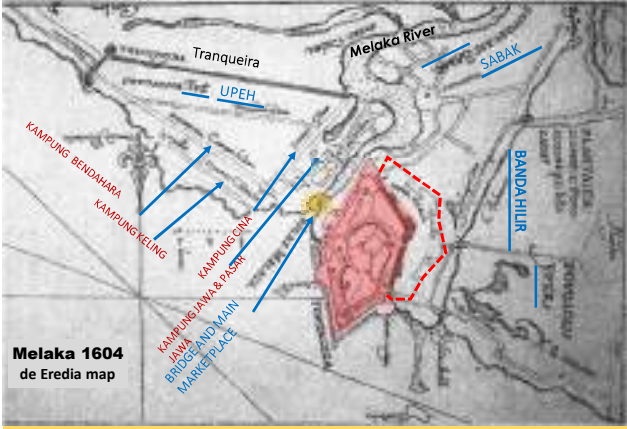
Looking at the cosmopolitanism of older port cities in the Malay World

KAMPUNG BENDAHARA (Campon Bendara)

KAMPUNG KELING (Campon Chelin)

KAMPUNG JAWA (Campon Jaos) with Pasar Jawa

KAMPUNG CINA (Campon China)



Melaka 1604
de Eredia map

MELAKA in 1604: Kampung as town divisions – the merchants' ward of Upeh / Tranqueira

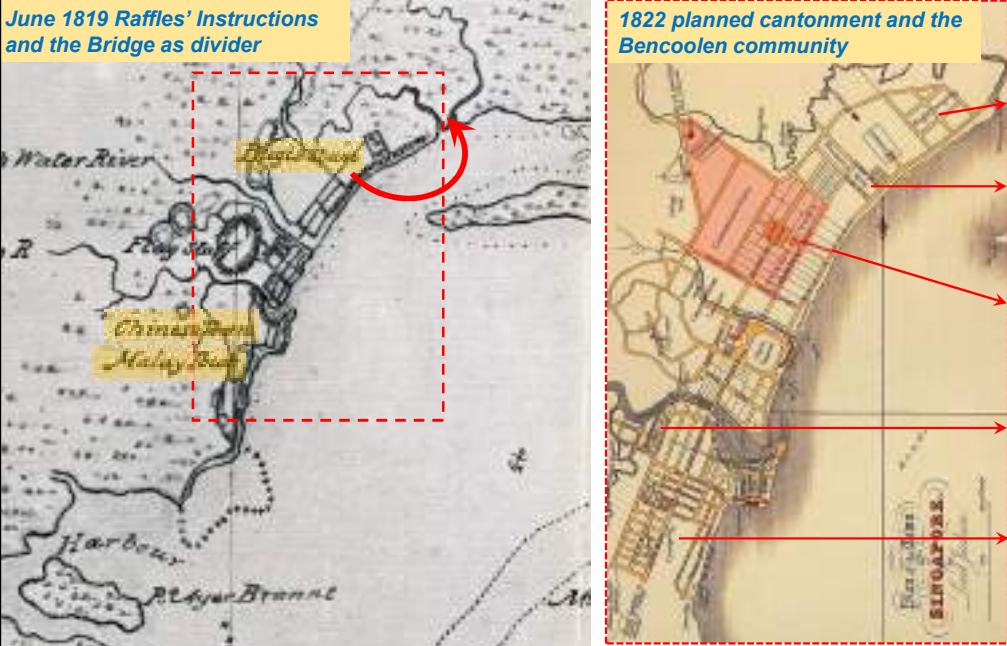
Malay pre-colonial town division structure (*kampung*) adopted into Portuguese usage:
 – peta yang menunjukkan keadaan hampir 100 tahun setelah penjajahan Portugis di Melaka (1511-1641)

13

Singapore's colonial town plan and the term "Campong", Town, 1822

June 1819 Raffles' Instructions and the Bridge as divider

1822 planned cantonment and the Bencoolen community



Actual names

Kampong Kapor
Kampong Kerbau

Bugis Campong

Campong Glam

Arab Campong

Campong Bengkulu

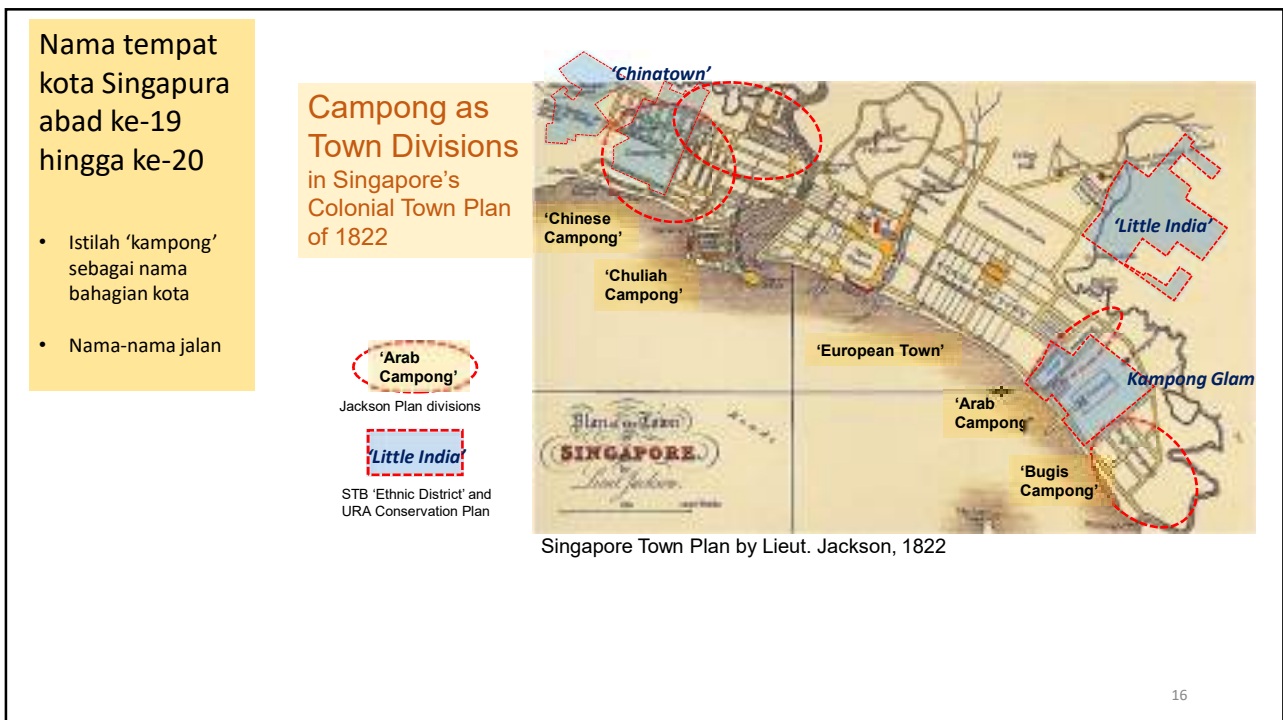
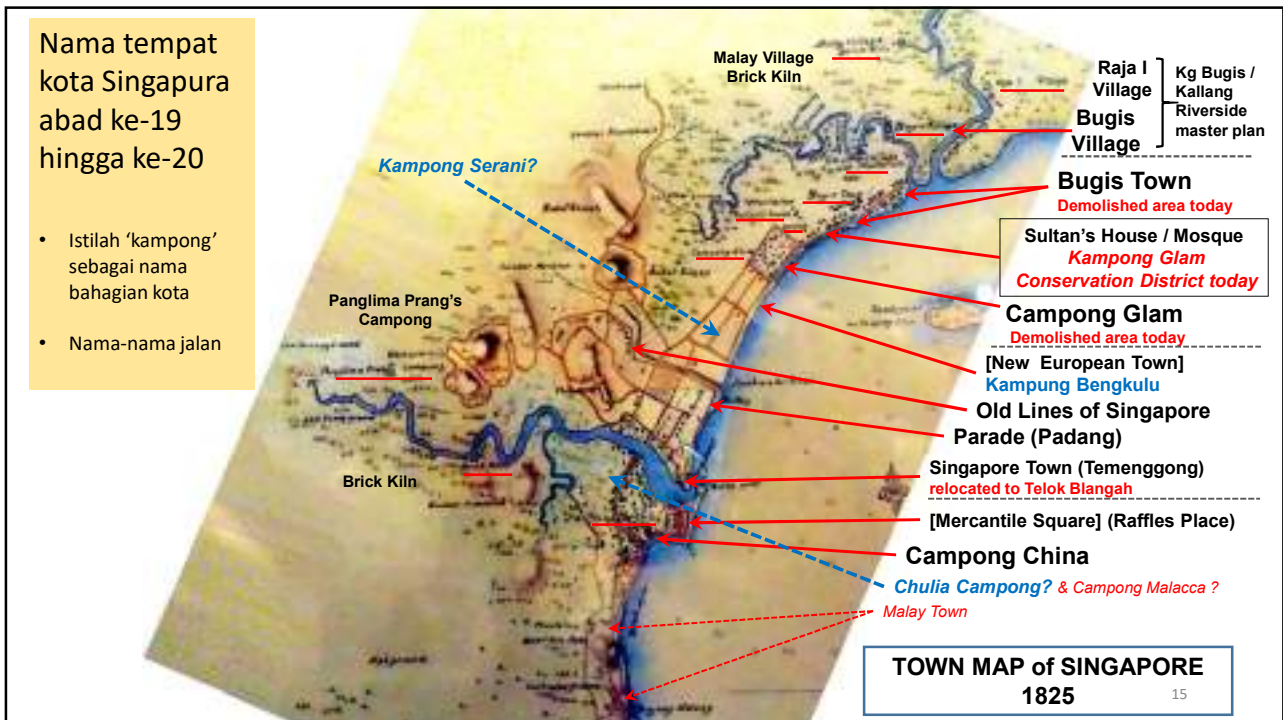
European Town
Kampong Temenggong as Singapore Town (1820 Bute)

Chuliah Campong

Campong Malacca
Kampong Susu

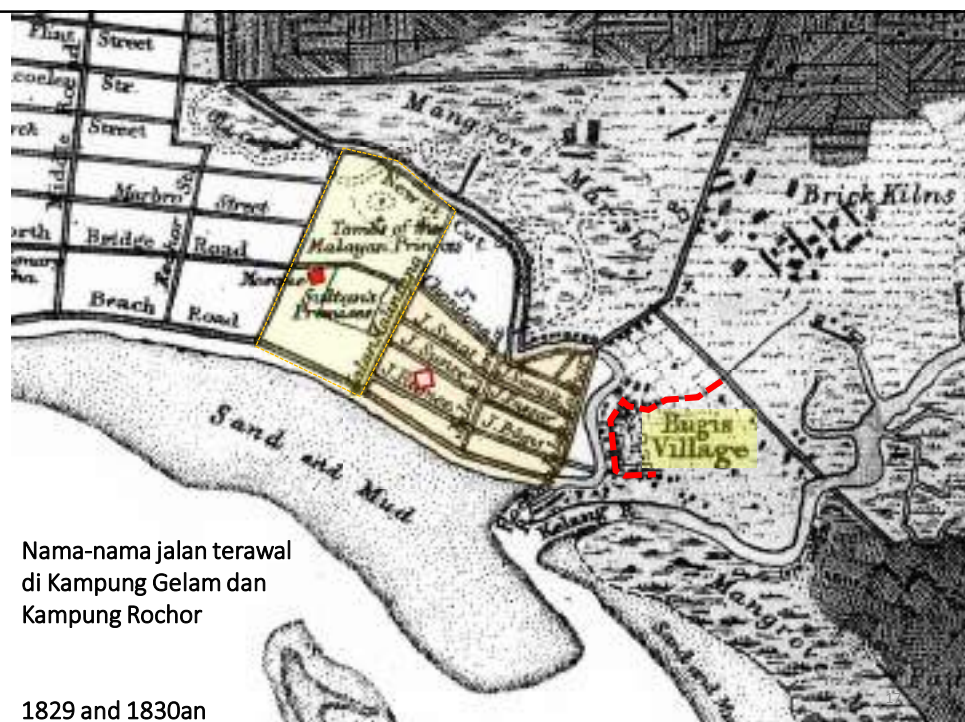
Chinese Campong
Campong China

14



Nama tempat
kota Singapura
abad ke-19
hingga ke-20

- Istilah 'kampong' sebagai nama bahagian kota
- Nama-nama jalan



Nama-nama jalan terawal
di Kampung Gelam dan
Kampung Rochor

1829 and 1830an

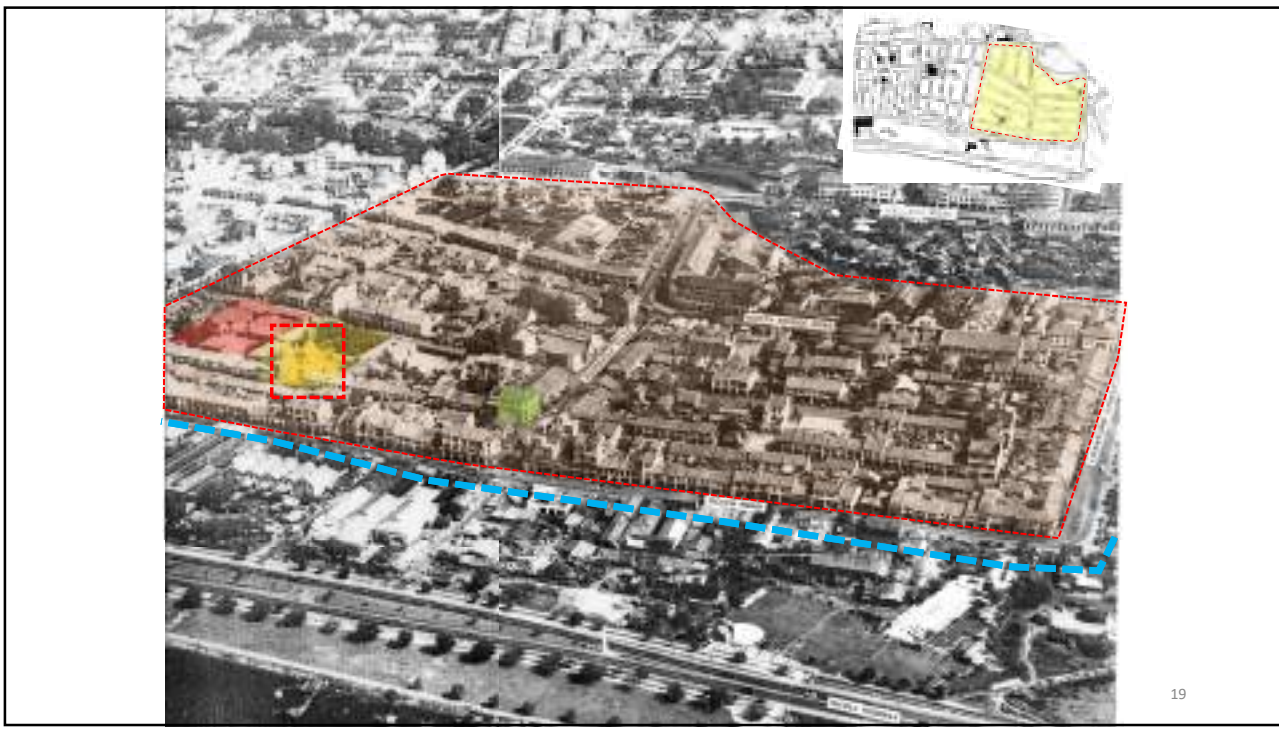
Nama tempat
kota Singapura
abad ke-19
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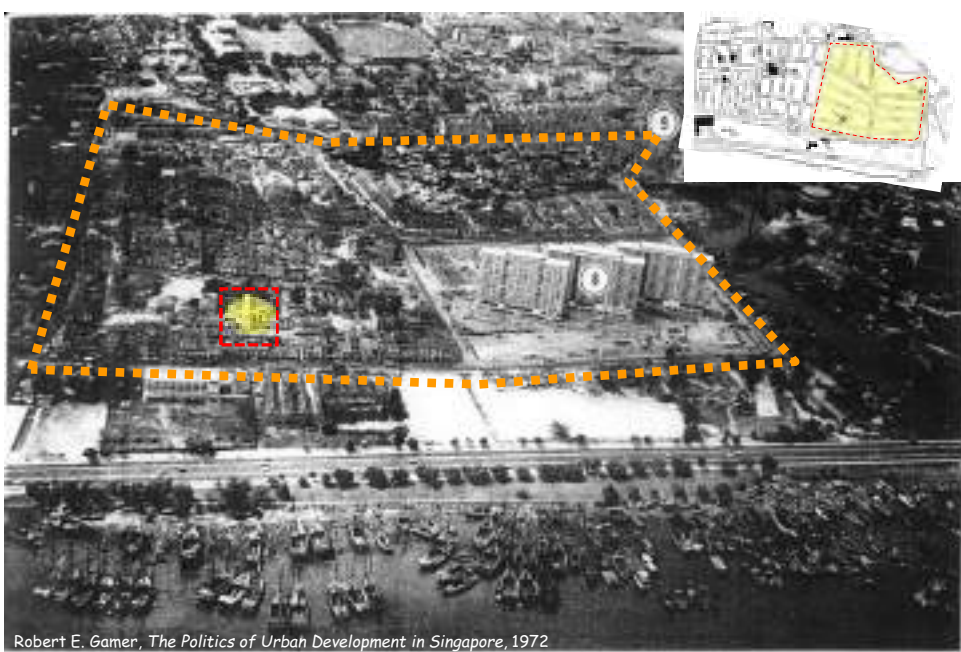


Nama-nama jalan di
Kampung Gelam dan
Kampung Rochor

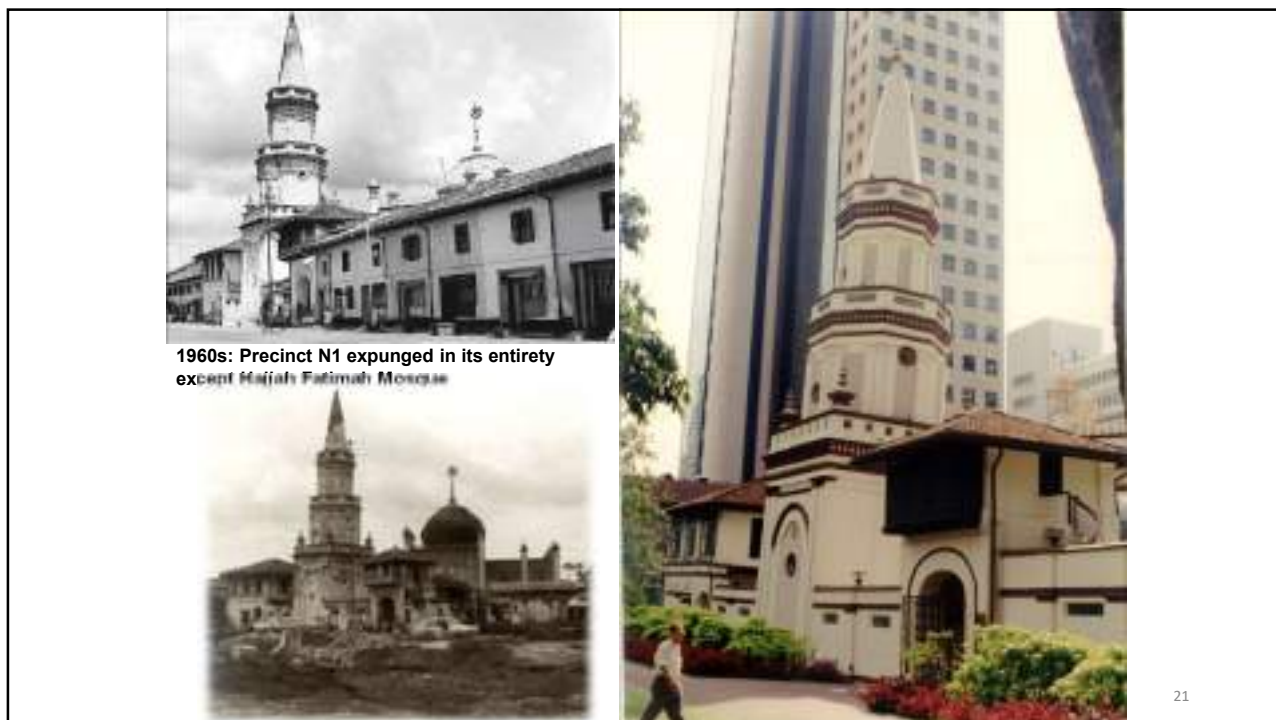
1840an



KAMPUNG ROCHOR as PRECINCT N1: In the midst of erasure, 1968



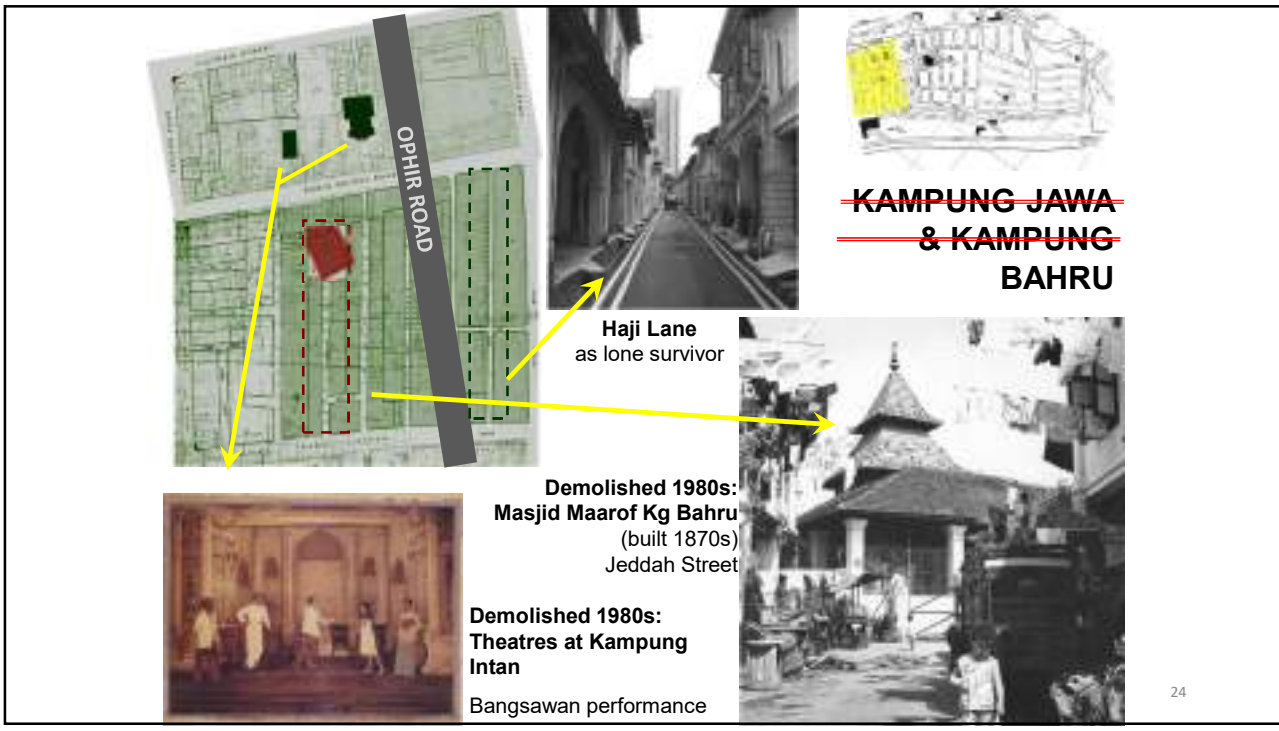
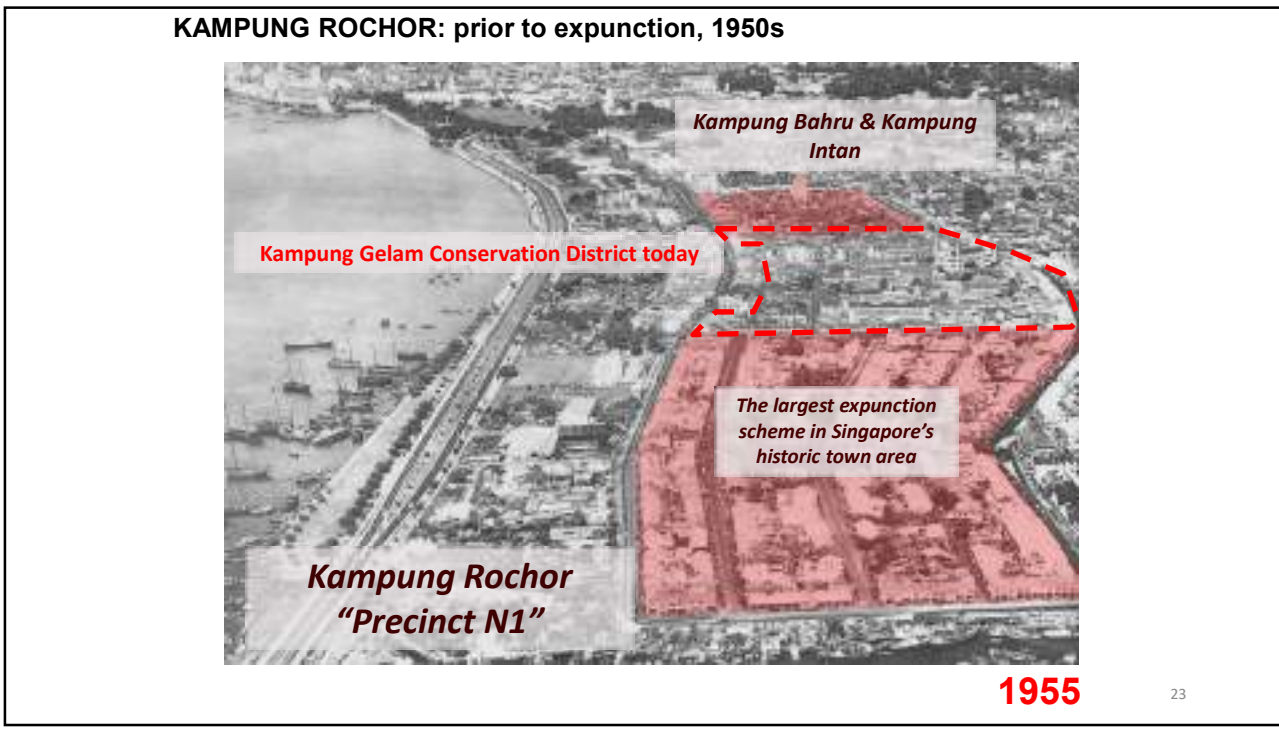
Robert E. Gomer, *The Politics of Urban Development in Singapore*, 1972



KAMPUNG ROCHOR DAN BUGIS: SETELAH PENGHANCURAN



- 1920an: Pemukiman Kampung Bugis terhapus (industri dan lapangan terbang Kallang)
- 1960an: Precinct N1 dirobohkan seluruhnya kecuali Masjid Hajjah Fatimah
- 1960an-70an: Golden Mile, pembangunan semula hartanah
- 1980an: Kampung Bahru dan Kampung Intan dirobohkan, termasuk masjid 1870an (Jawa)
- 1989: Kawasan tersisa diwartakan sbg kawasan bersejarah 'masyarakat Melayu'



JAVA ROAD in Kampung Rochor
(demolished as Precinct N1)

Hajjah Fatimah Mosque amidst the demolition

~~KAMPUNG ROCHOR~~
“Precinct N1”

Hajjah Fatimah Mosque and Java Road
 Kota Alsagoff (Kota Nong Chik), expunged

25

Kampung Rochor (Bugis Town)

Kampung Glam Conservation District

Precinct N1
 Bugis Town
 demolished 1964-1976

Hajjah Fatimah Mosque standing in isolation from its historical context today

Hajjah Fatimah Mosque & Java Road

A portion of Kampong Glam demolished in 1995

**Kesudahannya:
 keadaan hari ini di sekitar Kampung Gelam**

**1968 Demolition of Kampung Rochor (Bugis Town)
 in progress (Precinct N1)**

Robert E. Gamer, *The Politics of Urban Development in Singapore*, 1972

26

Nama tempat kota Singapura abad ke-19 hingga ke-20

- Istilah 'kampong' sebagai nama bahagian kota
- Nama-nama jalan

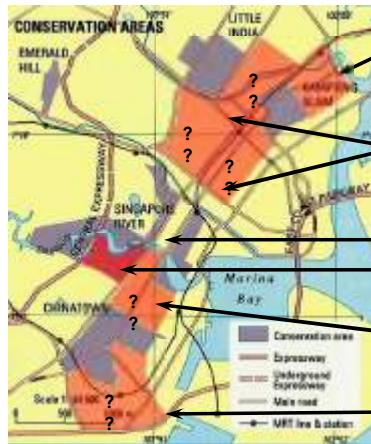
The idea of ethnic enclaves in colonial cities

TOPONYMS as clues beyond the 'C-M-I-O' Race-Place Frame

What were the socio-cultural complexities in Singapore Town?

What are the sources we can use?

What has been racially framed, and what has been discarded?



Bugis Campong / Bugis Town (Kampung Rochor) demolished

Shophouses/Compound Houses of Kg Bengkulu, Kg Hailam, Kg Serani (Manila St/Victoria St), Kg Dobi, Middle Rd Jewish Mahala, Japan Town

High Street

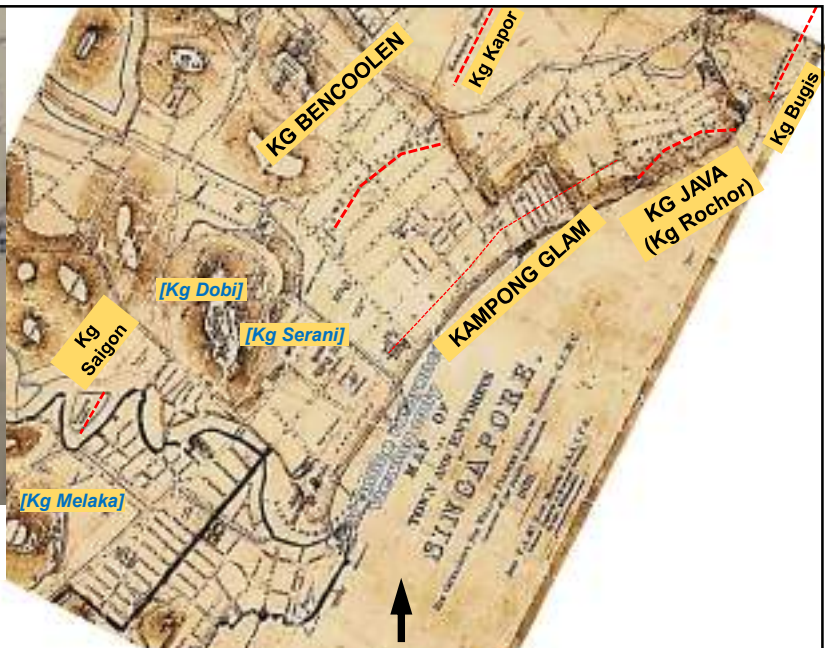
Chulia Campong and Kg Melaka (Campong Malacca)

Chinese Campong / China Town and Kg Susu (Pal Kampam)

Malay Town at & towards Palmer Rd (Kg Sambau)



"Kampong" place names SINGAPORE 1842



"Kampong" place names SINGAPORE 1878 [1896]

KAMPUNG /
 CAMPONG &
 COMPOUND

Inter-ethnic links and shared names for kampung wards

Malay and Hokkien: shared kampung ward names in Singapore: a sampling

Online public lecture:
[HistoriaSG: Recovering the
 Complex Legacies of Kampong
 Melaka and Kampong Bengkulu.](#)
 29 Jul 2020.
 National Museum of Singapore.

Shared names for
 town neighbourhood
 divisions

Kampung
 Bengkulu

Albert Street. 監公望舊魯 or (2) 磨麻油街
Kam Kong Mang Ku Lu (Kampong Bencoolen). Or (2) Boh
 Mua Tu Koi—"The street where sesamum oil is expressed."

Kampung
 Melaka

Angus Street. 監公嗎六甲
Kam Kong Ma La Kak (Kampong Malaka). The same
 name is also given to Cumming Street, Fisher Street, Kerr Street,
 Keng Cheow Street, Omar Road and Solomon Street.

Hokkien names affirm
 the Malay toponyms
 consistently

Chinese person in the
 colonial street name
 "Hong Lim Quay"
 is not used for the
 Hokkien street name

Canal Road. 監公嗎六甲港
Kam Kong Ma La Kak Kang—"The Kampong Melaka
 stream."

Hong Lim Quay. 監公嗎六甲海墘
Kam Kong Ma La Kak Hai Ki—"Kampong Malaka sea
 beach."

Kampung
 Kerbau

Buffalo Road. 監公加路武
Kam Kong Ka La Bu (Kampong Kerbau)—"Kandang
 Kerbau."

KAMPUNG / CAMPONG &
 COMPOUND

Shared neighbourhood toponyms

Shared place names and terms: Kampung, Pasar

Clyde Terrace. இரும்பு பானா
Irumpu Pasar—"Iron market." (Pasar Besi)

Cross Street. பால்கடைச் சடக்கு
 Palkadei Sadakku—"Street of the milk shops." [The Malay
 name is "Kampong Susu."] (Kampong Susu)

Victoria Street (a lane off). பால் கம்பம்
Pal Kampam—"Milk village." (another Kampung Susu)

Balestier Road. தண்ணீர் கம்பம்
Thannir Kampam—"The water kampong," so named as
 water was conveyed from this place to town for sale. (Kampong Ayer)

Queen Street. தோபி கம்பம்
 Dhoby Kampam—"Street of the dhobies." [The Malay
 name is "Kampong Dhobi."] (Kampong Dhobi)

Victoria Street (lower). போயன் கம்பம்
 Boyan Kampam—"Boyan kampong." [The Malay name
 is "Kampong Boyan Lama."] (Kampong Boyan Lama)

KAMPUNG / CAMPONG & COMPOUND

Shared neighbourhood toponyms

Shared place names (Kampung as street)

Little Cross Street. 禧亞打銅街
Jiowa Phak Tang Koi—“The street of the Javanese copper smiths.” (Kampung Tembaga)

Arab Street. 爪亞街
Jiawa Koi—“Javanese Street.” (Kampung Jawa)

Manila Street. 色仔呢街
Sek Kia Ni Koi—“Serani street.” Queen Street bears the same name. (Kampung Serani)

Havelock Road. மசாக் அராக் சடக்கு
Masak Arak Sadakku—“Arrack distilling street.” [“Jalan Masak Arak” is the Malay name.] (Jalan Masak Arak)

Kesimpulan

- Nama tempat vernakular tidak diakui dan tidak tercatat dalam penamaan rasmi
- Penamaan vernakular menunjukkan keterkaitan antara kaum

31

KAMPUNG / CAMPONG & COMPOUND

Shared names for town neighbourhood divisions and shared architectural forms

Waterloo Street is/was ...

Kampung Bengkulu

A sampling: Shophouses, Compound Houses

Chesed-El Synagogue in the Compound House form

HOUSING IN SINGAPORE TOWN AND ITS STREET CHARACTER



SHARED FORMS

The connection between /across Kampung houses and Compound houses

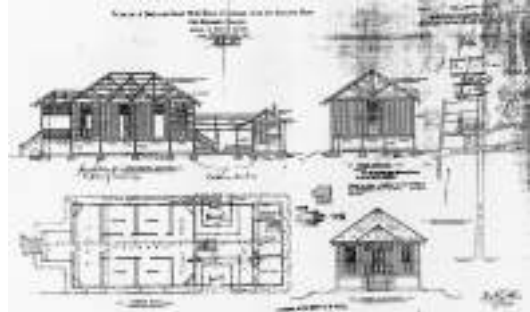
Compound House:

Two-storey kampung house with walled-in *kolong* space, set in a compound



Malay-type Limas Houses / kampung houses:

Single-storey raised floor (*panggung*) with undercroft (*kolong*) and the 'Malay Plan' layout



Geylang Road, Singapore



Kampung Hulu Road, Melaka

Tiled-roof Kampung House for Mohamed Salleh, Lor 10 Geylang Road, by architect H.A. Puteh, 1920



Pasir Ris, Singapore



Joo Chiat, Singapore

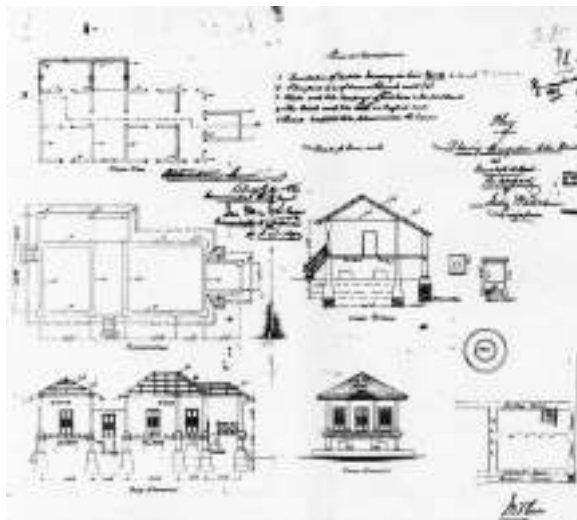
Multi-ethnic histories in "LITTLE INDIA"

Kampung Kapor

薄加公隘

Kam-kong Ka-poh (Hokkien)
 Kam-pong Ka-pok (Cantonese)

'Kampung Kapor' denoted the area of Weld Road, Dunlop Street, Kampong Kapor Road and the surroundings



House for Inche Nakiah, architect Md Amin, Dunlop Street, 1892



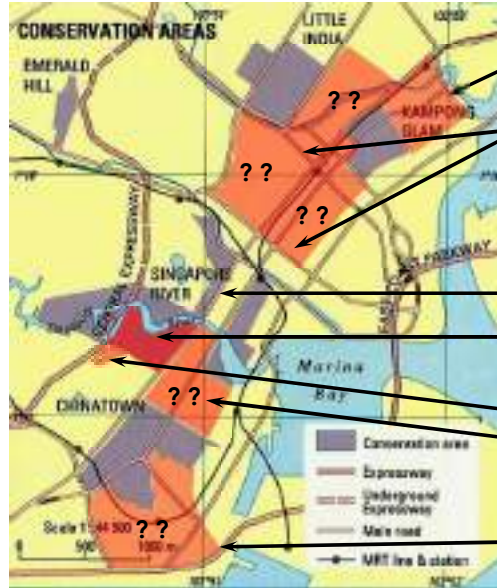
Similar model of the Compound House nearby at Dickson Road

Examples in Kampung Kapor:
 A raised-floor Limas house (left) and a surviving Compound House (right)

TOPONYMS as clues *beyond* the 'C-M-I-O' Race-Place Frame

What has been racially framed, and what has been discarded

Recapitulation from
Archives Invites Lecture
 Sep 2019 and
HistoriaSG Lecture
 Jul 2020



Bugis Campong / Bugis Town
 (Kampung Rochor) **demolished**

Shophouses/Compound Houses of
Kg Bengkulu, (incl. Middle Road's
 Jewish Mahala and Japan Town)

Kg Hailam,
 Kg Serani (Manila St/Victoria St),
 Kg Dobi x2

High Street

Kg Melaka (Campong Malacca),
 orig. planned as Chulia Campong

Pearl's Hill Rd area

Chinese Campong / China Town
 with Kg Susu (Pal Kampam)

Malay Town at & towards Palmer Rd
 (Kg Sambau)

Mengenal
 Kampung
 Melaka

South
 Kampong
 Malacca



Mosque Square and Omar Road (both expunged)



Kampong Melaka and Singapore's oldest registered mosque and wakaf land



Kampong Melaka and Singapore's oldest registered mosque and wakaf land

Nama-nama lorong di Kampung Bengkulu

Off Bencoolen

Street:
Lorong Serai
 Lorong Seget? (illegible)
Lorong Sakai
Noordin Lane
 Lorong Pantai

Lorong Mandai
 Lorong Pangkor
Chandu Court
 Lorong Paya [Payah]

Off Bras Basah Road:

Lorong Pulau
 Kim Seng Place →
 Beng Swee Place

Off Middle Road:

Lorong Sepang

Off Selegie Road:

Lorong Lunas? (illegible)
 Nagapah [Nagapa] Lane
 V.M. Veerapah Chitty Lane
 Annamalai Chitty Lane

Off Prinsep Street:

Lorong Pandan
Cheah Jim Chwan Place
 (Prinsep Court today)

Off Albert Street:

Lorong Silat

Off Queen Street:

Lorong Kranji
Lorong Sidin

Off Rochor Road:

Lorong Tambun

Beberapa persoalan

- Sëngkang atau Séng-Kang?
- Tëngah atau Téng-Ah?
- 'Jurong' – jerong atau jorong?
- Bukit Batok – bukan batuk. (batok = istilah Jawa untuk tempurung)
- Apakah Benoi dan Benoi Yantu?
- Apakah Bukom?
- Apakah Mingski?
- Ayer Bajau

Dari bahasa kebangsaan menjadi 'bahasa ibunda'

Contoh penggantian nama

Dari nama asli dalam Pelan Konsep (Concept Plan) Singapura, 1963:

- Ulu Pandan menjadi Clementi
- Tanah Merah menjadi Simei

Nama Melayu yang diganti nama Hokkien:

- nama Kelab Masyarakat Tasek Utara → Pek Kio

"RING CITY SINGAPORE"

UN Team's Concept Plan 1963

(Koenigsberger, Abrams, and Kobe Plan)



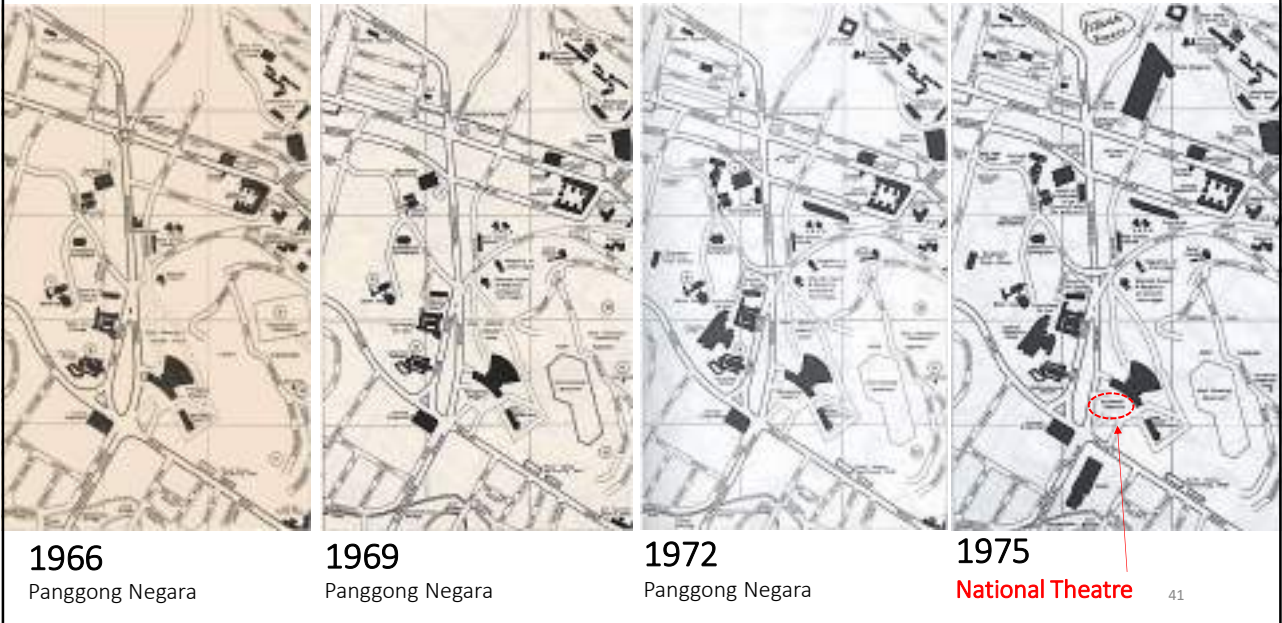
Source: C. Abrams, O. Koenigsberger, and S. Kobe, *Growth and Urban Renewal in Singapore*, Singapore: UN Programme of Technical Assistance, 1963.
 Singapore population in 1963: below 1.8 million

EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND RECREATION FOR A 4 MILLION CITY

Nama Melayu yang telah diganti dengan nama Inggeris:

- Pesiaran Keliling, 1966 dan 1969 → Circuit Road, 1972
- Jalan Chai Chee, 1972 → Chai Chee Road, 1975
- Lorong dalam Bandar Baru Toa Payoh → *Street* dan *Avenue* untuk Bedok, Ang Mo Kio, Clementi dan seterusnya
- Panggong Negara → National Theatre pada tahun 1975

Panggung Negara menjadi 'National Theatre' pada tahun 1975



SHARED FORMS

The connection between /across ethnicity and class in the construction of modern forms of the Malay-type kampung house

Malay influence on Mock Tudor style

Beroti system + traditional infill panels of kajang matting

Stud and rail framework visible

→ "Could have influenced the British architects who introduced the Mock Tudor style" (Lee Kip Lin, 1988, 89)

→ Mock Tudor framing observed in colonial houses in Singapore is considerably different from Tudor-style timber framing, derived from England's medieval construction methods.



Malay house wall articulation and the 'black and white' / 'colonial' look ('Mock Tudor')



Malay Panggung (raised-floor) houses
 Bedok, Singapore


(Source: Hadijah Rahmat, 2009, Kilat Senja)



Jacques Dumarçay, *The House in Southeast Asia* (1987:30-32), refers to "a particular kind of Malay architecture" which "spread throughout mainland Southeast Asia and Sumatra", an architecture which was "under the inspiration of colonial architecture though separate from it".


Malay Panggung (raised-floor) houses

Traditional form of the Malay-type core house




rear front
serambi


Modern forms of the Malay-type core house



rear front
anjung




rear front
anjung



Traditional form of the Malay-type house

GABLE ROOF (bumbung panjang):
 original/older form
 → gable roof form
 → hinged gable panels, *Tebar layar*

Modern form of the Malay-type house: Limas House (hip roof form)

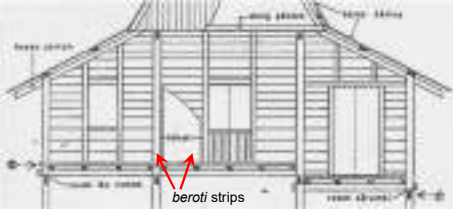
Jacques Dumarçay, *The House in Southeast Asia* (1987: 30-32):
 There is "a particular kind of Malay architecture" which "spread throughout mainland Southeast Asia and Sumatra", an architecture which was "under the inspiration of colonial architecture though separate from it".

43


SHARED FORMS

The connection between: Malay and Chinese kampung houses

Inter-ethnic links and shared forms: Building practices and forms



beroti strips




Malay House of sculptor Ng Eng Teng, no.106 Joo Chiat Place


Stud and rail remains visible with beroti method for wall panels (jenang tegak + jenang lintang)

Chinese Opera Stage or 'Panggung Wayang'


Rochor Tua Peh Kong, 1906, Singapore




Chinese attap kampung houses – raised floor (panggung), central altar



Tan Peck Lian, off Bukit Timah Road, 1914
 by architect Yeo Hock Siang



Yeo Guan Neo, off Geylang Road, 1905
 by architect Yeo Hock Siang



Lee Kim, Zion Road, 1924
 by architect H.D. Ali

Malay architect involved

Locations for Chinese altars (ancestral, Taoist, Buddhist)

44

Kosakata nama tempat dan asas pemahaman dan penghargaan budaya setempat

Jatidiri Singapura yang lama terjejas dengan tertimbusnya perbendaharaan nama.

Kehilangan ini menimbulkan satu cabaran terhadap penakatan budaya dan kesedaran sejarah.

Rasa kehilangan ini dirasakan dengan begitu getir oleh tokoh sastera Pak Suratman Markasan, yang mengungkapkannya dengan kata-kata berikut:

*Aku kehilangan lautku
Aku kehilangan bukitku
Aku kehilangan diriku*

[...]
*Singapuraku
Aku mengerti sekali
Di sini tempatku
Tapi aku tidak tahu bila
Aku akan menemui segala kehilanganku*

- Jalan Permukaan (Suratman Markasan, 1971)

45

Antara penjajahan dan jaringan lama

Penjajahan dan penggantian / penghapusan nama

- Tg Singapura – Fort Fullerton
- Bt Larangan – Fort Canning
- Istana – Bt Seligi – Mt Emily
- Sri Temasek – Bukit Kawah – Mt Sophia
- Sungai Bras Basah – Stamford Canal
- Kampung Rochor dan kampung dalamannya – Crawford Estate

Sebaliknya...

Nama-nama gabungan Hokkien dan Melayu:

- *Tiong* Lama & *Tiong* Bahru
- *Toa* Payoh (Paya)
- *Pasat* (*Pasar*)
- Toko; camca, teko, kekwa...

Jaringan dan jalinan lama

Pensejajaran Singapura dari sudut nama Melayu

1. **Kedudukan** orang Melayu-Nusantara (majmuk),
 - a. Orang Selat dan orang laut
 - b. Suku-suku dan pertebaran tempat
 - c. Tempat: tanah, pinggiran & air/perairan
2. Masyarakat Melayu dan peranannya di kota
 - a. **persatuan dan kegiatan** selain KMS (Kesatuan Melayu Singapura), khairat kematian, percetakan dan hiburan
 - b. **perniagaan** dan budaya benda (*material culture*) dan tak-benda (*intangible*)
 - c. **pemilikan** hartanah dan bangunan
3. **Perspektif lanskap budaya**: Alam dan kebudayaan melalui sejarah tempat di Singapura

46

-2-

Sekali air bah, sekali pasir berubah

Antara akar umbi dan kosmopolitanisme serantau
Dari 'bahasa kebangsaan' menjadi 'bahasa ibunda' dengan 'sebutan baku'

Jatidiri kosmopolitan bahasa Melayu yang terhakis?

Bahasa keagamaan – kaya kosakata

- Zaman kerajaan Melayu Buddha
- Zaman kesultanan Melayu Islam

Rumi baru,
sebutan baku?
**Bapa(k) borek,
anak... rintik?**

Bahasa Kebangsaan dan keadaannya sekarang

- Zaman pengembangan
- Dasar dwibahasa: Menjadi 'bahasa ibunda'
- Sebutan baku dan kesannya

Kelompok bahasa Malayik:
**Yang 'serumpun' itu tidak
semuanya sama, sebetulnya**

47

Maritime context: the Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) groups and Indic literacy



5th – 10th Century

Malay Buddhist port cities of Sriwijaya (Palembang) and Malayu (Jambi)

48

***Sulalat us-Salatin* ["Sejarah Melayu" or
"Malay Annals"]**

Malay cultural memory in the *longue durée*,
and a record of historical geography



Sejarah Melayu or *Sulālat al-salāṭin*, also named
here *Hikayat Melayu*.

A copy of the 'long' version, ending with the
defeat of Johor by Jambi.

Copied in Singapore on 16 Rejab (no year given), by
Husain bin Ismail of Tanah Merah from a MS owned by
a person of Melaka.

**Ingatan budaya dan geografi sejarah
di dalam *Sulalat us-Salatin***

Cultural memory and historical geography
in the "*Sejarah Melayu*" [*Sulalat us-Salatin*]

*Alkisah maka tersebutlah perkataan ada sebuah negeri di
tanah Andalas, Palembang namanya, Demang Lebar Daun
na(ma) rajanya. Asalnya daripada cucu raja Syulan juga.*

Muara Tatang nama sungainya.

*Maka di hulu Muara Tatang itu ada sebuah sungai,
Melayu namanya.*

Tun Seri Lanang, *Sulalat us-Salatin* [writing in Old Johor,
c.1612]

49

Prasasti bertarikh yang tertua dalam Bahasa Melayu Kuno (Old Malay)



*ditemukan pada 1920
di Sungai Tatang*

**Kedukan Bukit inscription in
Old Malay, Palembang**
11/02/604 Saka (1/05/682 AD)
Boulder H 45 cm W 80 cm



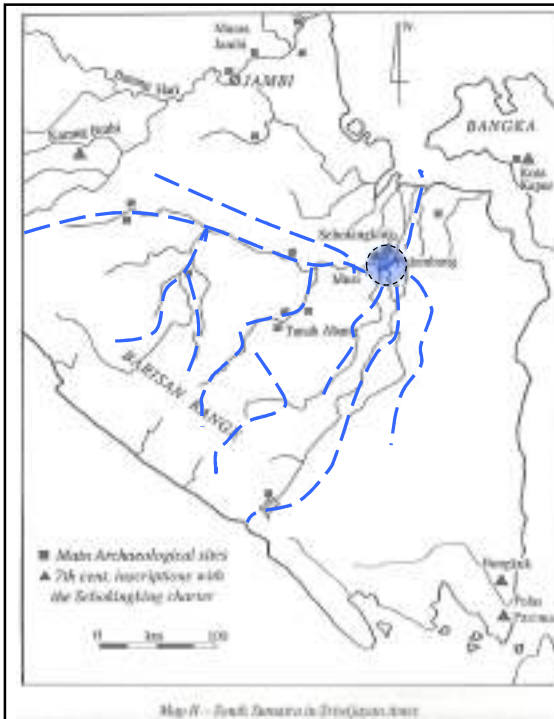
Ditemukan pada 29 Nov 1920 di tebing Sungai Tatang**

** *Sulalatus-Salatin* menyebut Muara Tatang yang menembus ke Sungai Melayu...

"... dapunta hiyang nayik di | samvau mangalap siddhayatra..."

*"mamāva yang vala dualakṣa dangan ko-<.> | duaratus cāra di sāmvaу dangan
jālan sarivu | tlurātus sapulu dua vañakña"*

50



Prasasti Melayu Kuno tentang penubuhan taman, Parlak Śrīksetra



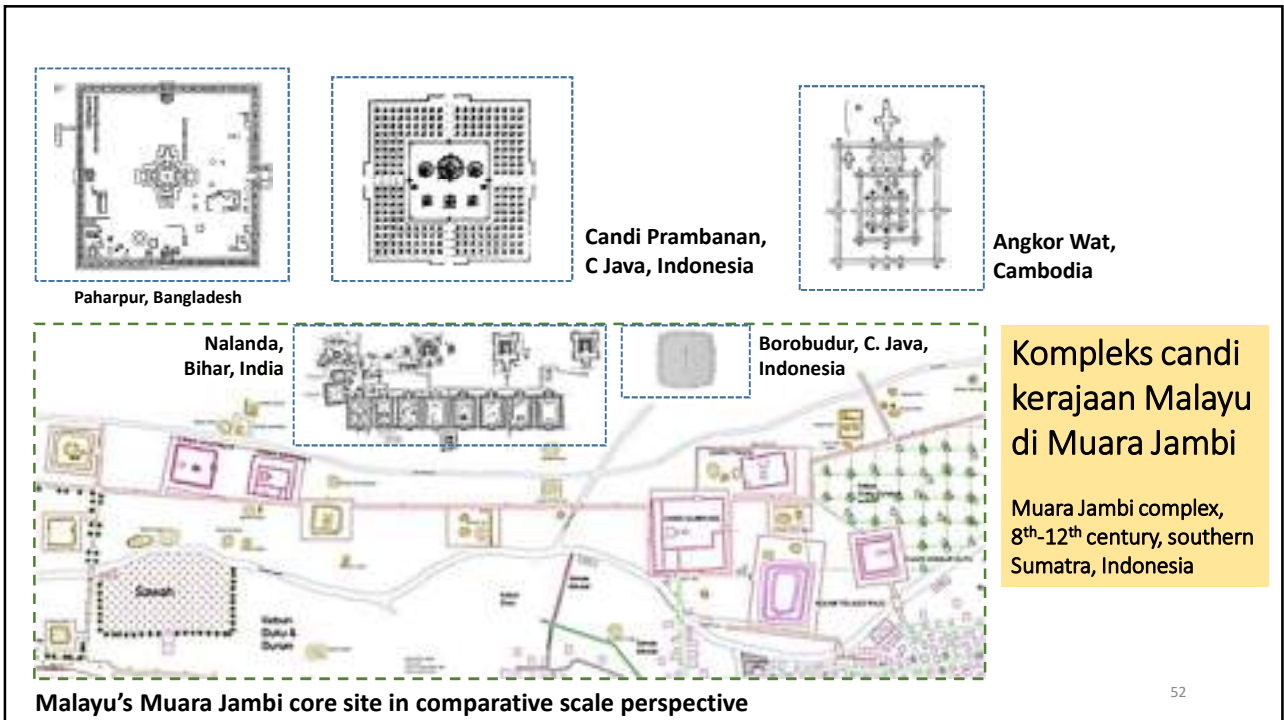
Prasasti Talang Tuwo dalam Bahasa Melayu Kuno (Old Malay), Palembang 606 Saka (23/03/684 AD) Stone H 50 cm W 80 cm Ditemukan semula 17 Nov 1920 di kaki Bukit Seguntang, Palembang

"... Parlak Śrīksetra..."
"sāna tatkālāñña parlak Śrīksetra ini niparvuat | parvān-da punta hyang Sri Jayanāsa ini pranidhān-dapunta hyang savañakñña yang nitānam di sini | ñiyur pinang hanāu ru | mviya dngan samisrāña yang kāyu nimākan vuhñña tathāpi hāur vuluh pattung ..."

Nyiur | Pinang | Enau | Rumbia | Aur | Buluh Betung

"...tathāpi nityakāla tyāga marśila ksānti marvvangun vīryya rājin tāhu di samisrāña śilpakalā parāvis..." [...] *"vajrasarira"*

Batang Hari Sembilan – Jalur pengangkutan ke pedalaman yang padat penduduk Melayu Ulu (Besemah Lebar)



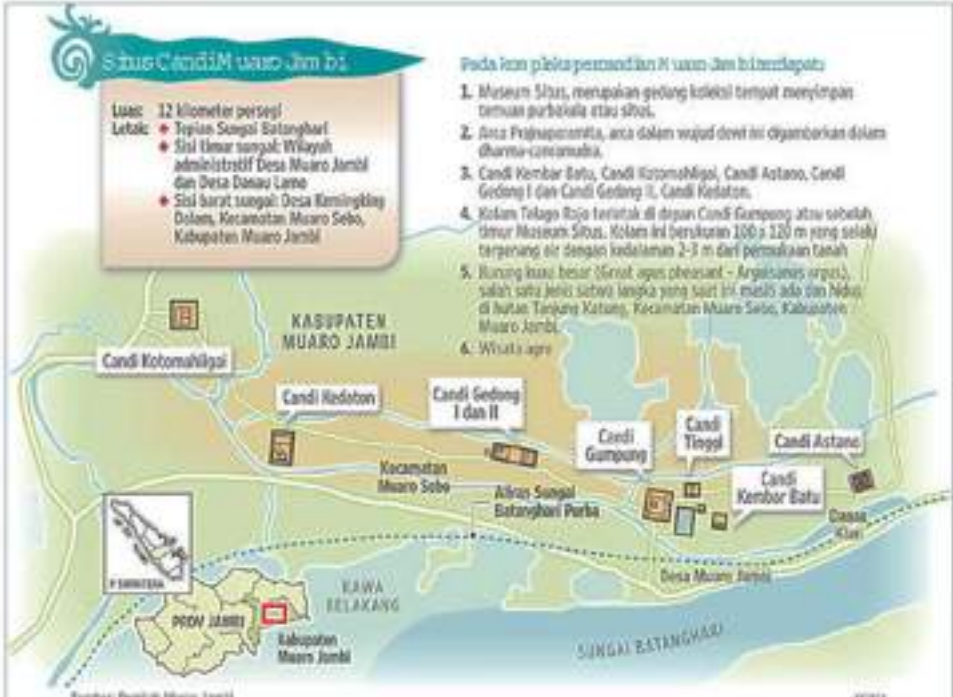
Status Candi di Muara Jambi

Luas: 12 kilometer persegi
 Lebak:

- Tepian Sungai Batanghari
- Sisi timur sungai: Wilayah administratif Desa Muara Jambi dan Desa Danau Lama
- Sisi barat sungai: Desa Kamuningkat Dolan, Kecamatan Muara Sebo, Kabupaten Muara Jambi

Pada zaman pleistosen permukiman di Muara Jambi terdapat:

1. Museum Situs, merupakan gedung kolektif tempat menyimpan temuan purbakala atau situs.
2. Arca Prajnaparamita, arca dalam wujud dewi ini digambarkan dalam dharmacakra-matra.
3. Candi Kembar Batu, Candi Kotomahilgi, Candi Kedaton, Candi Gedung I dan Candi Gedung II, Candi Kelaton.
4. Kolam Telaga Raja terdapat di depan Candi Gumpung atau sebelah timur Museum Situs. Kolam ini berukuran 100 x 120 m yang selaku terpanjang air dengan kedalaman 2-3 m dari permukaan tanah.
5. Runcing batu besar (tombak) apus plesasant - Argasanas argus, salah satu jenis senjata lengkap yang saat ini masih ada dan hidup di hutan Tanjung Katang, Kecamatan Muara Sebo, Kabupaten Muara Jambi.
6. Whati agni




Kompleks candi kerajaan Melayu di Muara Jambi


Muara Jambi complex, 8th-12th century, southern Sumatra, Indonesia


53

Contoh Candi Kerajaan Melayu (agama Buddha) di Muara Jambi, Sumatera



Candi Tinggi, 12th century
Muara Jambi complex, southern Sumatra
 Stairway leading up to raised plinth
 Terraces culminating in Sinhalese-model stupa





54

Contoh Candi
Kerajaan Melayu
(agama Buddha)
di Muara Jambi,
Sumatera



Reconstruction proffered by Soekmono (1987) and discussed by Hariani Santiko (2006)



Candi Gumpung, 8th century
Muara Jambi complex, southern Sumatra

Single remaining *Makara*
Damaged, headless *Prajnaparamita* (white andesite)



Śrīvijaya-Malāyu
artefacts along
the Straits region

Makara from Melaka,
found at the base of the
royal hill (St Paul's hill)



Makara from Melaka,
now on display in the
Melaka History
Museum



Makara from Sungai Mas, Kedah, 7th century
Discovered 2008

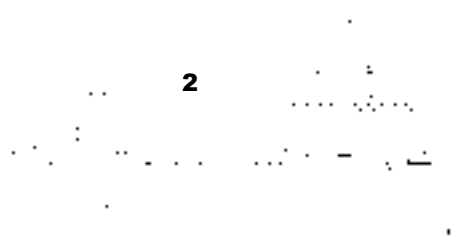


Pair of Makara at Candi Kedaton, Muara Jambi,
discovered *in situ*, 11 Aug 2011
Photo from Tribun News

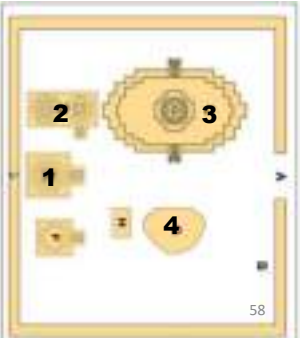
Contoh Candi
Kerajaan Melayu
(agama Buddha)
di Muara Takus
Sumatera



Muara Takus complex, Riau province, Sumatra, 11th – 12th century

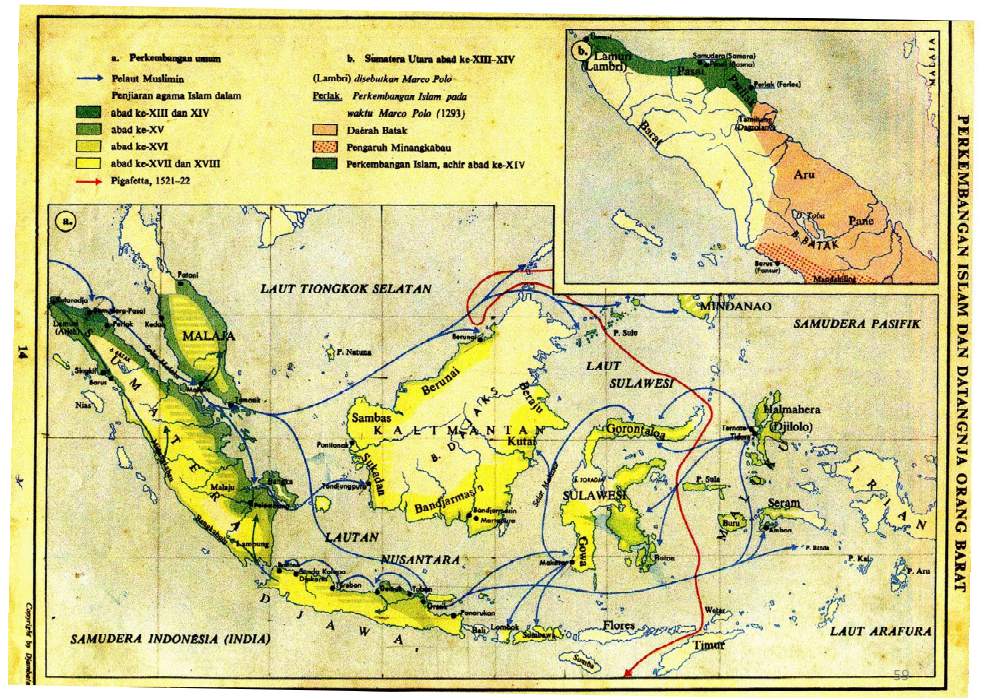


Candi Bungsu (no. 2)
Stairway leading up to raised plinth with Sinhalese-model stupas



Rajah Peta:
 Perkembangan
 Islam dan
 datangnya
 orang Barat

(Muhammad Yamin,
Atlas Sedjarah, 1956)



Zaman peralihan: aksara Kawi dan huruf Jawi; bentuk puisi lama



Kawi script, in Old Malay (side A)
 Date: 781AH (1380)



Kawi script, Old Malay
 (side B)

*gutra barubasa mpu hāk
 kedah pase ma- |
 tārūk tāsīh tanah samuhā*
 (H. Djajadiningrat and W.F. Stutterheim, 1936)
 Disputed by Willem vd Molen



Arabic script and language
 Date: 7/9 Dzulhijjah 791AH
 (26 Nov 1389)

NISAN MINYE TUJOH, PASAI, ACEH, 1380 (AKSARA KAWI) & 1389 (HURUF ARABIC)

Zaman peralihan: Kesenian Nusantara Islam awal di Semenanjung



TERENGGANU 1303/1308: UNDANG-UNDANG ISLAM & ADAT, PAHATAN BATU



Aksara Kawi dan huruf Jawi



Batu Nisan Ahmad Majnun, zaman Kesultanan Melaka
MELAKA 1463, 1467: BATU NISAN DI PENGKALAN KEMPAS
 – HURUF KAWI DAN JAWI

Warisan lisan Melayu dan kesan prinsip 'sebutan baku'

Sewajarnya ikut lisan
 atau ikut ejaan?

Ejaan rumi mengikut lafaz
 sebutan loghat Johor-Riau:

bapak borek,
anak rintek

Ejaan rumi baru:
 lafaz mengikut ejaan?

bapa borek,
anak rintik



Bahasa-bahasa kelompok Malayik
 Bellwood (1993)

Matlamat pendidikan bahasa: untuk mendalami pemahaman budaya dan mendekati pelajar dengan masyarakat
 Matlamat pengajaran sebutan baku: ikut ejaan rumi baru supaya selaras dengan huruf Latin supaya...

Warisan lisan Melayu dan kesan prinsip 'sebutan baku' ejaan rumi baru

United Kingdom

Carpeda Wikipedia, en:ukpedia bebas.

Recewa ini ialah mengenai negara di Eropah. Untuk Kerajaan Great Britain, aka the Kerajaan Great Britain, "UK" dilencangkan ke sini. Untuk kegunaan lain, lihat Britain.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Terjemahan: Kerajaan Benua Britan Raya dan Ireland Utara),^[R] atau lebih dikenali sebagai United Kingdom (singkatan: UK) atau Britain, ialah sebuah negara berdaulat^[R] yang terletak di lair pesisir pantai barat laut tanah besar Eropah. UK merupakan sebuah bangsa kepulauan^[R] yang terbentuk daripada sebuah kepulauan yang terdiri daripada Great Britain, bahagian timur laut pulau Ireland, dan sebilangan besar pulau-pulau kecil termasuklah Isle of Man dan Channel Islands serta British Overseas Territories. Ireland Utara ialah satu-satunya wilayah UK yang bersempadan darat^[R] dengan negara berdaulat yang lain, iaitu Republik Ireland.^[R] Selain sempadan darat ini, UK dikelilingi oleh Laut Atlantik, Laut Utara, Selat Inggeris, dan Laut Ireland.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [Buka]

الْمَمْلَكَة المَتَّحِدَة بَرِيْتَانِيَا وَشَرْقِيَا أَيْرَلَنْدَا



Emblem - Melayu

ibu negara dan bandar terbesar London 51°30′N 0°7′W﻿ / ﻿51.500°N 0.117°W﻿ / 51.500; -0.117

Bahasa rasmi dan bahasa kebangsaan Bahasa Inggeris^[R]

Bahasa-bahasa daerah yang diakui^[R] Bahasa Scots, Bahasa Scotch Gaelic, Bahasa Wales, Bahasa Cornish, Bahasa Gaelic, Scots Gaelic, Bahasa Ireland

Ejaan Rumi menggunakan huruf Latin dan tidak sepenuhnya bersesuaian dengan warisan lisan / lafaz lidah Melayu

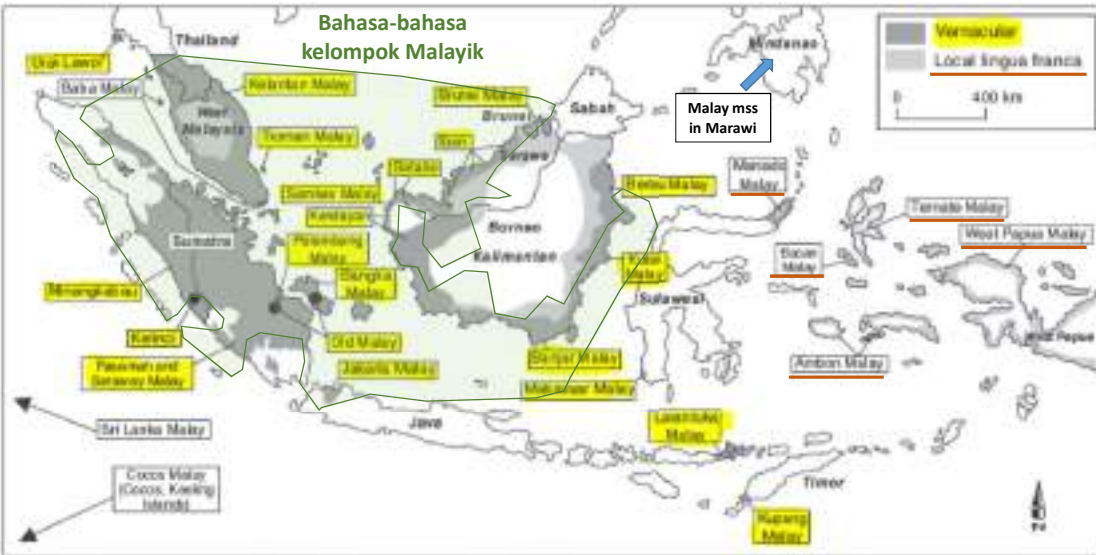
Bagaimanakah sebutan baku dengan lafaz 'ikut ejaan' untuk:

- Britain? London? بریتن لندن
- Ireland? Wales? ایرلند ولس

Serumpun: Seiras bukan bererti harus diselaraskan atau disamaratakan

Kepelbagaian dan kekayaan:

Bahasa Melayu vernakular dan lingua franca serantau (Adelaar 2005)



- | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Bahasa Melayu vernakular dalam kelompok Malayik | • Kelantan | • Minangkabau | • Brunei | • Makassar | Lingua franca bukan Malayic | • Ternate |
| | • Sambas | • Kerinci | • Banjar | • Kupang | | • Bacan |
| | • Palembang | • Pasemah/Serawai | • Kutai | • Larantuka | | • Ambon |
| | • Bangka | • Jakarta | • Berau | | | • Manado |

Kekayaan perbendaharaan nama tempat: pengetahuan budaya yang berakar

Kosakata nama tempat dan pengetahuan budaya yang berakar umbi

Nama-nama istimewa

- Beting Kusa
- Ayer Gemuroh
- Tanjong Katong
- Terumbu Rétan Laut
- Pengkalan Puding, Pétai, Pakau, dan Paku
- Belerek Sudong
- Pinang Rawang (Pulau Ubin)
- Unum
- Lebong Aceh (Pulau Tekong)

Jenis haiwan

- Bëronok – beberapa jenis teripang
- Përopok [Perupok] – sejenis ikan laut
- Jurong [Jërong], atau jorong?
- Tëritip

Jenis tumbuhan atau pohon tempatan

- [Tanjong] Ru, Mëngkuang, Changi [Chëngai/Chëngal], Merawang, Gul
- [Sungai] Tëmpinis, Këtapang, Kranji, Jëlutong, Pinang, Latoh, Nipah, Mandai
- [Pulau] Merambong, Merbau, Seraya
- Kusa
- Rétan Laut
- [Pengkalan] Puding, Pétai, Pakau, dan Paku
- [Ayer] Nipah, Samak, dan Mërbau,
- [Selat] Pandan, Tëbrau

Nama alat dan lain-lain

- Jorong [Jurong] yakni tempat sirih atau corong; atau sebaliknya 'jërong'?
- Tuas
- Kadut – sejenis karung atau kain kasar
- Jëmba – ukuran 8 hasta

65

-3-

Di mana bumi dipijak Di situ langit dijunjung?

Antara penggantian, penghapusan dan pengembalian nama

Keadaan masakini: beberapa contoh

Penamaan perhentian MRT

- Nama Melayu tidak turut hadir
- Kedudukan bahasa kebangsaan/ibunda

Nama masjid lama dan baru

- Bentuk lama: Nama tokoh dan tempat
- Bentuk baru: Nama Arab tanpa kaitan setempat
- Mencari jalan tengah?

Lima Saranan:

**Penamaan, bahasa
dan pendidikan**

Heritageisation:

**Mengenal dan
menamai warisan**

66

Heritageisation: *Mengenal dan menamai warisan*

1. Sejarah yang hilang: Sekolah Kota Raja
2. Sumber sejarah di lapangan: Jalan Kubor
3. Kaitan sastera, budaya dan tempat: Kampung Soopoo, Kampung Bugis dan Kg Rochor dalam novel dan hikayat; kolofon dan nama² tempat di Singapura
4. Nama yang nyaris dilupakan: Onan Road
5. Usaha pelestarian yang dapat diterapkan melalui pendidikan dan melibatkan kegiatan masyarakat

67

Contoh 1: SEKOLAH MELAYU KOTA RAJA



Kota Raja 马来学校



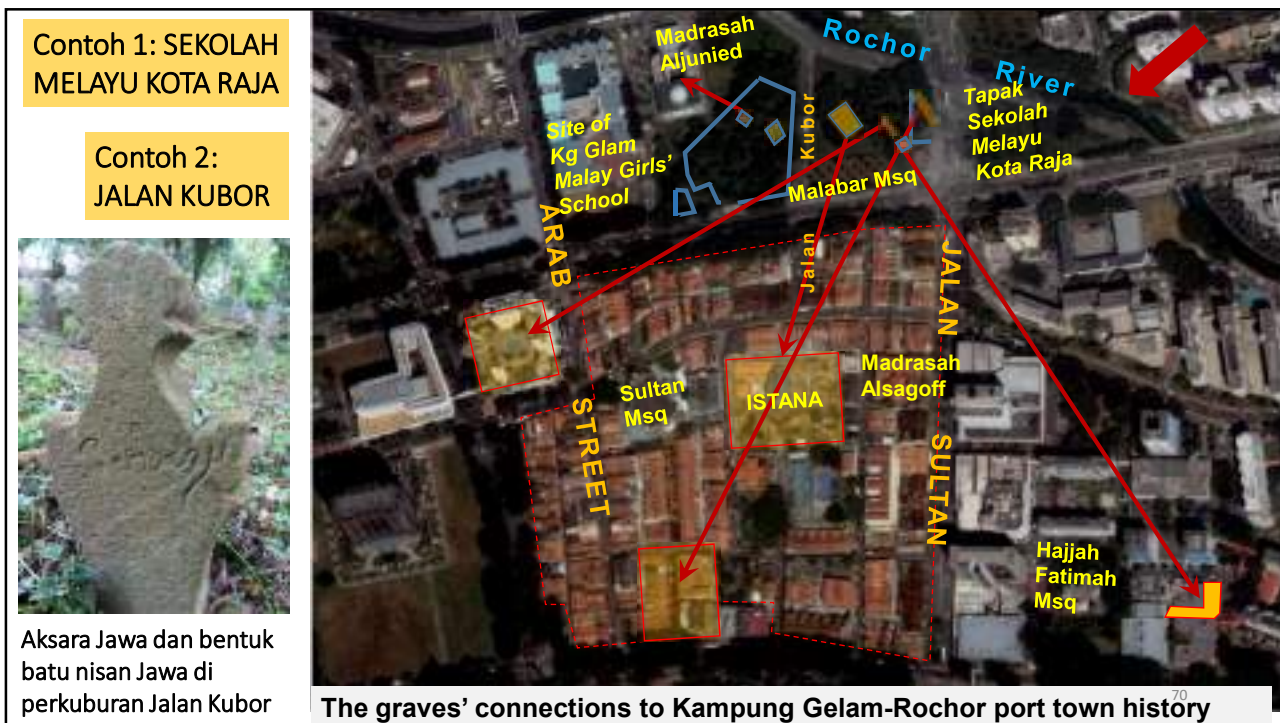
1910年兴建的
道南学校校舍

Nama tokoh pada nama tempat

Ada beberapa gelar: Wak, Bang, Inche, Che, Chik, Pak dan Mak, selain nama sahaja

- Kampong: Wak Sumang, Wak Tanjong, Wak Hassan, Lorong Fatimah
- Kg & Tg Mak Baok (P. A. Merbau)
- Kg Wak Sekak, Sg & Kg Mak Bechik, Tg Mak Aerik, Tg Bang Beng (P. A. Chawan, 1949)
- Sg Wak Bachok, Sg Wak Abu, Kg Wak Bechik, Kg Wak Sekak dan Kg Wak Jiling (P Ayer Chawan[^])
- Bukit Sungai Mah Midah
- Sg Inche Hassan (anak sungai Benoi)
- Sg Simpang Pak Bono, Sg Simpang Pak Chalang (anak sungai Perupok)
- Sg Che Mat Gun (anak sungai Tuas)
- Sg Che Subon (anak sungai Tengah)
- Sg Che Uris, Sg Che Ali, Sg Che Amat, Sg Che Kakim (Anak sungai Jurong)[^]
- Sg Khatib (Jurong)
- Sg Wan Chi[^] (anak sungai Berih)
- Kg Dulah[^] (muara Sg Berih)
- Sg Simpang Mak Wai[^] (anak sungai Kranji)
- [Chik Abu*, [Chik Manya*] (anak sungai Seletar)
- Sg Khatib Bongsu (Sembawang)

Apakah contoh nama² masjid di Singapura yang mengandungi nama tokoh dan nama tempat?



Bentuk-bentuk batu nisan yang jarang ditemui, di Jalan Kubor



Aksara Lontara Bugis Aksara Lontara Bugis Aksara Lontara Bugis

Bentuk batu nisan dari tradisi Jawa di Jalan Kubor



Aksara Jawa Huruf Jawi

Contoh 2: JALAN KUBOR


71

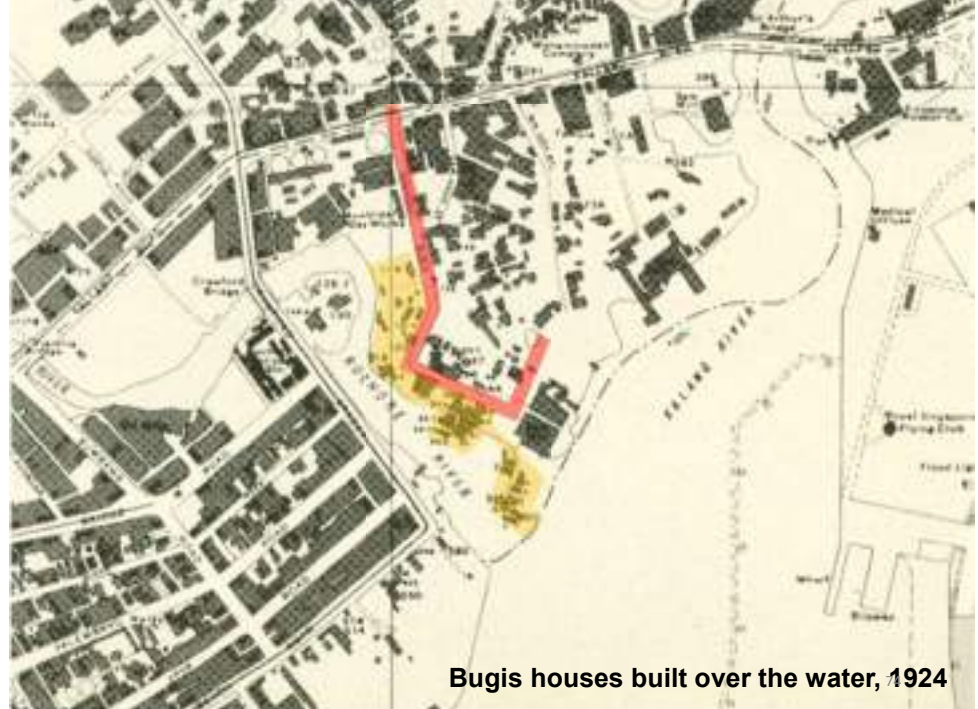


Aksara Lontara Bugis atau Batak? (kurang jelas) Aksara Lontara Bugis Aksara Lontara Bugis (batu kaki) | Huruf Arab (batu kepala)

Contoh 2: JALAN KUBOR

72

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Contoh 1: SEKOLAH KOTA RAJA</p> | <p>Contoh 3: Kampung Soo Poo (Nakhoda Supuk), Kampung Bugis, Kampung Rochor</p> | |
| <p>Contoh 2: JALAN KUBOR</p> |  | <p>Kampung Soo Poo (Nakhoda Supuk), Kallang Basin</p> <p>Perahu Pinisi <i>Sukma Angin</i> dibina 1928 di Kallang Bay, Singapura, menurut Alm. Arenawati</p> <p>Padang Jeringau</p> <p>Kampung Bugis Muara Sungai Rochor</p> <p>Kawasan Kampung Rochor: Java Road, Palembang Road, Minto Road, Sumbawa Road</p> |
| <p>Kota Raja Malay School →</p> <p>Jalan Kubor →</p> | | <p>Singapura, 1957 73</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Contoh 3: Kampung Bugis</p> |  |
| <p>Bugis houses built over the water, 1924</p> | |

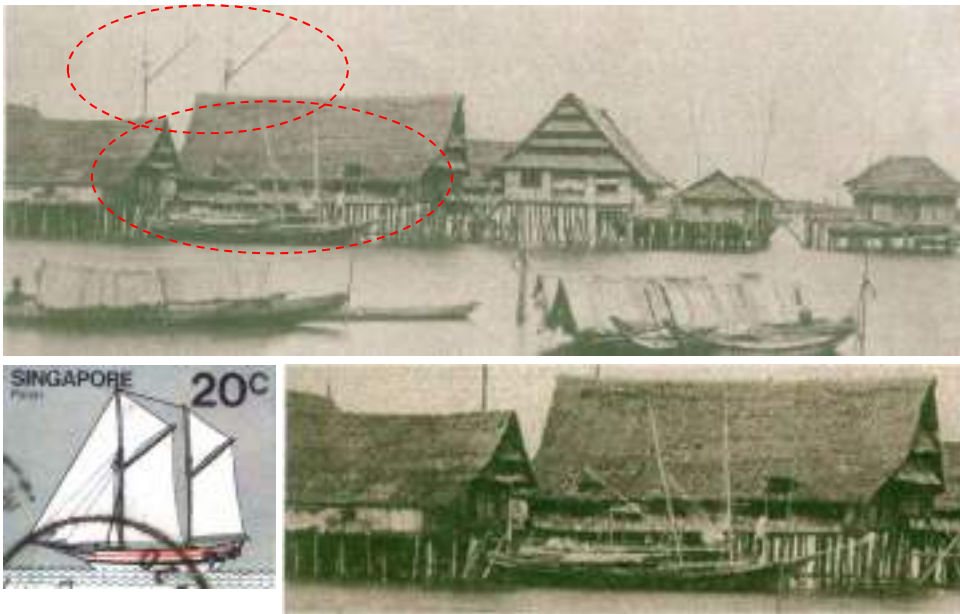
KAMPUNG BUGIS & KALLANG BAY: Bugis Houses and Pinisi schooners



Kallang Bay: Views, 1950s and 1975

75

KAMPUNG BUGIS & KALLANG BAY: Bugis Houses and Pinisi schooners



Large dwellings (*Bolla Lompo/Balla Lompoa*) and variety of ship types, 1890s

76

KAMPUNG BUGIS & KALLANG BAY

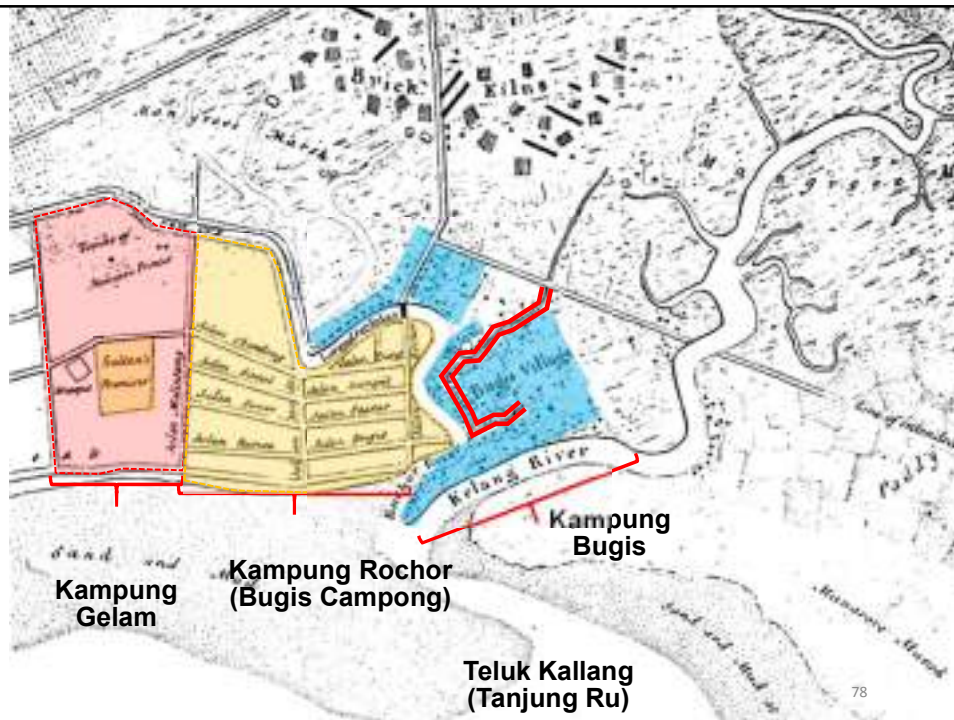


Kallang Bay: Golekkan and Madura boats, 1950s

Bandar Singapura yang dilupakan:

Kampung Gelam,
Kampung Rochor
dan Teluk Kallang

Survei tahun 1829
(diterbitkan 1836)





Contoh 4:
Onan Road

Onan Road | InfopediaTalk
infopedatalk.nl.sg

Onan Road stretches from Geylang Road to a low-rise residential area around Fowle Road (near East Coast Road). Named after the Malayalee Hindu festival of **Onam...**

Pernyataan pada Sep 2012
Diperbetul pada Mar 2013 atas masukan En Jaafar kepada NLB (thn 2009)

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Onan Road

Encik Onan tertunda hingga ayat ke-7:
"It is likely that Onan Road was named after Onan bin Rajidin, a migrant from Java who built a mosque in the area..."

Chew Joo Chiat disebut dahulu

Onan Road stretches from Geylang Road to a low-rise residential area around Fowle Road (near East Coast Road). It runs parallel to Joo Chiat Road and its history is closely linked with that of Joo Chiat and nearby Katong.

Historical
The area around Onan Road was once a sandy coastal region with a dotter-growth of coconut trees, cultivated in plantations owned by the wealthy Arab family of the Alivapolls. After World War I, Chew Joo Chiat, a well-known Chinese, bought over most of these plantations. He built two roads in the 1910s and bequeathed them to the Municipality. By 1916, the roads were known as Onan Road and Joo Chiat Road (formerly known as Confederates Estate Road). It is likely that Onan Road was named after Onan bin Rajidin, a migrant from Java who built a mosque in the area called Onan Road Mosque (reconstructed between the mid-1900s and 1980s due to redevelopment of the area). In the 1920s, the Municipal Committee installed electric lighting along Onan Road at a cost of \$1,526.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Chew Joo Chiat carefully planned for the development of shops and offices along Onan Road. Some of the buildings here have also been the gathering place and headquarters for various clubs and associations, including the Chinese Sporting Association and the Singapore Teachers' Union.

80

Contoh 4:
Onan Road

Pernyataan sdra Jaafar, cicit Onan bin Rajidin, Disember 2009
(InfopediaTalk)

1. 1 Jaafar
Dec 21st, 2009 at 5:23 pm

Dear Sa'Adin,

The information on Onan Road may be skewed. Onan Road was named after my late Great Grand father Onan who owned most of e properties on that road until most were demolished. My dad whose is now in his 80s used to collect rent fr tenants staying on that road. The latest house before everyg was demolished was owned by my late grandfather, Jaafir Bin Onan at approximately 25 Onan Road which was last demolished around the 1990s.

So Onan was not named after Onan and I have birth certificate proof to support this claim. I sincerely hope information on Onan Rd can be amended. Thank you.

2. 2 Singapore Infopedia Editor
Dec 26th, 2009 at 1:23 pm

Hi Jaafir,

Thanks for providing this interesting information regarding your family's historical connection to Onan Road. We'll review, and if necessary, update the article.

“So Onan was not named after Onam...”

Ihsan sdra Mazelan bin Anuar

81

Contoh 4:
Onan Road

**Kampong Melayu Jalan Eunus
Nama-nama yang hilang:**

1. Jalan Hassan
2. Jalan Jumat
3. Jalan Ambo' Sooloh
4. Jalan Abdullah
5. Jalan Omar Samad
6. Jalan Yahya
7. Jalan Adam
8. Jalan Pagak
9. Jalan Sudin
10. Jalan Abdul Aziz
11. Jalan Abdul Manan
12. Jalan Engku Kadir

Bina semula kawasan jejas Masjid Onan Road

MASJID Onan Road (gambar atas) adalah di antara beberapa buah bangunan dan rumah kedai di kawasan Onan Road/Geylang Road yang terjejas dengan rancangan pembangunan semula kawasan itu.

Ini bermakna bahawa masjid itu akan dirobokkan tidak lama lagi.

Pengumuman tentang pengambilan kawasan di situ telah dibuat dalam *Warta Pemerintah* bertarikh 17 Jun lalu.

**Masjid Onan Rd
Berita Harian, 8 Jul 1985**

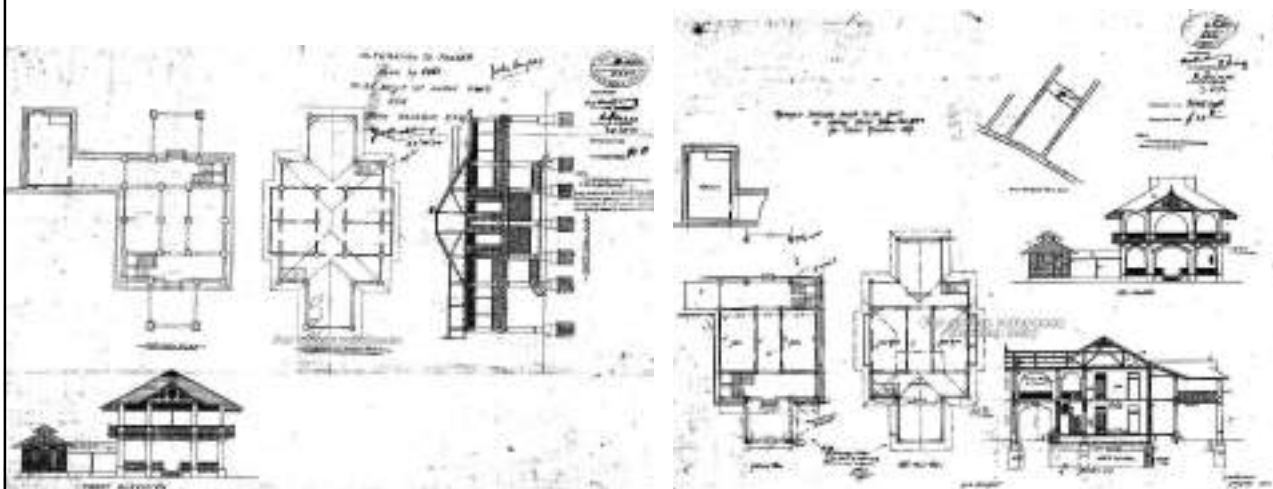
Semua sekali, kira-kira 10,539.6 meter persegi tanah di situ terlibat dalam proses pembangunan semula. Kawasan di situ merupakan antara kawasan yang paling pesat sekali dibangunkan sekarang.

Adalah difahamkan bahawa masjid tersebut telah dibina oleh seorang pendatang dari Jawa yang bernama Onan bin Rajidin. Mungkin kerana itu, jalan di situ dinamakan Onan Road.

82

Contoh 4: Siapakah Encik Onan?

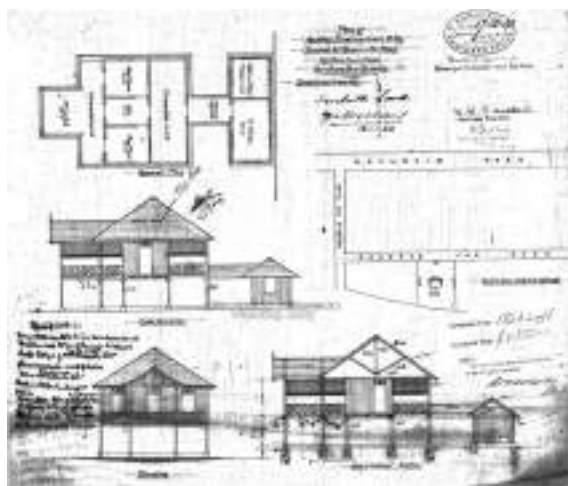
ONAN BIN RAJIDIN, PEMAJU & PELABUR HARTANAH JAWA



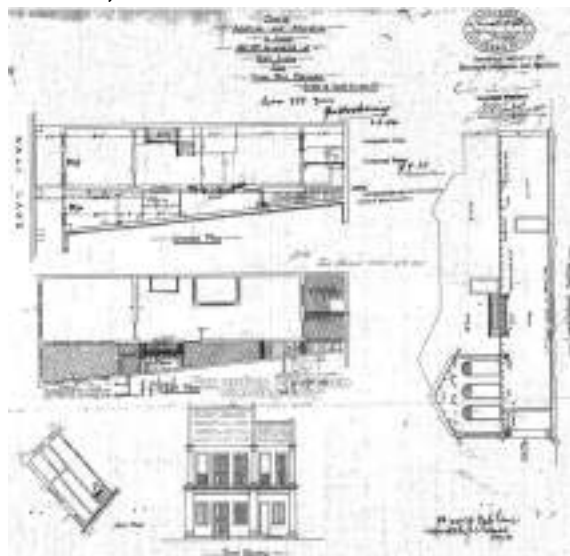
1902: Onan bin Rajidin, Jalan Ampas
Dua buah rumah berlainan
(Arkitek: Yeo Hock Siang)

Contoh 4: Siapakah Encik Onan?

ONAN BIN RAJIDIN, PEMAJU & PELABUR HARTANAH JAWA



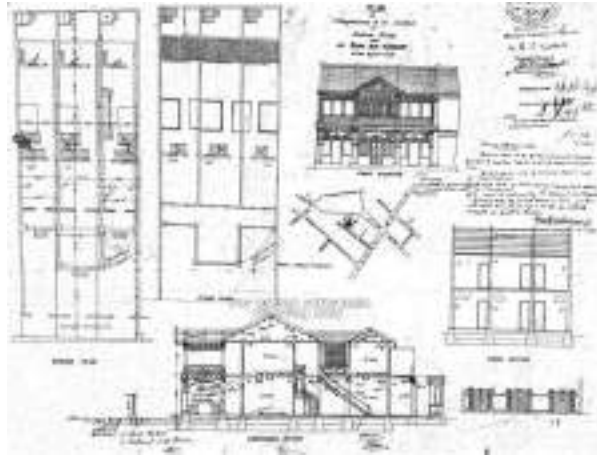
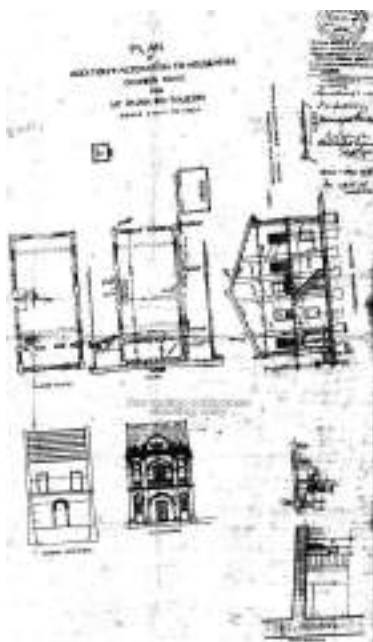
1903: Onan bin Rajidin, house on Freehold Land
Moulmein Rd house (Architect: Yeo Hock Siang)



1904: Onan bin Rajadin,
2 shophouses at Bali Lane
(Architect: Yeo Hock Siang)

Contoh 4: Siapakah Encik Onan?

ONAN BIN RAJIDIN, PEMAJU & PELABUR HARTANAH JAWA



1901: Onan bin Rajidin,
 house at Dickson Rd
 (Architect: Yeo Hock Siang)

1904: Onan bin Rajidin,
 3 shophouses at Dickson Rd
 (Architect: Yeo Hock Siang)

Contoh 4: Siapakah
 Encik Onan?

ONAN BIN RAJIDIN,
 PEMAJU & PELABUR
 HARTANAH JAWA

JAVA PERANAKAN CLUB
 New Office-Bearers
 Elected

(By Our Muslim Correspondent.)
 The half-yearly general meeting of the Java Peranakan Club was held at the club house, No. 17, Bussorah Street, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hassan bin Haji Dawood, the President, was in the chair, and there were about twenty-five other members present.
 The statement of accounts for the period ending Dec. 31, was considered and adopted, and the following were elected to form the Committee of management for the half year ending June 30, 1933.—President, Mr. Hassan bin Haji Dawood; vice-president, Syed Mohamed bin Abdurahman Alkaff; honorary secretary, Mr. Haron bin Onan Rajidin; honorary assistant secretary, Mr. Juraimi bin Haji Abdul Muatt; honorary treasurer, Mr. Omar bin Haji Mohamed Yassin; honorary auditor, Mr. Hassan bin Haji Dawood; "Ketua Mesjid," Mr. Ahmad bin Basok; foreman member, Mr. Siraj bin Haji Ahmad; "Ketua Pancharagam," Mr. Abdulkar bin Haji Yassin and Mr. Daud bin Abdullah; honorary secretaries, "Pancharagam," Mr. Mohamed Sahat bin Onan Rajidin and Mr. Dahan bin Padman; committee members, Messrs Yusof bin Onan Rajidin, Ismail bin Haji Ali, Ibrahim bin Haji Abbas, Jaafar bin Onan Rajidin, Johari bin Haji Jusuf, Alwee bin Haji Hossain, Jufri bin Haji Hassan Hashi, and Soomoon bin Haji Abdul Kasir.

JAVA PERANAKAN CLUB

(No 17 Bussorah St)

The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser, 7 April 1933

Anak-anak Encik Onan bin Rajidin:

Hon Sec: Mr Haron bin Onan Rajidin

Hon Sec "Pancharagam":
 Mr Md Sahat bin Onan Rajidin

Committee Member "Pancharagam":
 Mr Yusof bin Onan Rajidin
 Mr Jaafar bin Onan Rajidin

Siri Seminar Singapura Stories

**Seminar Two:
Kampong Histories of the
Southern Islands and Clementi**

Sat 17 May 2014, 2:30pm - 4:30pm
 Possibility Rooms, National Library

About the Presentation:

Over the years, the island of Singapore has been shaped by the stories of its people. This seminar will explore the rich history of the southern islands and Clementi, from its early days as a fishing village to its current status as a vibrant community. The presentation will include a map of the region and a discussion of the role of the National Library in preserving and sharing our heritage.

Singapura Stories Seminar 2 (2014)

Singapura Stories
Oral history The stories behind two urban kampungs
 and their history: Malay and Chinese

**Sat 11 Apr 2015
2:45pm**
 Possibility Rooms, National Library

About the Presentation:

This seminar will explore the rich history of two urban kampungs in Singapore: Malay and Chinese. The presentation will include a map of the area and a discussion of the role of the National Library in preserving and sharing our heritage.

Singapura Stories Seminar 4 (2015)

Kampung Kuchai Loring 3 Gasing
 Kampung Kuchai Loring 3 Gasing, and the role of the National Library

Sat 8 Oct 2016, 2-5pm
 Possibility Rooms, National Library

About the Presentation:

This seminar will explore the rich history of Kampung Kuchai Loring 3 Gasing, and the role of the National Library in preserving and sharing our heritage.

Singapura Stories Seminar 11 (2016)

PULAU BRANI
SINGAPORE
Pulau Brani Histories
 Asal Pulau Brani

Sat 19 Nov 2016, 2-4pm
 Possibility Rooms, National Library

About the Presentation:

This seminar will explore the rich history of Pulau Brani, and the role of the National Library in preserving and sharing our heritage.

Singapura Stories Seminar 12 (2016)

Lima Saranan:
Penamaan, bahasa dan pendidikan

1. Melengkapkan pemahaman dan penggunaan istilah 'kampung'
2. Nama Melayu perlu turut dihidirkan
3. Mengingat kepelbagaian dan keterkaitan
4. Tindak lanjut: lanskap budaya
5. Tingkatkan pemahaman sejarah budaya

"Kelas Bahasa Kebangsaan" Chua Mia Tee 1959



Chua Mia Tee, *National Language Class, 1959*, 112 x 153 cm, oil on canvas. National Gallery of Singapore.

Sebuah lukisan yang dianggap ikonik, menunjukkan kelas Bahasa Melayu di mana kebanyakan pelajarannya berbangsa Cina

Pada papan tulis tertera:
 Siapa nama kamu – identity diri
 Di mana awak tinggal? – tempat tinggal, kekitaan

Daniel Goh. 2007. "Interpreting *National Language Class*." s/pores [web]