

CHINESE LITERARY WORKS TRANSLATED INTO BABA MALAY: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

S. K. Yoong¹ and **A.N. Zainab**²

¹ University Tunku Abdul Rahman Library, Kuala Lumpur

² Faculty of Computer Science & Information Technology,
University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

e-mail: zainab@fsktm.um.edu.my, yoongsk@mail.utar.edu.my

ABSTRACT

Analyses 68 unique titles of Baba translated works published between 1889 and 1950. The titles are held in the libraries of the University of Malaya (UM), Science University Malaysia (USM), National University of Malaysia (UKM), the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP), National University of Singapore (NUS), National Library of Singapore (NLS) and the British Library (BL). The results reveal three periods of active publication of Baba translated works. A total of 18 works were translated before World War I, followed by 10 just after the war, 39 titles were published before the break of the World War II and 1 was identified in 1950. There were 103 persons involved in the 68 translated works, some of whom are responsible for more than one title. The most prominent translators were Chan Kim Boon, Wan Boon Seng, Seow Chin San and Lee Seng Poh. Some of the translators were also be editors, illustrators or editors. There were 31 publishers and 21 printing presses involved, all were located in Singapore. The most active publishers were Wan Boon Seng, Kim Seck Chy Press and Nanyang Romanised Malay Book Co. The translated works mainly cover historical classical Chinese stories, chivalrous stories, romances, folklore and legends. The titles were priced between 10 cents to 2 dollars in Straits currency. The University of Malaya Library held the largest number of unique title (62) out of which 15 were unique titles.

Keywords: Baba literature; Peranakan literature; Straits-born Chinese; Bibliometrics; Collection development; Special collections.

INTRODUCTION

Among the minority races in Malaysia, the Babas stand out as the most unique and colourful ethnic group. Their lifestyle exudes a rare blend of Chinese, Malay and European cultures. In the Malaysian context, Baba and Peranakan are terms which are used interchangeably. Previously, the Chinese born in the Straits are called Babas to distinguish them from those born in China (Tan, 1993). Today, the Baba refers to the descendents of the Straits born Chinese. The female Straits born Chinese are referred to as Nyonyas. The term Peranakan is the designation for locally born Malaysian of mixed parentage. Hence, a Baba can be a Peranakan but a Peranakan is not necessarily a Baba. The children of the Penang Babas were usually brought up in accordance to

Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

their father's ways, even when their fathers died young and the children were left with their local mothers. The children of the Malacca Babas were more influenced by their mothers, and as the Malays were the majority ethnic composition in Malacca, the influence of the Malay culture is definitely stronger. This dominance influenced the language spoken and the literary orientations. The Malacca Babas speak in a Malay accent juxtaposed with Chinese words, whereas the Penang Babas speak Hokkien interspersed with Malay words. In the context of this article, the word Baba denotes the Malacca and the Singaporean Babas.

Because of their mixed cultural background, the Babas exhibited unique cultural characteristics in their traditional costumes, daily attires, culinary skills, building styles, language and literature. The Baba language is colloquial Malay, used as a trading language, juxtaposed by words of Chinese origin for unfamiliar Malay words (Shellabear, 1913). As such, the literary works produced were based on this spoken language. Shellabear (1913) and Png (1963) compiled lists of Baba Malay vocabularies, and the latter found 350 known Chinese loan words and the proportion of such words was estimated to be about 10 percent. Gwee (1993) provided a more recent compilation of words, phrases, sayings and idiomatic expressions from the Baba language. The Baba language was popular because it was the trading language and the Lingua franca of the Straits Settlements.

The Babas were pioneers among the Chinese to publish in the romanised Malay language. They were actively involved in publishing newspapers, magazines, and books and translated Chinese stories. The Babas published their first romanised newspapers in 1894 (*Straits Chinese Herald* also known as *Surat Khabar Peranakan*). Other newspapers they published include *Bintang Timor* (1894), *Kabar Slalu* also known as *Daily News* in 1924, *Kabar Uchapan Baru* or *Eastern Weekly Review* in 1926. The *Bintang Timor* published a serial entitled *Hikayat Percintaan Si Putih* [*The love story of Si Putih*] (Teo, 1980). The Babas also published magazines and the first romanised Malay weekly was *Bintang Peranakan* (1930). It was in this magazine that some of the Chinese stories were published, which were later published in volumes. One such example was *Ow Liat Kok Chee*, translated by Seng and San. Another weekly, *Sri Peranakan* was published in 1932 and this magazine published the Chinese story, *Yeo Boon Kong Cheng Lam Ban*, translated by Seng and San, which was later published in four volumes. The Babas also published the *Story Teller* (1935) and this magazine published the Chinese story of *Beng Leh Koon* translated by Khoo Peng Yam. Hence, the Baba newspapers and periodicals contribute to the development of Baba literary works by publishing original and translated Chinese stories.

OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

This article attempts to bibliometrically analyse a compiled list of Baba translation work. The translated works are stories from Chinese classics in romanised Malay. In

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

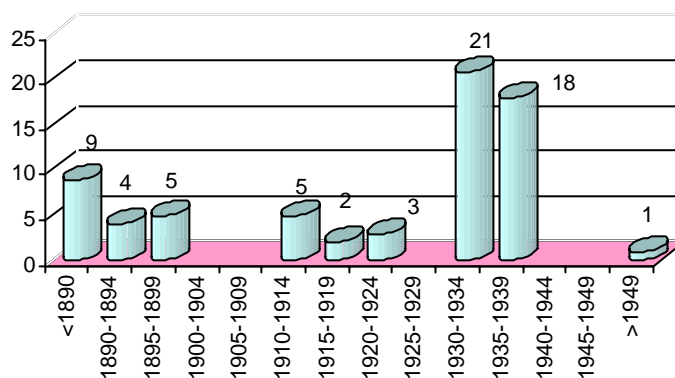
order to undertake the bibliometric analysis, a list of published Baba translated works was first compiled. Identification of such titles were made by searching the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), of the University of Malaya Library (UML), Library of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP), Science University of Malaysia (USM), National University of Malaysia (UKM), National University of Singapore (NUS), National Library of Singapore (NLS) and the British Library (BL). The collections were physically examined at the various locations. The analyses were made based on 68 identified unique titles. For each title the publications were examined in terms of the (a) the persons involved (translators, editors, illustrators, readers and helpers); (b) The publishers and printing presses; (c) the subject contents of the translated works (folklore, romances, chivalrous stories, legends and historical stories); (d) the physical condition of the book; and (e) the location of each titles.

RESULTS

Total Translated Works Identified

Through the OPAC search of seven libraries, 68 unique titles are identified. This list might not reflect the actual unique titles being published and held in private collections. Figure 1 reveals three periods of active publication of Baba translated works. It is evident that World War years have affected the publication trend. A total of 18 works were translated before World War I, followed by 10 just after the war. The most active period was during the 1930s before the break of the World War II, where more than fifty percent of the translated works were published (39 out of 68 titles). The titles are listed under their uniform titles as several versions of the same story may be published between 1889 to 1950.

Figure 1: Baba Translated Works (1889-1950)



Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

Below are the titles of the translated works listed in accordance to the year bands. A number of the titles are published in series over a number of years.

Uniform Titles of the Translated Works Listed by Year Bands (1889-1950).

Year Bands	Titles	Year(s) Published	
1889-1909	Gong Kiah Sie	1889	
	Heng Guan Seo Chia	1889	
	Kasatu Bijak Lahsana	1889	
	Kim Ko Kee Quan	1889	
	Lwee Hong Thak	1889	
	Mai Yeu Long	1889	
	Teong Chiat Ghee	1889	
	Hong Keow	1889-1892	
	Ban Wah Lau	1890	
	Gnoh Bee Yean	1891-1892	
	Hong Keow	1892-1893	
	Sam Kok	1892-1896	
	Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Say	1895	
	Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Tang	1895	
	Chin See Bee	1899	
	Chin Suat Buay	1899	
	Lip Guan Poh Kuan	1899	
	Song Kang	1899-1902	
	1910-1929	Ban Wha Law	1910-1912
		Sum Hup Poh Kiam	1910-1916
Lwee Hong Thak		1911	
Kou Chey Thian		1911-1912	
Pho Kiu Si		1913	
Mai Yew Long		1915	
Tiong Chiat Ghee		1915	
Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Say		1921	
Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Tang		1922	
Teck Cheng Ngo Ho Peng Lam		1922	
1930-1939		Ang Bin Sio Chia	1931
		Ow Liat Kok Che	1931
		Say Han	1931
	Tang Chay Liat Kok	1931	
	Wakang	1931	
	Pat Bee Tor	1931-1932	
	Sam Ha Lam Tong	1931-1932	
	Hong Sin	1931-1937	
	Hong Sin Ban Sian Tin	1931-1939	
	Lee Tan	1932	
	Ngo Chu Low Tang Kia	1932	
	Siang Ha Ngo Liong Huay	1932	
	Sam Kok	1932	
	Cheng Teck Koon Yew Kang Nam	1933	
	Chit Sih Pat Meng Su	1933	
	Kek Hua Siochia	1933	
	Lee Lo Chia	1933	
	Yeo Boon Kong Cheng Lam Ban	1933-1934	
	Hoon Chong Lau	1934	

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

	Khiang Tai Kong	1934
	Cheng Tiong Suat Gak	1934-1938
	Chay Kong Wak Hood	1935
	Khian Leong Koon Yew Kang Lam	1935
	Lek Boh Tan	1935
	Nah Kong Tong Pak Han	1935
	Sam Hap Beng Choo Pokiam	1935
	Teck Cheng Cheng Pak	1935
	Tian Pah Tor	1935
	Ong Cheow Koon Hoe Huan	1935-1936
	Chow Thau Hong Boo Koon	1936
	Flying Swords	1936
	It Ki Mui/Chit Kiam Chapsahnh Kiap	1936
	It Ki Mui/Chit Chu Chapsahnh Seng	1936
	Tio Kong Inn	1936
	Lam Koon Ong Soon Pin	1936-1938
	It ki Mui Peng Suanh Chat	1938
	Sam Kok Inn	1938
	Cheong Moh Inn	1938-1939
	Tai Lau Sam Boon Kuay-1931	1939
Year	Titles	Year(s) Published
1950	Botan Kiongchoo	1950

Persons Involved

The persons involved refer to the translators, illustrators, editors, Chinese and romanised Malay readers and the helpers. Most of the translated works were translated from popular Chinese fiction and the authors of these original works cannot be traced. The translations were written by someone who had listened from a storyteller (Teo, 1980). In the context of this article, the translators are given more attention than the other roles. In most translated works, the editors coordinated the translators, illustrators and edited the stories in terms of sentence structure and spelling. Illustrators were seldom mentioned in the books and could only be ascertained from names indicated beside printed illustrations. The Chinese readers were those who understood and read the Chinese story to the translator or the helper. The Romanised Malay readers were bilingual, who were usually illiterate and interpreted the Chinese stories into Baba Malay language for the translators. The helpers usually assisted and read to the translators.

There were 103 persons involved in the 68 translated works, some of whom were responsible for more than one title (Table 1). The translators were mentioned in most titles, since they were the key persons in the translation process. Other persons mentioned mainly assisted the translators. Hence, those translators who worked with assistants tended to be more productive. From the 68 titles 28 names were identified and the authors for two translated titles cannot be ascertained.

The most prolific translator was Wan Boon Seng who used the pseudonym of Panah Pranakan. He alone translated 21 titles between 1930 and 1939 and translated *Botan Kingchoo* in 1950. This title is also the last translation work that can be traced. Wan

Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

Boon Seng was often assisted by Lee Seng Poh, Seow Chin San, N.M. Seng, Tan Yew Aik and Tan Chin Thuan.

Seow Chin San translated ten titles between 1930 and 1939. He assisted Wan Boon Seng in *Say Han* (1930 and 1931), *Wakang* (1931) and *Ow Liat Kok Chee* (1931). Seow Chin San was also assisted by Seow Phi Tor.

The name, Lee Seng Poh was first listed as a helper in *Hoon Chong Lau* (1934) and *Sam Hap Beng Choo Pokiam* (1935). He later translated on his own, which included *Chay Kong Wak Hood* (1935), *Cheong Moh Inn* (1938), *Chow Thau Hong Boo Koon* (1934), *Khian Leong Koon Yew Kang Nam* (1935), *Ong Cheow Koon Hoe Huan* (1935) and *Tian Pah Tor* (1935).

Table 1: Persons Involved and Total Translated Works

Persons Involved	Frequency	Cumulative frequency
Wan Boon Seng	22	22
Seow Chin San	10	32
Lee Seng Poh	8	40
Seow Phee <u>Tor@Seow</u> Phi Tor	7	47
Chan Kim Boon	6	53
Pang Teck Joon	4	57
Tan Beng Teck	4	61
Tan Phiak Kong	4	65
Unknown	4	69
Chee Swee Liong	3	72
Khoo Peng Yam	3	75
Peng Swee & Co	3	78
Tan Yew Aik	3	81
Cheong Guan Boon	2	83
N.M. Seng	2	85
Ong Choon Tek	2	87
Poh Tiang Siew	2	89
Siow Hay Yam	2	91
Tan Kheam Hock	2	93
Each contributed one title	1	103
Chan Yen Pai		
Cheah Choo Yew		
Goh Len Joo		
Lau Kim Hock		
Lim Chin Chye		
Lim Hock Kee		
Lye Kam Lim or S.K. Lim		
S.P Tiew		
Tan Chin Thuan		
Wee Chin Ek		

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

Chan Kim Boon was also known as Batu Gantong and was born in Batu Gantong, Penang in 1851. He was popular between 1889-1909. He stood out among other translators because of his translation of three popular Chinese classics, *Sam Kok* (30 volumes in 1892-1896), *Song Kang* (19 volumes in 1899-1902 and *Kou Chey Thian* (9 volumes between 1911-1913). *Sam Kok* was translated from the Luo Guang Zhong's *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* and *Song Kang* was translated from Shi Nai An's *Water Margin*. The other titles translated were *Hong Keow* (1981; 1892-1893), *Gnoh Bee Yean* (1891-1892), *Pho Kiu Si* (1913) and *Kou Chey Thian* or *Journey to the West* (1911-1912). According to an announcement in *Sam Kok* (15 December 1892), Chan promised to translate 14 other titles. However, only *Song Kang* and *Chey Thian Hoey Sion* (which was later changed to *Kou Chey Thian*, 1911-1912) could be traced. He died in 1920.

Tan Beng Teck was responsible for one of the earliest translation work, *Heng Guan Seo Chia* (1889), *Hong Keow* (1889), *Kim Ko Kee Quan* (1889) and *Lwee Hong Thak* (1889). After 1889 he did not translate further works. According to Tan (1993), Beng Teck left for Japan after publishing the three volumes. It was Chan Kim Boon who continued the translation of *Hong Keow* (volumes 4-8) and Chan also revised Tan's other translated works.

Tan Kheam Hock was born in Penang and helped Chan Kim Boon in *Gnoh Bee Yean* (1891) and *Hong Keow* (1892, volumes 6-8). He later played a prominent role in public life of the Straits Settlement (Song, 1923).

The most outstanding illustrator was Tan Phaik Kong, especially for works published between 1889 and 1909. He illustrated *Chin See Bee* (1899), *Chin Suat Bee* (1899), *Gnoh Bee Yean* (1891-1982), *Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Tang* (1895) and *Ban Wha Lau* (1910). In volume five of *Gnoh Bee Yean*, Tan provided a portrait of himself in a Ming Dynasty's costume, holding a paper fan and wearing glasses (Figure 2a). Another illustrator mentioned in the 1930s was S.P. Tiew who illustrated the front page of *Ngo Chu Low Tang Kia* (1932) (Figure 2b).

Figure 2a: Self-Portrait of Tan Phaik Kong

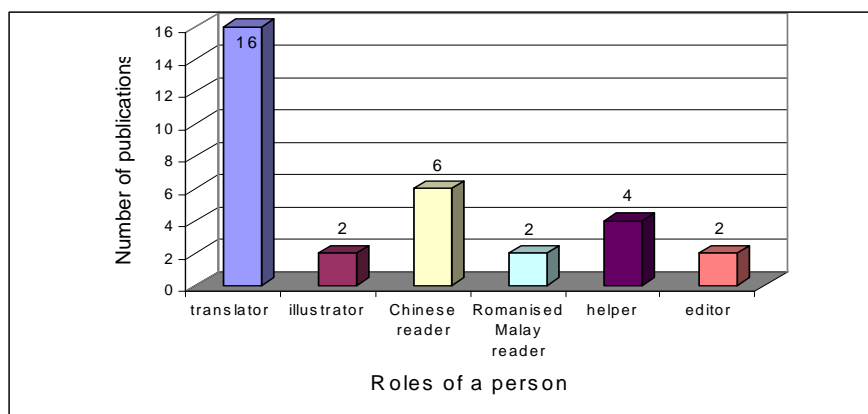
Figure 2b: Illustrations by Tan Phaik Kong



Most persons were involved in translating one or two titles. For example, Poh Tiang Siew translated *Sam Kok Inn* (1938) in one volume and *Tau Lau Sam Boon Kuay* in 23 volumes (1939) with the assistance of a Chinese reader, Ong Choon Teck. Ong also helped Lee Seng Poh to translate *Cheong Moh Inn* (1939). He was a Chinese and romanised Malay reader rather than a translator. Another Chinese reader was N.M. Seng, who helped Wan Boon Seng in *Hoon Chong Lau* (1934) and *Sam Hap Beng Choo Pokiam* (1935). Tan Yew Aik was the Chinese reader who helped Wan Boon Seng in *Lek Boh Tan* (1935) and *Tio Kong Inn* (1936).

Almost two thirds of the persons involved were translators (16 persons). The translators were sometimes assisted by a Chinese reader, especially when he himself was not literate in the Chinese written language. An example was Wan Boon Seng. Figure 3 summarises the role of persons involved in Baba translated works. Lee Seng Poh, for example, was the helper for two publications and the translator of six titles. As a helper he assisted the translator, or the reader. Often the translator was also the editor. Wan Boon Seng was the translator and editor of eleven publications respectively. Wan was also a publisher as well as a poet. He often translated with the assistance of Lee Seng Poh, N.M. Seng, Seow Chin San, Tan Chin Thuan and Tan Yew Aik. In summary, the number of names listed indicated that the active persons in Baba Malay translated works are small and move in a closely knitted circle.

Figure 3: Type of Roles of Persons Involved in Baba Translated Works



The Publishers Involved

There were 31 publishers and 21 printers involved in the production of the 68 Baba translated works (Table 2 and 3). Seven titles were published by two publishers and 5 titles did not provide their publisher's statement. More than 50 percent of the publishers were one time publishers of Baba translation works (17 out of 32). More than 50 percent of the printers produced more than two titles each.

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

All the publishers were located in Singapore. Wan Boon Seng was the most active publishers with eight titles. According to Md. Sidin (1998), the Pranakan Book Coy was owned by Wan Boon Seng and if this was true, then Wan Boon Seng had published 12 translated titles (17.1%). Besides the Pranakan translated works, Wan Boon Seng also published Baba magazines, *Bintang Pranakan*, *Sri Pranakan* and *Story Teller* and two Baba newspapers, *Kabar Slalu* and *Kabar Ucapan Baru*.

Table 2: Publishers of Translated Baba Literature

No	Publishers	No.	%
1	Wan Boon Seng	8	11.5
2	Nanyang Romanized Malay Book, 10&12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore	6	8.6
3	Kim Seck Chye Press, 98&99 Cross Street or Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore	6	8.6
4	Chan Kim Boon	4	5.7
5	Pranakan Book Coy	4	5.7
6	Seng Poh Huat Coy, 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore	4	5.7
7	Chin Ho Bros., 56 Upper Cross Street, Singapore	3	4.3
8	Seow Chin San, 14 Upper Cross Street, Singapore	3	4.3
9	Sing Seng Book Co., 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore	3	4.3
10	Chin Inn & Co.	2	2.9
11	Chinese Directory & Press, 102 Victoria Street, Singapore	2	2.9
12	D.T.Lim & Co, 353 North Bridge Road, Singapore	2	2.9
13	Koh Kim Guan	2	2.9
14	Peng Swee & Co, 125 Victoria Street, Singapore	2	2.9
15	Tan Beng Tecj, 621 North Bridge Road, Singapore	2	2.9
16	What Seck Chye Press, 20 Mansur Street, Singapore	2	2.9
17	Chin Poh Huat	1	1.4
18	Chin Teck Bee & Co, 185 South Bridge Road, Singapore	1	1.4
19	Chop Seng Poh Huat Shanghai Press, 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore	1	1.4
20	Fang Heng Press	1	1.4
21	Kong Guan Hin Press, 1 Kim Seng Road, Singapore	1	1.4
22	Lat Pau Press, Singapore	1	1.4
23	Lim Eng Hock	1	1.4
24	Lye Kim Lim, 13 Kim Seng Road, Singapore	1	1.4
25	Mercantile Press	1	1.4
26	Oon Sye Chin & Sons, 193 Joo Chiat Place, Singapore	1	1.4
27	Poh Teng Siew	1	1.4
28	Sam Kong Cheah & Co., 5-24 River Valley Road, Singapore	1	1.4
29	Sang & Yam (Chew Tian Sang & Khoo Peng Yam)	1	1.4
30	Sing Seng Wah Seong Press	1	1.4
31	Union Press	1	1.4
Total		70	100.0

Most of the Baba publishing activity centred around the Cross street area in Singapore. About seven publishers were located either on Cross Street or Upper Cross Street and these include the Kim Seck Chye Press, Nanyang Romanised Malay Book Book Co, Seng Poh Huat Coy, Seow Chin San, Sing Seng Book Co, and Chop Seng Poh Huat hanghai Press. The Kim Seck Chye Press later moved to Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore in the early twentieth century. There were four publications whose

Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

publishers could not be identified and these are *Lip Guan Poh Kuan* (1899), *Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Say* (1895), *Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Say* (1921) and *Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Tang* (1922).

The 21 printing presses were named in 62 of the Baba translated works (Table 3) A total of 15 titles did not provide their printers' information and 9 titles named two printers. All the printing presses were located in Singapore. The most prolific were Khai Sing Press, Tak Seng Press, Kim Seck Chye Press and Nai Beng & Co., each printed five or more translated works. Based on the advertisement found in *It Ki Mui Peng Suanh Chat* (1938), Khai Sing Press was a printer, lithographer, photo engraver, stationer, account book and rubber stamp manufacturer. He advertised his services as follows, "Satisfaction guaranteed; Printing work of every kind neatly done; charges very moderately; orders taken from all corners of the Malayan coasts; promptly attended to". Md. Sidin (1998) indicated that Khai Sing Press and Mercantile Press were among the twenty most active printing presses between 1920-1950. The two publishers produced 46 and 42 titles respectively and among these 14 were Baba translated works. Tak Seng Press was the second biggest printing press responsible for publishing Baba translated works with seven titles. The location of this press cannot be ascertained and in some publications, the address given was 147 Hill Street, while in others it was 23-9 Coleman Street, Singapore. Kim Seck Chye Press published six titles and Nai Beng & Co was responsible for five titles between 1931 and 1939. The latter moved from Cross Street to Amoy Street, Singapore between 1936 and 1939.

Table 3: Printing Presses of Baba Translated Works

No	Printers	No. (62)
1	Khai Sing Press, 64 Upper Cross Street, Singapore	11
2	Tak Seng Press, 147 Hill Street or 23-9 Column Street, Singapore	7
3	Kim Sek Chye Press, 174 Telok Ayer Street, Singapore	6
4	Nai Beng & Co, 166 Cross Street or 115 Amoy Street Singapore	5
5	Lat Pau Press, Singapore	4
6	Poo Wah Hean Press, 621 North Bridge Road, Singapore	4
7	Shanghai Press 48 Upper CrossStreet, Singapore	4
8	Chinese Directory & Press, 102 Tank Road, Singapore	3
9	Mercantile Press	3
10	Fang Heng Printing Co, 28 Pagoda Street, Singapore	2
11	Hock Song Eng Kee Press, 83 Cross Street, Singapore	2
12	What Seck Chye Press, 83 Cross Street, Singapore	2
13	A.M.R Nayudu	1
14	Chee Yow Press, 20 Mansur Street, Singapore	1
15	City Press, 116 Bencoolen Street, Singapore	1
16	Denodaya Press	1
17	Koh Yew Heang Kee Press, 18 Northbridge Road, Singapore	1
18	Lim Kim Poh	1
19	Nanyo Printing Office, 75-77 Middle Road, Singapore	1
20	Nee Hwa Press, 32 Purvis Street, Singapore	1
21	Union Press	1

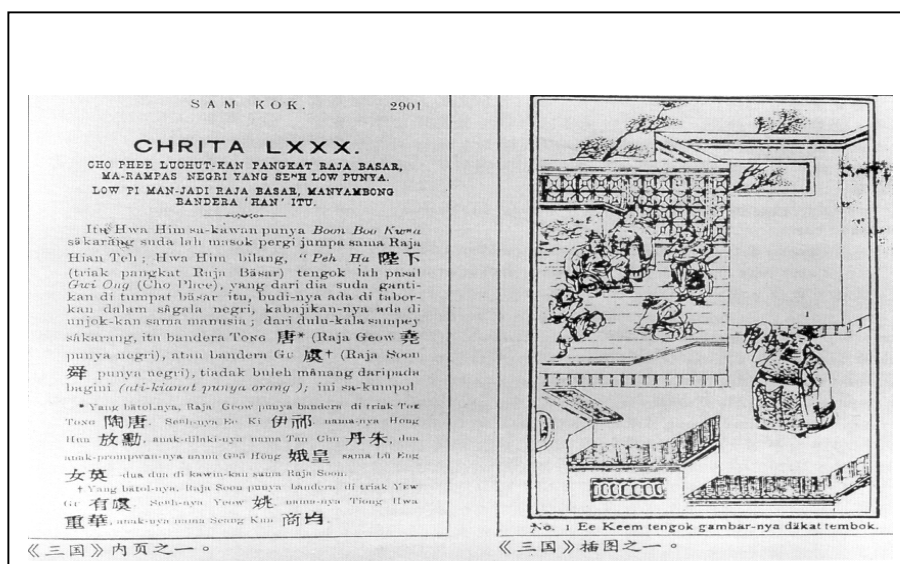
Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

Very few printing presses were individually owned because the cost of printing machinery is high. In general, the Baba printing presses adopted better and newer printing technology compared to the Malay printing presses (Md. Sidin, 1998). For example, the Kim Seck Chye Press used the letterpress approach in printing. A number of the printing presses were also publishers. Among these were the Chinese Directory & Press, Fang Heng Press, Kim Seck Chye Press, Lat Pau Press, Mercantile Press, Union Press and What Seck Chye Press. Lat Pau Press also published a Chinese daily newspaper, *Lat Pau* and a number also published other types of literary works such as pantuns (poems).

Contents of the Baba Translated Works

Most of the Baba translations were historical and chivalrous stories. Out of the sixty-eight titles, only 10 were romances, 9 were folklore and 7 were legendary stories. Though the stories were narrated in Baba Malay, sentences were often interspersed with English expressions, Chinese characters and transliterations (Figure 4). Explanation was normally given after the Chinese transliterated word or Chinese characters. In *Sam Kok* there were 15 Chinese characters, including those found in the footnotes. For each Chinese character an explanation follows, making it easy for readers who did not understand Baba Malay well.

Figure 4: Example of Pages from *Sam Kok* (1894)



Another distinctive characteristics of the Baba translated works was its serialised format. Of the 68 titles, 48 were serialised. The longest running serial was *Cheong Moh In* (1938), which consisted of 55 volumes and ran up to 1,759 pages. Another example was *Sam Kok* (1892-1896), which was published in 30 volumes with 4,622

Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

pages. This format was not the norm for European and Muslim presses (Proudfoot, 1993). The Baba translation works were distributed based on subscriptions within Singapore only, and the majority of its readers were urban dwellers of Singapore, Malacca and Penang.

Table 4 indicates the distribution of Baba translated works by subject contents. Historical stories were the most common type of translated works published. The historical stories were set within mainly China Chinese ideology and cultural background. A list of the translated works published between 1889-1950 is given in the Appendix.

Table 4: Subject Categories of Baba Translated Works

Subject categories	1889-1909	1910-1929	1930-1939	Total
Folklore	6	1	2	9
Romance	4	1	5*	10
Chivalrous stories	2	2	14	18
Legends	1	2	4	7
Historical stories	5	3	16	24
Total	18	9	41	68

Physical Description of the Baba Translated Works

Romanised typesetter was used in the printing process to produce the translated works. Among the 68 titles, 60 titles stated with the phrase “Chrita dulu-kala bernama.....” [This is an ancient story entitled]. This is the usual way the Chinese story teller began a story. Most covers of published works provided colourful illustrations such as, *Chow Thau Hong Boo Koon* (1936). The intention was to attract buyers. The size of the publications ranged between 19cm x 14cm to 16cm x 10cm. The size made it easy for readers to carry and read. The main characters and incidents were sometimes illustrated on the front page. The illustrations was drawn in the style of woodcuts, the traditional form of illustration in Chinese xylographic printing.

Some of the titles bore informative prefaces, giving information about current releases. In *Lek Boh Tan*, it was stated that “Ini satu chrita dulu-kala nama-nya *Lek Boh Tan*... blom perna lagi siapa siap keluar-kan.. chritanya betul extra special A - chuma di-dalam 10 buku saja, complete set-nya) [This is a story entitled *Lek Boh Tan*... never published before, an extra special A story – the complete set is only in 10 volumes]. Chan Kim Boon, an illustrator used the preface to introduce himself and persons involved in *Kou Chy Thian* (1912). He had printed his own photograph in the preface and published the correspondences of several readers who praised the publications that he had translated.

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

The cost of each title ranged from 10 cents to two dollars in Straits currency. In those days this was costly and few could afford it. As such, the buyers of the translated works were mostly those in the upper middle class section of the Baba community. Only a few publishers provided the contents page and the books were often unpagged.

Library Holdings

The majority of the 68 titles are located at the University of Malaya Library (UML) (62 titles). The rest were identified from the catalogues of Singapore National Library, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Library, Science University of Malaysia, Penang, National University of Singapore and British Library. From the UML collection, 14 were published between 1889-1909, 10 between 1909-1929 and 38 between 1930-1939. Out of 62 titles UML held 15 unique titles. The National Library of Singapore (SNL) held 24 titles of translated Baba works and one unique title (*Lee Tan*, 1932). The Science University of Malaysia in Penang held 22 titles and 3 were unique titles. The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka held 20 titles but none were unique titles not held by the other libraries. The National University of Singapore (NUS) held 11 titles, while the British Library held 9 titles.

CONCLUSION

The Straits Chinese community read Baba literary works for leisure. The books were published by the Baba's own publishers and printing presses. Most of the works published were in Baba Malay and the English language. Basically the published Baba literature were original creative and translated works.

A few attempts have been made to bibliographically control the Baba literary works. Salmon (1977; 1987) listed 94 titles, out of which 71 titles were translated works. Tan (1981) compiled a list of 74 titles. Both these bibliographies included English translated titles and these were held by some of major libraries in Malaysia or Singapore. The University of Malaya published a holding list of 176 Peranakan literature and out of this 63 are Baba translated works (*Katalog koleksi...*, 1980; *Koleksi Sastera Peranakan...*, 1998). Finally, the National University of Malaysia produced a bibliography of 1,322 titles of Malayan and Indonesian Peranakan literature and out of this, 60 are Baba translated works (*Katalog Induk Koleksi Sastera Cina Peranakan*, 1988). Proudfoot (1993) included a list of 26 translated titles in his bibliography of early Malay printed books, which listed 1,000 titles. This study has identified 68 unique titles published between 1889 and 1950. It is suspected that many titles from private collections might have been missed.

The present study has highlighted the persons involved in producing the translated works, the publishers and printing houses involved. The unique characteristic of the Baba translated works is its serialised format and the readership was mainly confined to the Straits Chinese community. The Babas were articulate in the Bahasa Melayu and

Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

the English Language and very few were Chinese literate. When the community began to obtain English education the demand for literary works in Baba Malay declined and diminished this form of literary writing. However, this literary form has definitely contributed to enrich the mosaic of Malaysian literary heritage.

REFERENCES

- Gwee, Willian Thian Hock. 1993. *Mas sepuluh: Baba conversational gems*. Singapore: Armour Press.
- Katalog induk koleksi sastera Cina Peranakan*. 1988. Bangi: Perpustakaan Tun Seri Lanang.
- Katalog koleksi Melayu Perpustakaan University Malaya*. 1980. Kuala Lumpur: Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya.
- Koleksi Sastera Peranakan dalam pegangan Perpustakaan University Malaya*. 1988. Kuala Lumpur: Perpustakaan University of Malaya.
- Md Sidin Ahmad Ishak. 1998. *Penerbitan dan Percetakan Buku Melayu: 1807-1960*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Png, Poh Seng. 1963. A preliminary survey of Chinese loanwords in the Malay language. *Xin She Xue Pao*, 4:1-4.
- Proudfoot, Ian. 1993. *Early Malay printed Books: A Provisional Account of Materials Published in the Singapore-Malaysia Area up to 1920, Noting Holdings in Major Public Collections*. Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya.
- Salmon, Claudine. 1977. Writings in romanised Malay by the Chinese of Malaya: a preliminary inquiry. *Papers on Chinese Studies*, 1: 69-95.
- Salmon, Claudine. 1987. Writing in romanised Malay by the Chinese of Malaya: a preliminary inquiry, In: *Literary Migrations: Traditional Chinese Fiction In Asia, 17th-20th Century*. Beijing: International Cultural Publishing.
- Shellabear, William G. 1913. Baba Malay: an introduction to the language of the Straits-born Chinese. *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 65: 50-63.
- Tan, Chee Beng. 1981. Baba Chinese Publication in romanised Malay. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 22: 158-193.

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

Tan, Chee Beng. 1993. *Chinese Peranakan heritage in Malaysia and Singapore*. Kuala Lumpur : Penerbit Fajar Bakti.

Teo, Lay Teen. 1980. *A study of the Malay translation of Chinese popular fiction by the Baba Chinese: with special reference to Khian Leong Koon Yew Kang Lam*. M.A dissertation. Kuala Lumpur: Chinese Studies Department, University of Malaya.

Appendix: Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay

Year	Uniform Title	Exact Title, Persons Responsible, Imprint	Vols.	Holdings
1931	ANG BIN SIO CHIA	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Ang Bin Sio Chia Tempu Hongtay Song Seng Chong di zaman Siong Tiow.</i> Wan Boon Seng (tr.). Singapore: Wan Boon Seng. Printed by Hock Song Eng Kee Press, 83, Cross Street Singapore, 1931. 97p. Price 1.00. 21 cm.	1	UM, DBP, USM
1890	BAN WAH LAU	<i>Buku Ban Wah Lau charita Dahulu kala pasal Tek Cheng jaman Hongtay Song Chin Chong dan Song Tin Chong turunan Song Teow.</i> Lim Hock Kee (ed.). Singapore: Sam Kong Cheah & Co., 5-24 River Valley Road, 1890. Printed by Denodaya Press. 82p. Price: 0.50. 21cm.	8	UM(vol.2), USM (vol.1-6)
1910– 1912	BAN WHA LAW	<i>Hikayat ini bernama Ban Wha Law cherita yang susa dari hal Teck Cheng di zaman Song Tiaw raja Jin Chong.</i> Pang Teck Joon (tr.); Tan Phiak Kong (ill.). Singapore: Kim Seck Chye Press, Teluk Ayer Street, 1910 (Vol.1-3), 1911 (Vol.4-5), 1912 (vol.6-10). Various pagings. Price: 1.00. 16 cm.	10	UM (vol.1-10), DBP (vol. 1, 3, 5-10), USM (vol.1-10)
1950	BOTAN KIONG CHOO	<i>Cherita dulukala nama-nya Botan Kiongchoo atau Sam Pokiam tempu Song Chin Chong jai raja.</i> Wan Boon Seng (tr.). Singapore: Wan Boon Seng. Printed by Nee Hwa Press, 32, Purvis Street, 1950. 102p.Price: 2.00. 21cm.	1	UM, NUS
1935	CHAYKONG WAKHOOD	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Chay Kong Wak Hood di zaman Lam Song Tempu Hongtay Koh Chong.</i> Lee Seng Poh (Tr.), Lim Chin Chye (helper). Singapore: Published by Chop Seng Poh Huat, Shanghai Press, no.12, Upper Cross Street. Printed by Khai Sing Press, 64, Upper Cross Street, Singapore and Nai Beng Press, 115, Amoy Stree, Singapore, 1935. Varied pagings. Price: 0.40. 19 cm.	10	UM(vol.2. 7), BLB (vol.1-10)
1933	CHEUNG TECK KOON	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Cheng Teck Koon Yew Kang Nam.</i> Tor & San (translators). Singapore : Seow Chin San, 14 Upper Cross Street, 1933. Proce: 40 cents. !9 cm.	4	UM (4 vols), SNL (4 vols)
1934- 1938	CHEUNG TIONG SUAT	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Cheng Tiong Suat Gak atau Gak Hwee zaman Song Teow; Hwi Khim Ji Tay dudok karaja punya tempu.</i> Translated by Seow Phi Tor & Seow Chin San. Singapore. Published by: D.T. Lim & Co., 353 North Bridge Road. Printed by: Koh Yew Hean Eng Kee Press, 18 North Bridge Road. Vols. 7-8 was printed by The City Press, 116 Bencoolen Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	10	UM(Vols. 1,4-8); BLB (10 vols); NUS (10 vols)
1938- 1939	CHEONG MOH INN	<i>Chrita dahulu-kala bernama Cheong Moh Inn atau Hong Hor muka biru di zaman Choon Chew Liat Kok Buay.</i> Translated by Lee Seng Poh and Ong Choon Tek. Singapore : Published by Nanyang Romanised Malay Book Co., 10 & 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Nai Beng & Co., 115 Amoy Street Singapore. 1759 pages. Price: 0.25 cents each. 19 cm. Illustrated.	55	UM (vol. 1-55); SNL (vol. 1-55)

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

Year	Uniform Title	Exact Title, Persons Responsible, Imprint	Vols.	Holdings
1899	CHIN SEE BEE	<i>Chrita dahulu-kala yang bernama Chin See Bee pada zaman Song Teaw sambongan dari chrita Chin Suat Buay.</i> Translated by Pang Teck Joon & illustrated by Tan Phiak Kong. Publisher: Kim Seck Chye Press, 98 & 99 Cross Street, Singapore. 170p. Proce: 1.00. 21 cm. Illustrated. [Chin See Bee is Chin Suat Buay, as indicated in volume 3]	1	UM (vol.1); USM (vol.1)
1899	CHIN SUAT BUAY	<i>Chrita dahulu-kala yang bernama Chin Suat Buay mak tiri Siang Loh pada Beng Teaw.</i> Translated by Pang Teck Joon & illustrated by Tan Phiak Kong. Kim Seck Chye Press, 98 & 99 Cross Street, Singapore. Proce 1.00. 16 cm..	2	UM (2 vol.); DBP (2 vol.); USM (2 vol.)
1933	CHIT SIH PAT MENG	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Chit Sih Pat Meng Su atau Tuju mayat lapan jiwa punya pasal Neo Thian Lye dan Leng Kwí Hin punya perkara besar di negri Canton, Hong Tay Yong Cheng Koon punya tempu.</i> Translated by Tor and San. Publisher: Seow Chin San, 14 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by: Tak Seng Press, 23-9, Coleman Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	3	UM (3 vol)
1936	CHOW THAU HONG BOO KOON	<i>Chrita dulu-kala benama Chow Thau Hong Boo Koon di zaman Guan Teow Buay.</i> Translated by: Khoo Peng Yam & Lee Seng Poh. Publisher: Nanyang Romanised Malay Book Co., 10 & 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by: Shanghai Press, 48 Upper Cross Street, Singapore (vol.1-13), the rest were printed by Nai Beng & Co., 115 Amoy Street, Singapore. 592 p. Price: 0.25 each. 19 cm.	18	DBP (vol.1-13, 15-18); USM (18 vol.)
1936	FLYING SWORDS	<i>Cherita dulu-kala flying swords the twenty-four heroes di zaman penghabisan kerajaan Guan Tiaw (bangsa Mongolia dudok jadi raja punya tempu).</i> Translated by Tor and San. Publisher: Oon Sye Chin & Sons, 193 Joo Chiat Place, Singapore. Printed by: A.M.R. Nayadu. 122 p. Price: 0.20. 21 cm.	4	UM (4 vols)
1891-1892	GNOH BEE YEAN	<i>Chrita dahulu-kala nama-nya Gnoh Bee Yean (orang lima bini) di jaman Beng Teow.</i> Translated by Chan Kim Boon and Illustrated by Tan Phiak Kong. Publisher: Kim Seck Chye Press, 98 & 99 Cross Street, Singapore. 620 p. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	6	UM (vol.1-3); NUS (6 vols)
1889	GONG KIAH SIE	<i>Eni-la kitup dolu kala dari pasal Gong Kiah Sie.</i> Publisher: Lye Kim Lim, 13 Kim Seng Road, Singapore. Printed by: Kim Seck Chye Press, 98 & 99 Cross Street, Singapore. 61p. Price: 0.40. 21 cm.	1	UM
1889	HENG GUAN SEO CHIA	<i>Chreta dolu kala dari pasal Heng Guan Seo Chia sama Mwee Liang Geok di jemun Tong Teow raja Seok Chong.</i> Translated by Tan Beng Teck. Publisher:Chin Teck Bee & Co., 185 South Bridge Road, Singapore. Printed by Poo Wah Hean Press, 621 North Bridge Road, Singapore. 236p. Price: 1.50. 17 cm.	4	USM (4 vols)

Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

Year	Uniform Title	Exact Title, Persons Responsible, Imprint	Vols.	Holdings
1889-1892	HONG KEOW	<i>Chrita dulu kala dari pasal Hong Keou sama Lee Tan turun-kan dari buku Whan Tong di jaman Tong Teow sama Chew Teow.</i> Vol. 1-3 was translated by Tan Beng Teck & 4 – 8 was translated by Chan Kim Boon and Cheah Choo Tew. Publisher: Vol.1-3, Kim Seck Chye Press, 98 & 99 Cross Street, Singapore and volume 4-8, Chan Kim Boon. Vol.1-3 was printed by Poo Wah Hean Press, 621 North Bridge Road, Singapore & vol.4-6 was printed by Lat Pau Press. 842p. Price: 1.00. 16 cm.	8	UM (vos.4-5); USM (Vols. 4-8)
1892-1893	HONG KEOW	<i>Chrita dahulu kala dari pasal Hong Keow sama Lee Tan turun-kan dari buku Hwan Tong di jaman Tong Teow sama Chew Teow.</i> Translated by Chan Kim Boon and helped by Tan Kheam Hock. Published and printed by Lat Pau Press, Singapore. 312 p. Price: 1.00. 16 cm.	3	DBP (vols.1-2); USM (3 vols)
1931-1939	HONG SIN BAN SIAN	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Hong Sin Ban Sian di zaman Siong Teow, Boo Ong Huat Tiew.</i> Translated by Tor and San. Published by D.T. Lim & Co, 353 North Bridge Road Press. Printed by Tak Seng Press, 147 Hill Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	17	UM (vol.9); BLB (vol.14-15). Salmon recorded the availability of vols. 3-17 from 1993-1939.
1931-1937	HONG SIN	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Hong Sin di Zeman Siong Tiow tempu Tiew Ong menjadi Hongtay.</i> Translated by Tor and San. Pushed by Wan Boon Seng and Chin Inn & Co. Printed by Tak Seng Press, 23-29 Coleman Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	17	UM (vols.1-2); SNL (17 vols); NUS (vol.1-2, 9).
1934	HOON CHONG LAU	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Hoon Chong Lau di zaman Ow Tong Tiow tempu Khian Tek jadi Hongtay.</i> Edited by Wan Boon Seng, Helped by N.M. Seng. Published by Seng Por Coy, 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Khai Sing Press, 64 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. 325p. Price: 0.20 each. 19 cm.	20	UM(20 vols); DBP (vols 2-11, 13-20); SNL (20 vols)
1938	IT KI MUI PENG SUANH CHAT	<i>Chrita dulu-kala nama-nya It Ki Mui Peng Suanh Chat di zaman Beng Teow tempu Cheng Tek Koon jadi Hong Tay.</i> Edited by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Pranakan Book Coy. Printed by Khai Sing Press, 64 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. 510p. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	1	UM; SNL;NUS
1936	IT KI MUI/ CHIT CHU CHAPSAHN SENG	<i>Chrita dulu-kala nama-nya It Ki Mui atau Chit Chu Chapsahn Seng di zaman Beng Teow.</i> Edited by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Pranakan Book Coy. Printed by Khai Sing Press, 64 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. 270p. Price: 0.20. 19 cm.	9	UM (vols38); USM (9 vols)
1936	IT KI MUI/ CHIT KIAM CHAPSAHN	<i>Chrita dulu-kala nama-nya It Ki Mui atau Chit Kiam Chapsahnh Kiap di zaman Beng Teow tempu Cheng Tek Koon jadi Hongtay.</i> Edited by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Pranakan Book Coy. Printed by Khai Sing Press, 64 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. 480p. Price: 0.10. 21 cm.	24	UM(24 vols); DBP (24 vols); USM (24 vols)

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

Year	Uniform Title	Exact Title, Persons Responsible, Imprint	Vols.	Holdings
1889	KASATU BIJAK LAHSANA	<i>Ini-lah yang Inya punya, Kasatu Bijak Lahsana dari charita kesah Sam Kok.</i> Translated by Chek Swee Liong & Peng Swee & Co. Published by Peng Swee & Co, 125 Victoria Street, Singapore. Printed by Mercantile Press, Singapore. 146p. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	1	UM
1936	KEK HUA SIOCHIA	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Kek Hua Siochia di zaman Liat Kok.</i> Edited by Wan Boon Seng. Published by: Sing Seng Book Co, 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Tak Seng Press 147, Hill Street, Singapore. 104p. 18 cm.	1	UM. SNL, NUS
1935	KHIAN LEONG KOON YEW KANG LAM	<i>Chrita dahulu kala bernama Khian Leong Koon Yew Kang Nam di zaman Cheng Teow.</i> Translated by Khoo Peng Yam & Lee Seng Poh. Published by: Nanyang Romanised Malay Book Co., 10 & 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by: Shanghai Press, 48 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. 861 p. Price: 0.25. 19 cm.	27	UM (27 vols); USM (27 vols); SNL (27 vols)
1934	KHIANG TAI KONG	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Khiang Tai Kong di zaman Siong Chiu.</i> Translated by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Sing Seng Wah Seong Press, Singapore. 99 p.	1	UM;BLB
1889	KIM KO KEE QUAN	<i>Ini dulu-kala di-turunkan dari buku yang bernama Kim Ko Kee Quan, Pou Kong Ann sama Leou Chay: yang ada jaman skarang yang suda jadi negri: Shanghai ini buku di-namakan Chap Swat Tuan.</i> Translated by Tan Beng Teck. Published by Tan Beng Teck, 621 North Bridge Road, Singapore. Printed by Poo Wah Hean Press, 621 North Bridge Road Singapore. 111p. Price: 70 cents. 21cm.	1	UM; NUS
1911- 1913	KOU CHEY THIAN	<i>Chrita dahulu-kala pasal Kou Chey Thian man-gawalkam Tong Thye Chu pergi di negri She Thian Chu Keng.</i> Translated & published by Chan Kim Boon. 1224 p. Price: 0.70. 16 cm.	9	UM (vols 2-8); USM (9 vols); NUS (9 vols), SNL (9vols).
1936- 1938	LAM KOON ONG SOON PIN	<i>Chrita dulu-kala Lam Ong Soon Pin ata Chau Mah Choon Chiu di zaman Liat Kok tempu Choon Ong jadi raja di Chay Kok.</i> Edited by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Chin Ho Bros, 56 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by the Shanghai Press, 48 Upper Cross Street. Price 0.40. 19 cm..	4	UM(4 vols); BLB (4 vols), SNL (vols 1-2). [probably pub. in 10 volumes]
1933	LEE LO CHIA	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Lee Lo-Chia di zaman Siong Tiow tempu Tiew Ong menjadi Hongtay.</i> Translated by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Sing Seng Book Co, 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Khai Sing Press, 64 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. 99 p. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	1	UM, DBP, SNL, NUS
1932	LEE TAN	<i>Charita dulu-kala bernama Raja Lee Tan di zaman Tong Tiow dalam krajaan-nya Hong Hor, Oh Hong Kiaw kerna korek mata.</i> Translated by Wee Chin Ek. Published by Lim Eng Hock, Singapore.	2	SNL

Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

Year	Uniform Title	Exact Title, Persons Responsible, Imprint	Vols.	Holdings
1935	LEK BOH TAN	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Lek Bohtan atau Pau Choo Ann Tah Lu-Tai di zaman Tong Tiow Tempu Boo Chek Tian jadi Hongtay.</i> Edited by Wan Boon Seng. Reader: Tan Yew Aik. Published by Chin Ho Bros, 56 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Khai Sing Bros, 64 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. 400p. Price: 0.40. 19 cm.	11	UM (vol 4), DBP(vols 10-11) USM (11 vols), SNL (11 vols).
1899	LIP GUAN POH KUAN	<i>Lip Guan Poh Kuan: Kitab berka-siat dari niat Tan Ati.</i> 140p. 17 cm.	1	UM. USM
1889	LWEE HONG THAK	<i>Ini-lah buku bernama Lwee Hong Thak charita dahulu kala dari pasal, Oh Pek Chua sama Kho Hun Boon.</i> Di turunkan dari surat China di-jaman Guan Teow di Chnee Tong Quan dalam prentaan Chat Kang Hoo. Translated by Tan Beng Teck. Published by: Tan Beng Teck, 621 North Bridge Road, Singapore. Printed by Poo Wah Hean Press, 621 North Bridge Road, Singapore. price: 0.35. 21 cm.	3	UM
1911	LWEE HONG THAK	<i>Hikayat ini bernama Lwee Hong Thak cherita yang ajahep dari hal Oh Pek Chua sama Kho Han Boon di zaman Guan Tiaw raja Guan Si Cho.</i> Translated by Pang Teck Joon. Published and printed by Kim Seck Chye Press, 174 Telok Ayer Street, Singapore. 21 cm.	2	UM (vol.2)
1889	MAI YEU LONG	<i>Ini-lah charita dahulu kala yang bernama Teong Chiat Ghee, kesah Pek Lee Hey dengan anak bininya, disatukan dengan kesah She Oh Sip Wee charita Mai Yeu Long.</i> Translated by Chek Swee Liong & Peng Swee & Co. Published & printed by Mercantile Press. Price: 1.00. 16cm.	1	UM [2 stories in one book]
1915	MAI YEW LONG	<i>Chrita dulu kala bernama Mai Yew Long di-salin-kan dari Kin Khi Kwan di zaman Song Teow.</i> Translated by Cheong Guan Boon. Published and Printed by What Seck Chye Press, 20 Mansur Street, Singapore. 116p. Price: 1.00. 16cm	1	UM; BLB
1935	NAH KONG TONG PAK HAN	<i>Chrita dulu kala bernama Nah Kong Tong Pak Han di zaman Liat Kok tempu Soon Tio Ong jadi raja di Tio Kok</i> Thranslated by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Seng Poh Coy, 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Khai Sing Press, 64 Upper Cross Street Singapore. 50p. Price 0.40. 21 cm.	4	UM (vols1-2); BLB (4 vols)
1932	NGO CHU LOW TANG KIA	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Ngo Chu Low Tang Kia atau nama lima ekor tikus pergi mengacho di kota Kia Seah di zeman Song Teow Song Jin Chong dudok karajaan punya tempu.</i> Translated by Seow Phee Tor & Seow Chin San. Illustrated by S.P. Tiew. Published by Seow Chin San, 14 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Tak Seng Press, 23-9 Coleman Street, Singapore. 101p. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	1	UM
1935-1936	ONG CHEOW KOON HOE HUANG	<i>Chrita dahulu kala bernama Ong Cheow Koon Hoe Huan di zeman Han Teow.</i> Translated by Khoo Peng Yam & Lee Seng Poh. Published by Nanyang Romanised Malay Book Co, 10 & 12 Upper Cross Street and printed by Shanghai Press, 48 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Price: 0.25. 19cm.	14	DBP (14 vols); USM (14 vols)

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

Year	Uniform Title	Exact Title, Persons Responsible, Imprint	Vols.	Holdings
1935	OW LIAT KOK CHEE	<i>Chrita dulu-kala Ow Liat Kok Chee atau penghabisan Liat Kok di zaman Chin Kok.</i> Edited by Wan Boon Seng. Reader: Seow Chin San. Published by Wan Boon Seng. Printed by Chee Yow Press, 10 Trengganu Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	4	UM (4 vols); SNL (4 vols); NUS (4 vols)
1931- 1932	PAT BEE TOR	<i>Chrita dulu-kala di triak Pat Bee Tor di Jeman Song Teow.</i> Published by Sang & Yam [Chew Tian Sang & Khoo Peng Yam]. Printed by Nai Beng & Co, 166 Cross Street Singapore. 421p. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	4	UM(4 vols); DBP (vols 3-4); SNL (4 vols)
1913	PHO HIU SI	<i>Chrita da-hu-lu kala pasal Kou Chey Thian, Blakang ter-sabot pasal Tionh Seng dan Eng Eng Sio Chea di dalam masjid Pho Kiu Si.</i> Translated and published by Chan Kim Boon, Penang & Singapore. 1224p. Price: 0.70. 16 cm.	1	DBP; USM; SNL; NUS
1931- 1932	SAM HA LAM TONG	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Sam Ha Lam Tong di zaman Song Tiow (Song Tye Cho Tio Kong In Jadi Hongtay.</i> Translated and Published by Wan Boon Seng. Printed by Tak Seng Press, 23-9, Coleman Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 17 cm.	3	UM (3 vols); SNL (3 vols)
1935	SAM HAP BENG CHOO POKIAM	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Sam Hap Inn atau Su Ma Tiong Siong di zaman Han Tiow tempu Hongtay Han Boo Tay.</i> Translated by Wan Boon Seng. Reader: N.M. Seng. Helper: L.S. Poh. Published by Seng Poh Huat Coy, 12 Upper Cross Street Singapore. 84p. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	1	UM [sambungan SHP Kiam]
1938	SAM KOK INN	<i>Ini cherita dulu-kala bernama Sam Kok Inn atau Su Ma Tiong Siong di zaman Tong Han Buay tempu Leng Tay menjadi raja.</i> Translated by Poh Tiang Siew. Published by Poh Teng Siew, Singapore. 108p. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	1	UM; SNL; NUS
1892- 1896	SAM KOK	<i>Chrita dahulu-kalanamanya SamKok atau tiga negri ber-prang Siok, Gwi, sama Gor di jaman Han Teow.</i> Translated by Chan Kim Boon. Helper: Chia Ann Siang & Tan Kheam Hock. Published by: Koh Kim Guan, Singapore. Printed by Kim Sek Chye Press, 174, Telok Ayer Street, Singapore. 4622p. Price: 1.00. 16 cm.	30	UM (30 vols); USM (30 vols); SNL (30 vols); NUS (vols 6,9, 12,15,27,30)
1932	SAM KOK	<i>Chrita dahulu-kalanamanya SamKok atau tiga negri ber-prang Siok, Gwi, sama Gor di jaman Han Teow.</i> Edited by Chan Yen Pai. 2 nd ed. Published by Fang Heng Press, Singapore. Upaged. Price: 1.00. 16 cm.	30	UM (vols 1, 4)
1931	SAY HAN	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Say Han, mulai-an zaman Han Tiow (Han Koh Cho Low Pang bukak negri).</i> Translated by Wan Boon Seng. Helper Seow Chin San. Published by Wan Boon Seng. Printed by Hock Song Eng Kee Press, 83 Cross Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	5	UM(vols 2-5); DBP (vol 1); BLB (vol 1)
1895	SEEH JIN QUEE	<i>Ini chrita dulu kala dari zaman Tong Teow bernama Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Say (Pukol negri S'bla baat).</i> [translator, publisher, printer was not indicated]. Price: 1.00. 16 cm.	10	USM (10 vols)

Yoong, S.K. & Zainab A.N.

Year	Uniform Title	Exact Title, Persons Responsible, Imprint	Vols.	Holdings
1921	SEEH JIN QUEE CHENG SAY	<i>Ini chrita dulu kala dari zaman Tong Teow bernama Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Say (Pukol negri S'bla baat)</i> . Translated by Seow Hay Yam. Printed by Chinese Directory & Press, 102 Tank Road Singapore. 2 nd ed. 1221p. Price:1.00. 16cm.	10	UM (10 vols)
1895	SEEH JIN QUEE CHENG TANG	<i>Ini chrita dulu kala dari mula pertama di jaman Tong Teow bernama Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Tang (pukol negri sebla timor)</i> . Translated by Goh Len Joo. Illustrated by Tan Phaik Kong. Published by Kong Guan Hin Press, 1 Kim Seng Road, Singapore. 684p. Price: 0.75. 21 cm.	7	USM (7 vols)
1922	SEEH JIN QUEE CHENG TANG	<i>Ini chrita dulu kala dari zaman Tong Teow bernama Seeh Jin Quee Cheng Tang (pukol negri sebla timor)</i> . 2 nd ed. Printed by Chinese Directory Press, Singapore. 675p. Price:1.00. 21cm.	7	UM (7 vols); DBP (vol.1); SNL (7 vols);
1932	SIANG HA NGO LIONG HUAY	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Siang HaNgo Liong Huay (sambongan Chrita Wakang) di zeman Tong Tiow (Tong Koh Cho Yee Yan jadi Hongtay)</i> . Translated by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Wan Boon Seng & Chin Inn & Co., Singapore. Printed by Tak Seng Press, 23-9 Coleman Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	2	UM (2 vols); SNL (2 vols)
1899- 1902	SONG KANG	<i>Chrita dahulu-kala di triak Song Kang 108 p'rmpek atau Swui Hnoh di zaman Song Teow</i> . Translated and Published by Chan Kim Boon, Singapore. Printed by Lim Kim Poh. 2523p. Price: 1.00. 16 cm.	19	UM (vols 2-19); DBP (vols2-11, 14-19); USM (19vols)
1910- 1916	SUM HUP POH KIAM	<i>Cherita dulu-kala bernama Sum Hup Poh Kiam di jeman Han Teow</i> . Translated by Lau Kim Hock. Published by Koh Kim Guan & printed by the Union Press and Kim Sek Chye Press, 174 Telok Ayer Street, Singapore. 555p. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	5	UM (vol 2); DBP (vols 2-5)
1939	TAI LAU SAM BOON KUAY	<i>Chrita dahulu-kala bernama Tai Lau Sam Boon Kuay atau Lee Kong di zeman Beng Teow</i> . Translated by Poh Tiang Siew. Reader: Ong Choon Teck. Published by Nanyang Malay Romanised Book. Printed by Nai Beng & Co., 115 Amoy Street, Singapore. 700p. Price: 0.25. 19 cm.	22	UM (22 vols); SNL (22vols)
1931	TANG CHAY LIAT	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Tang-Chay Liat Kok di zeman Chin Kok, Chin Si Ong menjadi raja</i> . Translated and published by Wan Boon Seng. Printed by Nanyo Printing Office, 75-77 Middle Road, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	2	UM (2 vols); DBP (vol.1); SNL (2 vols)
1935	TECKCHENG CHENG PAK	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Tek Cheng Cheng Pak di zaman Song Tiow tempu Song Jin Chong jadi Hongtay</i> . Edited by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Chin Poh Huat. Price: 0.40. 21 cm.	5	UM (vols 1-2); USM (5 vols); NUS (5 vols)
1922	TECKCHENG NGO HO PENG LAM	<i>Chrita dulu kala dari zaman Song Teow bernama Teck Cheng Ngo Ho Peng Lam (lima harimo pergi pukol di negri s'bla s'latan)</i> . Translated by Siow Hay Yam. Published by Chinese Directory & Press, 102 Tank Road Singapore. Price: 0.40. 21 cm.	7	UM (vols 1.3)

Chinese Literary Works Translated into Baba Malay: a Bibliometric Study

Year	Uniform Title	Exact Title, Persons Responsible, Imprint	Vols.	Holdings
1889	TEONG CHIAT GHEE	<i>Ini-lah charita dahulu kala yang bernama Teong Chiat Ghee, kesah Pek Lee Hey dengan anak bininya, disatukan dengan kesah Sey Oh Sip wee charita Mai Yeu Long.</i> Translated by Chek Swee Liong & Peng Swee & Co. Published by Peng Swee & Co., 125 Victoria Street, Singapore. Printed by Mercantile Press. 57p. Price: 1.00.16cm.	1	UM
1935	TIAN PAH TOR	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Tian Pah Tor (seeh Pek Ha – Seeh Pek Hian) di zaman Bng Tiow tempu Seng Hua jadi Hongtay.</i> Translated by Wan Boon Sng & Lee Seng Poh. Reader: Tan Chin Thuan. Published by Seng Poh Huat Coy, 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Khai Sing Press. 64 Upper Cross Street Singapore. 501p. Price: 0.20.19cm.	20	UM (20 vols); USM (20 vols); SNL (20vols); NUS (20 vols)
1936	TIO KONG INN	<i>Chrita dulu kala bernama Tio Kong Inn atau Raja muka merah di zaman Tong Tiow Buay tempu Hongtay Beng Chong.</i> Translated by Wan Boon Seng & Tan Yew Aik. Published by: Chin Ho Bros, 56 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Printed by Khai Sing Press, 64 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. 488 p. Price: 1.00. 21 cm.	5	UM (5 vols); DBP (Vol.1)
1915	TIONG CHIAT GHEE	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Tiong Chiat Ghee fisalinkan dari Liat Kok di zaman Chew Teow.</i> Translated by Cheong Guan Boon. Published by What Seck Chye Press, 20 Mansur Street Singapore. 100p. Price: 1.00. 16 cm.	1	UM; DBP
1931	WAKANG	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Wakang atau Chap Puek Loh Huan Ong di zeman Swee Tiow tempu Swee Yam Tay menjadi Hongtay.</i> Translated by Wan Boon Seng. Helper Seow Chin San. Published by Wan Boon Seng. Printed by Lat Pau Press, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 19 cm.	3	UM (3 vols); SNL (3 vols)
1933-1934	YEO BOON KONG	<i>Chrita dulu-kala bernama Yeo Boon Kong Cheng Lam Ban atau Yeo Boon Kong pukul 18 tong dizaman Song Tiow tempu Song Jin Chong jadi Hontay.</i> Translated by Wan Boon Seng. Published by Sing Seng Book Co., 12 Upper Cross Street, Singapore. Price: 1.00. 21cm.	4	UM (4 vols)