Bibliography of Language and Language Use in North and Central Maluku

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The Center for Southeast Asian Studies is pleased to make available, *A Bibliography of Language and Language Use in North and Central Maluku*, Southeast Asia Paper No. 40. In recent years, the number of University of Hawai‘i Southeast Asia faculty and graduate students conducting research in eastern Indonesia has grown steadily. Gary Holton’s detailed bibliography of the languages of this region was partially funded by the Center’s Sago Project, a research program under the direction of University of Hawai‘i anthropologist, P. Bion Griffin and supported by the Henry Luce Foundation. This publication will provide another valuable resource focusing on Maluku and add to those being produced by University of Hawai‘i anthropologists, geographers, nutritionists, botanists and linguists. It will add an essential component to the ever increasing academic writings available on the region.
INTRODUCTION

In spite of the recent resurgence in scholarly interest in eastern Indonesia, the conception of Maluku as a linguistic area remains in its infancy. Though many excellent literature reviews and bibliographies have appeared (see index), none has attempted to specifically address linguistics or language. Polman's bibliographies (1981, 1983) include chapters on language yet often overlook wordlists and references to language use which are buried in missionary and government publications from the colonial era. Horvatich 1993 [252] makes no reference to linguistics and fails to include publications in languages other than English. Grimes 1991d [232] does include many linguistic references, but the lack of annotations detract from the usefulness of the work. While not claiming to be comprehensive, the present work attempts to address some of the linguistic gaps in the earlier bibliographies.

The geographical scope of this bibliography is essentially limited to the present-day political boundaries of North and Central Maluku, namely Kabupaten Maluku Utara and Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. There are however, two kinds of exceptions to this geographical limitation. First, no attempt is made to exclude languages of Maluku origin which are now spoken outside Maluku, such as the variety of Moluccan Malay now spoken in the Netherlands. Second, the languages of the Raja Ampat Islands and the western Vogelkop have been included in spite of the area's political affiliation with the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. This second exception has linguistic and cultural, as well as geographic motivation. The island of Gebe, now politically a part of North Maluku, lies roughly midway between Halmahera and Raja Ampat, a mere 50 km from Waigeo Island. Culturally, the Raja Ampat Islands face west, long dominated by the sultanate of Tidore. Linguistically, the Raja Ampat languages represent a medial point on what was probably once a long dialect chain extending through southern Halmahera. In any case, the close
synchronic relationship between the south Halmahera languages and the Raja Ampat languages is so clear that the exclusion of the latter would detract from any linguistic bibliography of the area.

Linguistic subgrouping in this area has been attempted by Van der Veen 1915 [515], Stresemann 1927 [457], Blust 1978 [42] and 1993 [50], Collins 1983 [97], and Voorhoeve 1988 [532], among others. Together with the Oceanic languages, the indigenous Austronesian languages of North and Central Maluku comprise the well-defined Central Eastern Malayo-Polynesian group, coordinate with the Western Malayo-Polynesian group. The non-Austronesian languages spoken in Ternate, Tidore, Makian and north Halmahera also comprise a well-defined subgroup, quite distinct from the surrounding Austronesian languages, though evidence of contact-induced change is readily apparent. The non-Austronesian languages show typological and lexical similarities with some of the languages of the western Vogelkop, though claims regarding more distant genetic relationships with the New Guinea languages are highly speculative. In addition to these two distinct language groups, several unique varieties of Malay have developed, including Ambonese Malay, North Moluccan (Ternate) Malay and Bacan Malay.

An excellent survey of the literature on Maluku can be found in Van Fraassen 1981 [210] and 1983 [211]. The linguistic study of Maluku dates back to a Malay wordlist collected by Antonio Pigafetta in North Maluku in 1522. Several wordlists are scattered throughout the nineteenth century Dutch government literature, appended to travel reports and geographic surveys. With the turn of the twentieth century, missionary grammars and dictionaries begin to appear. Though these missionaries were not linguists, their observations were based on years of contact with Maluku languages and were often supplemented with the advice of prominent scholars such as W. Schmidt and H. Kern. At the same time several European expeditions set out to conduct ethnographic surveys of Maluku. Though no linguists were included in these expeditions, the work of German
ornithologist Erwin Stresemann has been equaled by few linguists. For many of the
languages of Maluku, these early twentieth century works represent the only source of
information. Most of the more recent work has been of an anthropological or ethnographic
nature, though many of these works are of excellent quality and provide linguistic
information. Still, since the colonial era only one reference grammar has appeared
(Stresemann 1918 [455]) and only one serious attempt at small-scale historical
classification has been made. However, this situation is about to change, as scholarly
interest in the languages of Maluku continues to grow.

It is hoped that the present bibliography will aid this growth in the linguistic study of
Maluku. To that end, the annotations have been designed to quickly direct the reader to the
specific linguistic content of the literature and are cross-referenced to related works where
appropriate. No attempt has been made to provide complete abstracts of aspects of the
literature which do not relate to language. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author;
entries with multiple authors are cross-referenced under the name of the secondary authors.
To aid readers concerned with particular Maluku languages, the index contains entries for
language and subgroup names, as well as geographic names. References to unpublished
manuscripts are included with the explicit permission of the author.

Many thanks go to Prof. James T. Collins, who inspired this project and granted
generous access to his personal library. This project would not have been possible without
Jim's unceasing support and sage advice. Thanks also go to the patient staff of the
Hamilton Inter-Library Loan Office. Funding was provided by a grant from the University
of Hawaii Center for Southeast Studies. And a special thanks goes to Wendy, who helped
me to decipher all those anthropology tomes.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1] AA, P.J.B.C. ROBIDE VAN DER. [see Robide van der Aa]


Reiterates the morphological properties which distinguish the North Halmahera languages from those of South Halmahera and Bacan, noting the Malay character of the Bacan language. Suggests a subgrouping which includes both the north and south Halmahera languages. Includes data from the languages of Ternate, Tobelo, Sahu, Makian Luar, Makian Dalam, Kayoa, Sula and Bacan. In Indonesian.


Annotated list of roughly 200 Ambonese Malay words with English gloss and probable Portuguese source, based on a study of extant wordlists and interviews with over 100 native speakers between 1965 and 1967.


Advocates the use of indigenous languages, rather than Malay, in the Protestant missionary work in eastern Indonesia. Argues that Malay is a foreign language in most of Maluku and its use is not nearly as widespread as has been assumed. Notes further that even where Malay is spoken, the concepts behind much of the terminology relevant to missionary work (e.g., kasihan) are not a part of the culture. Responses by Hueting (1903) and Roest (1903). In Dutch.

ADRIANI, NICOLAUS and A.C. KRUIJT. 1914. De Bare'e-sprekende Toradjas van Midden Celebes, vol. 3. Batavia: Landsdrukkerij. Chapter VI (p. 288-346) of this tome contains an analysis of several North Maluku languages based on data from earlier works. Languages include Sula, Obi, Bacan, Kayeli, Makian Dalam, Maba, Patani, Sawai, and Giman (Gane), with particular attention given to a detailed grammatical description of Buli. Includes a comparative wordlist of Makian Dalam, Buli, Sawai and Giman. In Dutch.


Unpublished 170-item comparative wordlist for Indonesian, Tulehu, Tidore, Ternate, Tobelo, Kao, Sahu and Maba, alphabetized by English gloss.


Two examples of Tidore poetry and one example of a Makian story, each with Indonesian glosses. In Indonesian.


Detailed history of the colonial period in Maluku, with special attention to the interaction between the Moluccans and the outsiders. Includes information on the history of language use and the impact of literacy in Maluku. A glossary includes terminology from a variety of languages.


Brief description of the phonology and morphology of Ternate, presented as a report to the project for the study of language and literature in Maluku. In Indonesian.


Grammar of Galela by a Protestant missionary who worked in the area between 1891 and 1917. Revisions and corrections are contained in Baarda's dictionary (1895a). Reviewed by Kern (1891-2). In Dutch.


Dutch-Galela dictionary compiled by a missionary who worked in the area between 1891 and 1917. The first 35 pages contain a list of corrections and revisions to Baarda's grammar (1891), which incorporate many of the comments of Kern (1891-2). Appendix contains three folktales without translation. In Dutch.

[20] BAARDA, M.J. VAN. 1895b. [see van Dijken]

Study of the Lodarese language by a missionary who worked in the area between 1880 and 1917, compares the phonology, lexicon and grammar of Lodarese with that of Galela. Includes twelve Lodarese folktales with Dutch translations. In Dutch.


A revised version of Baarda (1891) incorporating the comments of Kern (1891-2). Organized along the format of other Dutch missionary grammars, such as Hueting (1936). Includes many more examples than the previous work but no texts. In Dutch.


Description of the traditional beliefs of the Galela, including explanations of many Galela terms. In Dutch.


Trilingual wordlist containing nearly 400 entries.


Comparison of kinship terminology in Galela and Kei, based on information in Ajawaila (1988) and data collected by the author in 1979. Questions the appropriateness of classical anthropological concepts such as clan and marriage alliance.

This volume of the Bijdragen contains articles by Valeri, Platenkamp and Ajawaila, as well as several articles on southeast Maluku.


Ethnographic description of the pela system of village alliances on Ambon and the Lease Islands, based on more than a year of fieldwork by the author in 1974 and 1975. Reviews several possible etymologies for pela, especially Stresemann's (1919) claim that it can be traced to Paulohi.


Description of the general tendency toward diachronic reinterpretation of sacred knowledge, citing examples of both rituals, such as cakalele, and concepts, such as upu lanite. Includes much Maluku terminology.


Report of a Dutch government research project to study the social welfare of Dutch Moluccans. Includes a description of the linguistic stratification of the Moluccan society in the Netherlands.


Travel report by a German ethnologist of his 1879 journey to Maluku. Includes wordlists for Tobelo, Sahu, Loloda, Maba, Tara-udu, Patani, Talfuah, Tabaru, Gamkanora, Galela, Bacan, Tidore and Ternate (p. 120-131). Remarks on the similarity between Buli and Maba. Also includes comparative wordlists in German-Tabaru-Loloda-Galela-Tolofu and in Malay-Tidore-Ternate.

Presents Pigafetta's (1906) Malay wordlist in full with English translation and notes on sources of loanwords. The introduction describes the history and origin of the list, claiming it to be "the most ancient specimen of modern Malay extant." See also Gonda (1938) and Bausani (1961).


Indonesian translation of Bausani (1960).


Excerpts from Pigafetta (1906), with introduction and annotations by the author. Comments on the significance of Pigafetta's vocabulary (p. 94) (cf. Gonda 1938, Bausani 1960). The original Vocabulary follows the text. In Italian with Indonesian translation.


Collection of essays by a naturalist cum government official who lived in Ambon from 1654 until his death in 1702. Each of the essays describes a particular flora or fauna, and together with the editor's annotations provides information on both Ambonese Malay and indigenous plant and animal terminology. See also Rumpf (1741-1755).


Survey of medicinal plant use in both the coastal and highland areas of central Seram, based on data collected during the Operation Raleigh expedition in 1987. Table lists 89 species with local and Malay names, location, therapeutic indications and method of preparation.

An interdisciplinary approach to the reconstruction of prehistory. Chapter four presents linguistic evidence for recent Indo-Malaysian prehistory and attempts to date language expansions in the area. Proposes the second millennium BC as a date for Austronesian settlement of Maluku, and ten to fifteen thousand BP for non-Austronesian settlement.


Wordlists from six languages (Segot, Moi, Moraid, Kalabra, Tehit, Abun) of the West Bird’s Head stock of the West Papuan phylum. Includes a two-page phonological and grammatical sketch, some lexicostatistical information and several location maps. May be useful for comparative work with the languages of northern Halmahera.


Description of the land-tenure system (dati) of Saparua. Includes an 18th century letter (p. 383-9) discussing dati in somewhat formal Ambonese Malay. In Dutch.


Suggests that the Oceanic subgroup be expanded to include languages of South Halmahera, based on a comparative analysis of Maluku language data from Maan (1940), Devin (1986) and Wallace (1869). This position is revised in Blust (1978).


An attempt to reconstruct Austronesian culture history by comparing terminology for cultural items such as pig, iron, rice and headhunting. Uses Maluku language data from Maan (Buli); Wallace (Kayeli, Marella, Teluti, Watubela and Buru); and Stresemann (Ur-Ambon).

Provides quantitative evidence for Adriani and Kruijt (1914), which seems to support a South Halmahera-West New Guinea (SHWNG) subgroup. This position contrasts with that of Dyen (1965), who divides these languages into more than one primary subgroup. Includes short comparative wordlists of Buli, Nufor, Giman (Gane) and Makian Dalam. Also posits an Eastern Malayo-Polynesian group which includes both SHWNG and Oceanic as subgroups, thus refining the position of Blust (1974).


Revises Stresemann's (1927) reconstruction of proto-Central Maluku ("Ur-Ambon"), based on the occurrence in Soboyo of a reflex of proto-Austronesian *S, which was thought by Stresemann to have been lost in all Central Malayo-Polynesian languages.


Cites evidence from the distribution of cognate terms for marsupial and placental animals in Austronesian languages which contests Dyen's (1978) grouping of the eastern and western Indonesian languages. Cognate terms for marsupials are found only in Central and Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, indicating the linguistic unity of this grouping. Includes comparative data from many Austronesian languages.


Cites evidence for a sporadic phonological change which is exclusively shared by the languages of the Eastern Malayo-Polynesian group. Argues against Dyen's (1978b) subgrouping of the Austronesian languages of Maluku with those of western Indonesia.


Review of Collins' (1983) "The Historical Relationships of the Languages of Maluku."


Uses comparative evidence to argue that the Dutch concept of a field-of-study cannot apply to the study of linguistics in Indonesia, noting that only 30% of all Austronesian languages fall within the boundaries of Indonesia. Outlines the subgrouping argument of Blust (1978), noting that the Maluku languages count relatively few speakers. A less emphatic version of this argument is found in Blust (1984).


Revision of Blust (1990), addressing the comments of Nothofer (1991). Provides further evidence in support of the genetic subgrouping proposed in Blust (1978), based on a much larger body of lexical data collected by Collins and others during the intervening 15 years. Several languages are reclassified, but the basic division between Central and Eastern Malayo-Polynesian is maintained.


Contains an article by Blust and one by Collins.

[52] BOEADI. 1993. [see A.A. MacDonald, et al.]


Presents an extended description of the Nuaulu phoneme inventory and distribution, as well as a suggested orthography. The author makes the somewhat specious claim that the Nuaulu sound system is merely a subset of that of Indonesian. Also includes a short Nuaulu text with interlinear English gloss.

Includes information on Nuaulu kinship terminology.


Brief overview of the deictic system of Nuaulu, which includes five directional and four spatial terms. Several examples are given with accompanying maps for clarification.


Collection of stories, games and songs from Maluku intended for use by children of Moluccan descent living in a multi-cultural setting in the Netherlands. Most of the songs are in Amboinese Malay, and many of the stories and games include annotations explaining Amboinese Malay terms. In Dutch.


Contains comparative wordlists of 124 items in Sawai (Hatoeweh), Lisabata, Wemale (Patasiwa and Patalima), Nuaulu (Manusela) and Kobie, compiled by a missionary who worked on the north coast of Seram. In Dutch.


Contains five papers, including one on Pagu phonology by Sandra Wimbish. Reviewed by Rehg (1993).


Contains a 63-item comparative wordlist of Maba and Buli (Bicoli and Ingli dialects), collected by the assistant resident in the village of Bicoli between 1824 and 1825. In Dutch.


Contains evidence for including the North Halmahera and Alor-Timor language groups in the already established West Papuan Phylum. Includes a brief description of North Halmaheran structure and an English-North Halmaheran comparative wordlist. Also includes a list of non-Austronesian vocabulary found in Stresemann's (1927) reconstruction of Ur-Ambon. (Data not available to the author later excluded the Alor-Timor group from the West Papuan Phylum).

[64] CARON, FRANÇOIS. 1682. Adjaran dalam jang manna jadi Caberadjar Capallja Capallanja derri Agamana Christaon. t'Amsterdam: Paulus Matthysz.


Historical overview of the use of Malay in eastern Indonesia. Cites a 1514 letter from the Sultan of Ternate as the oldest known record of the use of Malay in Maluku. In Dutch.

CHLENOV, MIKHAIL ANATOL'EVICH. 1969. Ocherki po etnicheskoi naradov tsentrai'nykn molukk (Indoneziia).

Abstract translated by Naschev (n.d.).


Ethnolinguistic survey of 15 Maluku cultural vocabulary items in four different categories: pre-Austronesian terms (e.g., banana, sago); terms connected with Austronesian settlement (e.g., rice); terms associated with inter-continental trade (e.g., clove); and terms referring to items introduced by Europeans (e.g., pineapple). Posits an inverse correlation between the number of roots for a particular term and the number of those roots which are Austronesian. Methodology critiqued by Collins (1983e).


Classification of the languages of north Halmahera based on a 100-item lexicostatistical analysis and the phonological innovations proposed by Wada (1980). This paper was originally prepared in 1982 but proposes essentially the same classification as that of Voorhoeve (1988).

Brief examination of kinship terminology, notes the coherent kinship patterns within the Central Malayo-Polynesian language subgroup.


Cites evidence of the merger of proto-Austronesian *p and *b in some Central Maluku languages as an argument against classifying the Oceanic languages (which also exhibit this merger) as a separate group outside Austronesian.

[74] CLAESSEN, H.J.M., ed. 1988. [see Moyer and Claessen]


Collection of ten pantun in a standardized Ambonese Malay.


A Moluccan Malay-Dutch dictionary, based on Ternate, Manado and Ambonese Malay. Includes texts without translation, which may represent some of the earliest examples of Ambonese Malay poetry and literature. In Dutch.


History of the Residency of Ternate by one of the Residents. In addition to a general description of North Maluku, includes a short wordlist for Mākian Dalam; a sketch of Ternate grammar; and three Ternate texts which are reproduced in Fortgens (1930). Of greatest linguistic value is the substantial Ternate-Dutch vocabulary (p. 245-318), which indexes the Ternate entries in Arabic script. In Dutch.

Dutch-Geser-Masiwang vocabulary containing roughly 1000 entries, compiled by a Catholic missionary who worked in eastern Seram between 1892 and 1896. Includes a sketch of Masiwang grammar and lists of terms relating to animals, house construction, and sago processing. This was the only published wordlist of Masiwang (Bonfia) before that of Collins (1986). In Dutch.


Collection of nine Soboyo texts, transcribed by the author.


Brief description of those facets of Ambonese Malay syntax which distinguish this dialect from standard Malay. In Malay.


Unpublished wordlists and grammatical notes for languages of Central Maluku, collected by the author during fieldwork in Maluku. Length of individual lists varies from 100 to 500 words, and many lists include grammatical annotations. Includes lists for Ambelau, Nuaulu (2 dialects), Manusela (3 dialects), Seti (4 dialects), Asilulu (6 notebooks), Elaputi, Sawai, Hatanuru (8 dialects), Alune (10 dialects), Makian (Luar, Dalam), Misol, Patani, Tobelo, Banda (Eli, Elat), Boano, Seit (Kaitetu), Laha, Lisabata (Barat, Timur), Larike (Allang, Wakasihu), Sula (Mangoli), Ruta, Sepa (Tamilou), Wemal (7 dialects), Masiwang, Naka'ela, Kamarian (Rumakai), Benggoi, Bacan (3 notebooks), Haruru (Yalahatan), Tulehu (Hitu), Buru, Saporua (3 dialects), Seram Laut (3 dialects), Hulung, Latea, Luhu, Hoamoal (Luhu, Piru), Huaulu, Tehoru, Werinama (2 dialects), Soboyo (4 dialects), Haruku, Manipa (2 dialects), Watubela, Hatusua, Waisamu (Eti, Hatusua, Kaibobo).


Unpublished Boano dialog collected by the author, with interlinear English gloss.

Unpublished notes on the Seit and Kaitetu languages of Ambon. Includes a 200-item comparative wordlist; description of the pronominal and genitive systems; and several texts with interlinear English glosses.


Mangoli conversation collected by the author, with interlinear English gloss.


Present evidence from the languages of eastern Seram (especially Watubela) which supports a hypothesis that the proto-Austronesian term for bird came to mean cuscus in the central Maluku languages. This suggests a semantic (rather than lexical) innovation in the Oceanic languages.


Published version of the author's M.A. thesis. Examines the comparative evidence (between Standard Malay and Ambonese Malay) and descriptive characteristics of creoles, all of which would indicate a creole status for Ambonese Malay. However, as there is no sociocultural basis for this status, the author concludes that Ambonese Malay is not a creole but a dialect of Standard Malay.


Description of the diachronic position of Laha, the only surviving indigenous language of Ambon island. Describes several areal phonological and syntactic changes which have resulted in striking dissimilarity between Laha and genetically related languages, such as Hitu and Kaitetu.

Proposes a classification of the languages of Central Maluku into two subgroups: West Central Maluku (consisting of Buru, Sula and Taliabo) and East Central Maluku (consisting of the languages of Ambon, Seram and the Lease Islands. Focuses on a description and justification of the West Central Maluku subgroup.


Comparative study of the syntax of Ambonese Malay and the Asilulu language, including discussions of directional systems and possessive constructions. In Malay.


A section of the author's thesis (cf. Collins 1983c:120-8) which analyzes hitherto unexplained Central Maluku initial consonants as retentions of the proto-Austronesian noun markers *si and *u.


An elaboration of Voorhoeve's (1982b) wordlist for Makian Luar, based on additional data collected in February 1979.


Makian Dalam-English wordlist based on data collected in 1979. Some discussion of derivational morphology; verbal agreement markers have been separated in the vocabulary.

Briefly outlines the genetic relationships proposed in Collins (1983); discusses the influence of indigenous Maluku languages on Ambonese Malay; and reflects on the increasing pace of language shift and language death in Central Maluku. Reviewed by de Fretes (1982).


Classifies the Bacan language as a dialect of Malay, based on lexical comparison and phonological innovation, using data collected by the author in 1979. Notes influence from neighboring indigenous languages but clearly demonstrates the inaccuracy of Adriani and Kruijt (1914), who grouped Bacan with the languages of Sula. Appendix contains a 200-item wordlist collected by the author, with annotations explaining alternate Malay sources for Bacan words. In Malay with English abstract.


A general overview of the languages in Maluku, including specific information on the linguistic situation in Makian, Bacan, Obi and Sulabesi. Reports no extant indigenous languages on Obi, naming Buton and Tolelo as the chief languages of the island. Describes the Bacan language as a Malay dialect, distinct from Ambon and Ternate Malay. Distinguishes only two indigenous languages, Sula and Taliabo, in the Sulabesi Islands.


Revision of author's University of Chicago Ph.D. dissertation (1980), a comparative study based on a total of 41 months of fieldwork in Central Maluku between 1972 and 1983. Discusses previous subgroupings of Streesemann (1927) and Dyen (1965) and then presents a classification of the languages of the Central Maluku family. Detailed evidence is given for the internal subgrouping of the Three Rivers languages (including Alune and Wemale) on the basis of phonological innovation. Reviewed by Blust (1986).

Describes two possessive constructions in Ambonese Malay and compares them to standard Malay. Cites evidence which suggests that the syntax of Ambonese Malay may have been influenced by that of the indigenous languages of Ambon.


Critique of the methodology of Chlenov (1980). Cites examples of well-known linguistic changes which may have been overlooked by Chlenov in his search for Austronesian reflexes. Also provides phonetic and semantic evidence which casts doubt on Chlenov's claim that one of the words for clove derives from a proto-Austronesian word for gold.


Classification of six languages of eastern Seram, based on a comparative study of phonological innovation using lexical data collected by the author. In contrast to both Stresemann (1927) and Chlenov (1969, 1976), this classification does not isolate the Geser language but instead divides the six languages into two sister branches of East Seram (Seti, Bobot, Masiwang) and Proto-Banda (Banda, Geser, Watubela). An appendix includes a 200 item wordlist for the six languages.


An anthology which includes revisions of earlier works of Collins (1974, 1981b, 1983a). In Malay.


Review of Polman's (1983) "The North Moluccas: An Annotated Bibliography." While praising this addition to Maluku research, this review critiques the unhelpful index and the lack of cross-references, while noting several important works which are missing from the bibliography.


Cites evidence in support of Fortgens' (1921) claim that there is only one indigenous language on the island of Taliabo, based on data collected by the author during four weeks of fieldwork. Reports a mutually intelligible continuum of variation between the two chief dialects of Mange (including Soboyc) and Kadai. Notes the importance of word taboo in the understanding of dialect relationships. An appendix contains a wordlist of 105 body-part terms in both chief dialects.


Actually a collection of eight cross-referenced annotated bibliographies of the Malay dialects of Makassar, Manado, Ternate, Irian Jaya, Bacan, Ambon, Kupang and Larantuka, including nearly 400 entries. Includes a substantial introduction to the literature and the history of research in Malay dialects. In Malay.


Preliminary survey of two sources of 17th century Malay text, proposing further analysis to evaluate the model of language evolution in Ambon proposed by B.D. Grimes (1991d).


Research report on a project to analyze the use of (Ambonese) Malay as contained in the sermons of F. Caron. Includes a description of the orthography, phonology and morphology of the language employed by Caron. Notes loanwords and their sources (both European and indigenous) as well as competing forms within the text. An appendix contains a technical summary by J.E. Meyer describing the methods used to create interlinear glosses from Caron's text.


Surveys the history and function of Ambonese Malay, including the influence of indigenous languages such as Asilulu. Appendices include excerpts from several Ambonese Malay texts, including newspapers, pantun and the Hikayat Tanah Hitu. In Malay.

Overview of some of the archival materials available for the study of Malay in the 18th century and earlier. In Malay.


Preliminary study of the lexical and morphological similarities between Brunei and Bacan Malay, with suggestions for further research. In Malay.


An elaboration of Collins (1994a), provides semantic and morphological evidence for the close relationship between Brunei and Bacan Malay. Cites many instances of word meanings which are shared by both Brunei and Bacan Malay, but divergent from the meanings of the standard Malay cognates.


Proposes three possible meanings for the word *ambulon*, which was recorded by Pigafetta (1906) in 1522. Nutritional evidence suggests that this word referred to a starch food. And as many of the other words in Pigafetta's list resemble Bacan Malay, it is most likely that *ambulon* is the source of Bacan *ambulung* 'sago tree'.

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Color-coded map describing the distribution of the languages of Maluku. On the back of the map is found a list of all Maluku languages, classified into genetic subgroups, with notes and references.


Reprint of a travel report by a 17th century Dutch navigator, includes a Ternate Malay wordlist, containing nearly 700 entries. This wordlist is analyzed by Collins and Schmidt (1992). In Dutch.


Religious studies thesis by a Christian missionary describing the changes to indigenous religion and traditional government in western Seram. Also describes the synchronic relationship between religious and government institutions. Chapter I surveys the social structure of Christian villages in Central Maluku. Chapter II surveys the system of traditional laws, including marriage rituals. Because of the general nature of the treatment, the terminology is mostly limited to Ambonese Malay rather than indigenous languages.

Overview of the Ambonese kinship system, of limited linguistic value because most of the kinship terminology referred to by the author is of Dutch or Malay origin.


A somewhat abridged version of the author’s (1961) dissertation. Describes the structure of the ideological systems of Ambon and western Seram, noting the changes which occurred in colonial times. Defines much indigenous terminology such as pela, siwa-lima and sasi. Includes a short glossary of Malay and indigenous terminology.


Ethnographic survey of the village of Allang on Ambon Island, based on research conducted for the author’s (1961) Ph.D. dissertation. No specific reference to language use, but does include much Malay and autochthonous terminology, as well as a description of the dati system of land tenure.


Reprint of Cooley (1967b).


Revised version of chapter three of the author’s (1962) Ph.D. dissertation. Describes Ambonese terminology such as saniri, soa, cakalele, pela, and sasi.

Indonesian translation of Cooley (1967).


Short history of the Sultanate of Bacan. Refers to "Oud-Batjansch", an original language of Bacan which is no longer spoken. In Dutch.


Describes six taboos which are known in North Maluku. In Dutch.


Geographic survey of the island of Bacan, follows Adriani and Kruijt (1914) in referring to the language of Bacan as a mixed language. Also notes the presence of several other languages on the island, including Tobelo, Ambonese Malay and Ternate Malay. In Dutch.


History of the Protestant mission in Indonesia in the 19th century. Includes information on the use and distribution of languages in Maluku. In Dutch.


Describes the similarity between the pronominal systems of the languages of North Halmahera and those of the northwest Vogelkop, including Mooi, Moraid, Kalabra, Madik, Karu and Ajamaru. Includes a brief description and a comparative wordlist of representative northwest Vogelkop and North Halmahera languages.


Attempts to extend the West Papuan Phylum proposed in Cowan (1957a) to include other languages of the Vogelkop, including Amberbaken, based on quantitative comparisons of Swadesh basic vocabulary.

Travel report based on two months in eastern Indonesia between 1861 and 1862. Contains 200 item wordlists for 15 languages including Batumerah, Larike, Haruku, Buru, Ternate, Tidore, Sahu, and Kayoa. In Dutch.

Text of a 19th century manuscript describing the history of the Ternate sultanate from the 14th century, in formal Ternate Malay with Dutch translation. In Dutch.

Description of sago production in the Raja Ampat Islands, includes many indigenous terms relating to sago, mostly from the language of Banlol. In Indonesian.

Brief geographic and ethnographic overview of west Seram, describes the social structure of the kakian and notes the similarities among the languages (including Alune and Wemale). In German.

An unpublished dictionary of Buru by an Assembly of God missionary who worked on the island for many years. Also includes a very short, tentative description of some facets of Buru morphology.


This work represents a huge unpublished corpus of Buru text recorded and transcribed by the author on Buru between 1974 and 1987. The text is presented in the original Buru; no translation is provided. Several photographs depicting Buru village life are included.


A greatly expanded version of the author's 1986 dictionary.


Discusses the semantic structure and sociolinguistic position of the Buru narratives known as "harkayaten," a word which is claimed to derive from the Arabic "hikayat" (history) and the Buru "aten" (cleverly arranged). Describes some typical harkayaten story-lines as well as the place of story-telling within the Buru community. Transcriptions of some of these texts are included in Devin (1988).


Collection of 33 fables, six legends, ten folktales and 28 fairy stories in Galela with Dutch translations by M. J. van Baarda.


Reader in Tabaru, a language with fifteen thousand speakers in north Halmahera. Contains several conversations and a short wordlist, with both Indonesian and English glosses. Primarily intended as a tool for the teaching of Indonesian to speakers of Tabaru.

Travel report by a military administrator includes a 160-item comparative wordlist for the languages of Kayeli, Masarete, Tomahu, Lisela, Ambeau, Manipa, Kelang and Boano. In Dutch.


Lists several Dutch and Portuguese loanwords in Ternate and Ambonese Malay. Claims that the influence of Western languages in Maluku was primarily restricted to Malay rather than autochthonous languages.


Contains articles by B.D. Grimes, C.E. Grimes and Voorhoeve.


Published version of the author's Rijksuniversiteit Leiden Ph.D. dissertation, a synthesis of earlier descriptions of social organization in Seram. Includes descriptions of terminology relating to kakian, siwali, saniri, etc. Contains a short bibliography of Seram (p. 181-4). In Dutch.


Posits proto-Austronesian *W, based in part on the erroneous assumption that the so-called Niala language (Stokhof 1980d) comes from Seram.


Divides the Austronesian languages into forty primary subgroups, based on lexicostatistical evidence from 245 languages. This classification is not particularly useful or accurate for many of the Maluku languages, due to "subadquate" vocabulary lists for these languages. Lexicostatistical evidence distinguishes Ambonese Malay as one of the most divergent of the Malay dialects. This classification is later rejected in favor of alternate proposals both by the author (Dyen 1978b) and by Blust (1978).
This short paper cites lexical evidence from the languages of Ambo Island in support of Stresemann's (1927) reconstruction of proto-Ambic *e and *o, in addition to the four vowels previously reconstructed for proto-Austronesian.

In contrast to Dyen (1965), divides the Austronesian languages into two primary subgroups: Oceanic and all others. Contested by Blust (1982).

Contains papers by MacDonald et al.; Bell and Houton.

Pagu-Dutch-Tobelo dictionary compiled by a missionary who worked in Kau between 1903 and 1918. Includes only those words which differ from Tobelo. In Dutch.


Modole-Dutch-Tobelo dictionary compiled by a missionary who worked in Kau between 1903 and 1918. Includes only those words which differ from Tobelo. In Dutch.


Collection of nine Pagu folktales, with Dutch translations, compiled by a missionary who worked in Kau between 1903 and 1918.


Collection of nine folktales and eight riddles in Modole, with Dutch translations, compiled by a missionary who worked in Kau between 1903 and 1918.


Description of the role of sago in Nuaulu economy and culture, based on 22 months fieldwork by the author in the Amahai area between 1969 and 1975. Includes many Amahai terms relating to sago.


Analysis of the land tenure system of the Nuaulu, including a description of the sasi and other vocabulary relating to land use.

Published version of the author's London Ph.D. dissertation describing the relationship between the Nuaulu and their environment, based on 22 months fieldwork in the Amahai area between 1969 and 1975. Contains a wealth of Nuaulu terminology, including 250 terms for flora and 50 terms for fauna.


Applies quantitative statistical measures to variation in folk classification of fauna by Nuaulu. Of linguistic interest is the Nuaulu terminology and folk taxonomy.


Describes the meaning of Nuaulu primary names, which necessarily derive from the circumstances of birth, though some older names appear to be semantically bleached.


Includes much Nuaulu terminology relating to forest products. A table lists customary uses of various types of trees (indexed by Latin name -- Nuaulu names can be cross-referenced in Ellen 1993b).


Though focused on the symbolic patterns encoded into Nuaulu houses, this paper contains much Nuaulu terminology, including 44 terms for components of a house, with accompanying illustrations.

Describes the use and imposition of political titles in colonial Maluku, based on a study of the extant literature. Includes several examples of terms borrowed from indigenous languages, such as Ternate kimelaha, and explains the use of Malay terms such as orang kaya as substitutes for sacred, concealed indigenous terms. Footnotes contain copious historical references.


Study of the role of betel chewing in Nuaulu culture, describes Nuaulu terminology relating to the preparation and chewing of betel, including ritual formulas used in conjunction with betel offerings.


Describes the Nuaulu concept of kau osane, glossed in Ambonese Malay as suangi, and in English by the author as sorcery. Includes much Nuaulu terminology relating to kau osane. See also Stresemann (1923) for a discussion of Nuaulu sorcery.


Folk taxonomy of Nuaulu fauna, based both on interviews with Nuaulu informants as well as an experimental technique referred to as card-sorting. Respondents were given cards bearing pictures of animals and asked to place them into groups. Then a folk taxonomy was determined based on a statistical analysis the groupings of each of 27 respondents. Includes some information on Nuaulu language and an extensive list of Nuaulu fauna indexed by Latin name. See Taylor (1990a) for a related study of Tobelo.


Though not primarily concerned with language, this article does discuss Ambonese Malay pottery terminology.


Description of the folk taxonomy of seven Nuaulu terminal taxa applied to frogs. Includes a detailed description of each of the frog taxa, with some attempt at etymology. Notes that the Nuaulu classification system is less consistent than that in non-Nuaulu villages in the mountains, where frogs are a more important source of protein.


Continuation of Ellen et al. (1976), describes of the folk taxonomy of two Nuaulu turtle taxa and seven Nuaulu crocodile and lizard taxa. Includes a systematic list of non-snake reptile fauna found in south central Seram.


A review of D.A. Burquest and W.D. Laidig's (1993) "Phonological Studies in Four Languages of Maluku." Criticizes the often flawed diachronic analysis inherent within the generative framework of the articles and the lack of attention to previous linguistic work on related languages in Maluku.


An early attempt to classify the languages of Indonesia. The classification of Maluku is not very accurate due to the lack of data for Maluku languages.

[182] ETHA, JOSAFAT. [see Yosafat Etha]


Galela reader containing descriptions of Galela handicrafts such as basketry and traditional houses, written by a native speaker of Galela. In Galela with Indonesia translation and English preface.

Brief descriptions of 15 birds of the Galela area. In Galela with Indonesian translation.

ETHA, YOSAFAT. 1989. [see Ipol, Etha and Sheldon]


Description of traditional system of Galela government. In Galela with Indonesian translation.


Sociolinguistic discussion of multilingualism in the Raja Ampat Islands. First presents a qualitative overview of language and dialect distribution, distinguishing Maya, Palli and Misol as the original languages of Raja Ampat. Then posit several factors areal which may influence multilingualism, including the strategic location of the islands and the influence of the (Malay-speaking) Tidore sultanate. In Indonesian.


Description of traditional hunting and fishing tools, including much terminology which derives from Maluku languages. In Indonesian.


List of indigenous plant names in 54 languages and dialects of the archipelago, compiled by a Dutch military officer. The list is alphabetized by the indigenous term, which is followed by the Latin botanical name. All the languages are lumped together, with the source language identified by a code. Some of the codes are rather general, e.g., New Guinea; while others clearly refer to specific languages, e.g., Larike. In Dutch.

Author’s M.A. thesis describing a West Papuan language of the Bird’s Head region of Irian Jaya which is closely related to the languages of North Halmahera. In Indonesian.

[191] FLASSY, DON A.L. 1985. [see Stokhof and Flassy]


Dissertation based on 12 months fieldwork in the Alune-speaking village of Lohiatala, western Seram. Cites evidence from language usage surveys, language proficiency tests and observations of language use which indicate that language shift is occurring along generational lines. The use of Alune by many younger fluent speakers is decreasing, due in part to a reinterpretation of tradition oral texts as sacred knowledge, inappropriate for everyday use.


Describes the standardized methodology employed in the author’s dissertation work to test language proficiency in three Alune-speaking villages in western Seram. Remarks on how such methodology can be used both to infer information about language obsolescence and to establish language maintenance programs.


Report on work-in-progress based on six months fieldwork in western Seram. Expands the objectives of the author's dissertation (1990) to include other villages, primarily Lohiasapalewa. Includes the results of several language usage surveys.


Review of Latue et al. (1991) "Mai Ite Lepa Atune" [Let's Speak Alune]. Notes the lack of a glossary and the overuse of Indonesian lexical items in place of Alune. Cites copious errors and inconsistencies of usage which detract from the usefulness of the book.


Continuation of authors dissertation describes the process of ritualization in Alune, a language of western Seram. The author employs language usage surveys to quantitatively track the shift from secular to sacred interpretation of Alune folktales by younger fluent speakers of Alune.


Compares language proficiency in three Alune-speaking villages of Lohiatnla, Lohiasapalewa and Murnaten, each with varying degrees of contact with the non-Alune world. Notes a strong inverse correlation between productive ability and degree of outside contact. Thus the most isolated village of Lohiasapalewa exhibits the greatest productive ability and the least influence of Ambonese Malay.


Travel report by a British naturalist of a voyage to Indonesia between 1882 and 1883. The description of Buru is particularly detailed (p. 389-411) and contains a short Buru wordlist.


Travel report by a missionary, contains a short wordlist of the now extinct language of Ibu. In Dutch.

Report lists the meaning of 302 Tobelo personal names, using data collected before the arrival of the Protestant mission. In Dutch.


Travel report by a Protestant missionary, includes information on language use in Taliabo. Describes Soboyo and Kadai as the two major languages of Taliabo and notes the influence of the Ternate language. Also mentions the use of Moluccan Malay. Includes a description of Taliabo pronouns and much indigenous terminology. Also includes the text of a traditional wedding ceremony, with interlinear Dutch gloss (p. 236-9). In Dutch.


Travel report by a Protestant missionary on his second visit to Taliabo. Contains several photos but generally less language information than Fortgens (1915). In Dutch.


Ternate-Dutch dictionary compiled for school teachers by a Dutch missionary who worked in the area between 1901 and 1921. Also includes many terms from Ternate Malay. In Dutch.


Travel report by a Protestant missionary on his third visit to Taliabo. Less language information than in the Fortgen's previous reports (1915, 1916). In Dutch.


Brief grammatical sketch of Soboyo, including a description of the phoneme inventory, pronominal system, causative suffix and verbal infixes. This is followed by seven folktales with Dutch translations. Finally, the author includes a Soboyo-Dutch vocabulary containing roughly 1400 entries, with annotations indicating words of Kadai, Malay and Ternate origin. In Dutch.

Grammar of Tabaru (p. 300-411) compiled by a missionary between 1902 and 1914. The discussion of the pronominal system is somewhat brief and does not refer to a split in the ergative pattern. However, this is followed by a substantial discussion of derivational verbal morphology. Also includes 22 folktales (p. 412-526) and 108 riddles (p. 537-542) with parallel Dutch translations. In Dutch.


Includes three 19th century Ternate manuscripts with Dutch translation, also published in de Clercq (1890). In Dutch.


Comments on the linguistic phenomenon of parallelism in traditional oral communication. Though most of the essays in this volume are focused on the islands of the Sumba-Flores-Timor area, the observations regarding the structure and use of ritual language hold for Maluku languages as well.


A concise history of North Maluku and a detailed history of scientific research in Maluku, commenting on the relative quality of various works listed in Polman's bibliography (1981).


A concise history of Central Maluku and a detailed history of scientific research in Maluku, commenting on the relative quality of various works listed in Polman's bibliography (1983).

Discussion of recent research on Ambonese Malay and the implications of this research for Moluccan Malay education in the Netherlands. Describes the position of Ambonese Malay with respect to other Malay dialects and the influence of Ambonese languages, especially Asilulu. Makes reference to the argument regarding the creole status of Ambonese Malay (cf. Colins 1980b). In Dutch.


First in a series of articles discussing the relevance of Ambonese Malay to bi-cultural Moluccan Malay education in the Netherlands. Presents a brief survey of language use in the Lease Islands and describes the influence of indigenous languages on Ambonese Malay. In Dutch.


A pre-16th century kapata from Nusa Laut, in the language of Hoamoal with annotated Ambonese Malay and Dutch translations. Introduction in Dutch.


Ambonese Malay-Dutch vocabulary containing roughly 600 entries. In Dutch.

[217] GALVÃO, ANTÓNIO. 1971. [see Jacobs]


[219] GLOVER, I.C. 1974. [see Ellen and Glover]

Annotated version of Pigafetta's (1906) original 425-item Malay-Italian wordlist. The author has added Dutch glosses and notes regarding loanwords. In Dutch. See also Bausani (1960).


Paper originally presented in 1988. After comparing the phonology and morphology of Ambonese and standard Malay and presenting a timeline of major events in Maluku history, the author then surveys the usage of Ambonese Malay within a multilingual society which includes standard Indonesian, church Malay and many indigenous languages. Notes influence of elements of indigenous languages (such as directional systems) as well as borrowings from Portuguese and Dutch.


This work represents only a slight revision of B.D. Grimes (1991a). The Maluku timeline is elaborated with a more detailed description of the role of Malay in Maluku history.


Describes the Buru kinship system and kinship terminology.


Compares the phonology and morphology of Ambonese and standard Malay. Then proposes a framework in which to analyze contact-induced language change with special reference to Ambonese Malay.

Sociolinguistic overview of the history of language contact in central Maluku, with attention to current theories of language change. Describes Ambonese Malay as a "mixed" language, or creole. Notes the influence of forced migration on language shift in Buru. Associates language maintenance situations, as in Laha, with the pressure to maintain ethnic identity.


Includes an alphabetical listing of all languages spoken in Maluku, with distributional and classificatory notes. Also includes information on numbers of speakers.


Brief overview of the general linguistic situation and distribution of Ambonese Malay (cf. Collins 1983). Describes the phonemic and morphological differences between Ambonese Malay and Indonesian, while noting the influence of Dutch and Portuguese.


Brief comparison of the Masarete and Rana dialects of the language of Buru. Also a detailed semantic description of 28 lexical items which mean to cut or to carry.


Paper originally presented in 1988. Describes the synchronic function and diachronic origin of the Masarete (Buru Island) morphemes /-n/, /-k/ and /-t/. Roughly, these morphemes denote possession, nominalization, and causation, respectively. The existence of these morphemes is related to the loss of proto-Austronesian final consonants in Masarete.


In spite of its title, this bibliography is distinctly biased toward linguistic research. With over 1500 entries, this is an extremely comprehensive bibliography, including works on just about every Austronesian language from Malagasy to Rapanui. Due to the lack of annotations, the relationship of the individual works to Maluku research can be difficult to discern.


Paper presented in Ambon in 1984 posits a tentative classification of the twenty-six North Maluku languages based on short (200 item) wordlists collected by missionary linguists over a period of several weeks.


Includes a description of the Li Garan taboo language of Buru, comparing taboo and common language as well as noting the sociolinguistic position of the taboo language. The remainder of the paper focuses on Sangir.

Detailed survey of the sociolinguistic history of Dutch hegemony in Indonesia. Includes an overview of the role of Malay in Maluku (p. 32-40). In Dutch.


Paleolinguistic survey of canoe terminology. Most of the Maluku (p. 59-61) information is gathered from Duyvendak (1926) and Friederici (1913).


Views the medial/final verb distinction as a typological feature which may be manifested by various morphological means. Hypothesizes that medial verb markers in Gorokan languages arose from a diachronic fusion of final verb markers and the coordinate conjunction. Phonological evidence is given in support of this hypothesis. Additionally, this diachronic process is conjectured to hold more generally for other Papuan languages, including the West Papuan languages of Halmahera.


Sociolinguistic survey of the northern Raja Ampat Islands by an SIL employee.


Traces the origin of the word "Maluku" to the Ternate word maloko 'the place', from the phrase Maloko Kie Raha 'The place of four mountains', referring to the spice islands of Ternate, Tidore, Moti and Makian. An alternate etymology is presented by Watuseke (1977). In Indonesian with English abstract.
[242] HATTORI, S., ed. 1981. [see Wurm and Hattori, ed.]


Study of the Masarete dialect of Buru by a missionary who worked on Buru. The first section (p. 1-26) contains a short grammatical sketch which reviews the phonology and pronominal system; the second section (p. 27-158) contains a Masarete-Dutch and Dutch-Masarete wordlist with nearly 2000 entries; the third section (p. 159-176) contains seven Masarete folktales with Dutch translation. In Dutch.

[244] HILL, JOHN E. 1993. [see A. A. MacDonald, et al.]


Ambonese Malay-Dutch vocabulary containing nearly 3000 entries. Includes several pantun with Dutch translation. In Dutch.


Description of the Lease Islands by a colonial official. Chapter V (p. 89-114) discusses language use, noting the distinctive character of Ambonese Malay. Includes a poem in Ambonese Malay, as well as several examples of dialectal variation, each with interlinear gloss. In Dutch.


An Ambonese Malay-Dutch wordlist compiled by a colonial official. Also includes a structural comparison of Ambonese Malay and the indigenous languages of Ambon. This is followed by an Ambonese Malay text describing the history of Nusa Laut before the arrival of the Portuguese, as told by the village headman of Leinitu. An Indonesian translation of this text is found in Manusama (1971). In Dutch.
Contains wordlists of five languages of Ambon Island (Saparua, Haruku, Nusa Laut, Larike, Asilulu), with Ambonese Malay index, compiled by an administrator in the area between 1872 and 1876. Also includes a brief grammatical sketch as well as sample verse and dialog from each language with Dutch translation and annotations. In Dutch.

Claims that the word *pela*, commonly used to mean 'brother' in western Seram, derives from a homophonous Hoamoal grammatical morpheme marking the perfective aspect. Also claims that the word *kakian* derives from the Kamarian word meaning 'tattoo'. In Dutch.

Text of two Ambonese Malay epic poems (kapata) which pre-date the arrival of the Europeans. Indonesian translations appear in Manusama (1971). Includes Dutch translations and annotated vocabularies for each poem. In Dutch.

HORNELL. JAMES. 1938. [see Haddon and Hornell]


Bibliography of English-language works on the sociology, anthropology and history of Maluku, limited to published material held in the collections of the University of Hawai‘i libraries. Lacks annotations but offers subject groupings both by topic and by area. Linguistic works are conspicuously absent, but many of the works do have significant linguistic content.

HOUTON, ARMARITA S. VAN. 1993. [see Bell and van Houton]

Response to Adriani (1902) by a missionary with seven years experience in Halmahera. Argues for the use of Malay in the missions, noting that Ternate Malay is widely understood as the lingua franca of Halmahera. In Dutch.


Brief description of the languages of north Halmahera by a missionary who worked in the area, including a color-coded map of language distribution. Contains a 250-item comparative wordlist for Isam (Pagu), Tololiku, Galela, Loda, Tobelo and Modole, with fewer entries for Ternate, Tabaru, Waioli, Tidore and Ibu. Contrasts the North Halmaheran languages with those of southern Halmahera and cites a short Buli wordlist as evidence of this contrast. Posits a reconstruction of 43 basic words common to all North Halmahera languages. In Dutch.


Tobelo-Dutch dictionary with Dutch-Tobelo index, compiled by a missionary between 1896 and 1906. In Dutch.


Discusses the Tobelo word taboo and substitution regarding the smallpox epidemic. For example, the use of o bobaku (contagious disease) in place of o luri (smallpox). Remarks on the speed with which substitution words spread in reaction to new taboos. In Dutch.

HUETING, ANTON. 1910b. Over de vertaling van eenige woorden en uitdrukkingen in de Tobeloreesche taal. Mededeelingen vanwege het Nederlandsch Zendelinggenootschap 54.335-45.

Discussion of the problems of Tobelo translation of Christian concepts, such as heaven, angel and devil. Abstract based on Polman (1981:62). In Dutch.
Includes 27 songs and 23 riddles in Tobelo with Dutch translation.

Continuation of Hueting (1921).

Very brief supplement to the author's 1908 dictionary. In Dutch.

Tobelo grammar based on work between 1896 and 1915. Though the format differs little from that of other missionary grammars, the author's description of Tobelo verbal morphology is particularly thorough. In Dutch.

Travel report on the Sula islands compiled by a military officer between 1913 and 1914. Includes a description of language use on Sula and Taliabo (p. 59-60), remarking on the mutual intelligibility of the dialects of Taliabo. In Dutch.

Text of eight Saparua kapata, recorded in Itawaka (Saparua) in 1921 at festival of the renewal of the pela between the villages of Itawaka and Makariki (Seram). Includes Dutch translations.

A Galela reader developed by the Summer Institute of Linguistics, intended primarily for the non-native speaker audience as well as for language maintenance. Includes a brief (12 page) summary of Galela phonology and grammar. In Galela, Indonesian and English.

Describes Galela terminology relating to material culture, including several wordlists organized by semantic categories.


Presents the results of four months of ethnological research in Halmahera by a Japanese research team. Includes an articles by Ishige, Wada and several articles by Yoshida.


Travel report of an early European voyage to Maluku. The first section contains a general description, including numerous Malay terms and a discussion of language use. The second section is an historical account and contains several references to language use, such as the knowledge of Portuguese in Tidore. In Portuguese with parallel annotated English translation.


Travel report on by the Dutch assistant resident makes several remarks about language use in eastern Seram.


Travel report by the Dutch assistant resident, includes comparative wordlists for Ambonese Malay, Buru and Garan. In Dutch.


Description of the complex system of social divisions in central Maluku, including the numerological basis of the siwa-lima division. Includes much indigenous terminology. In Dutch.

Ethnographic survey of several villages on Ambon, includes some terminology in Ambonese Malay. In Dutch.


English translation of Jansen (1933c).


Malay-Buru wordlist containing over 500 entries, compiled in Kayeli by a colonial administrator between 1870 and 1873. Also includes a brief description of Buru pronouns and prepositions. In Dutch.


Collection of 433 myths, primarily from West Seram. Unfortunately, the myths are presented in translation, with no information on the source languages. Appendix contains a short glossary of indigenous terminology. In German.


Ethnography of the spiritual and religious life of the Wemale of West Seram. Includes descriptions of various social structures, such as the patalima and patasiwa. Appendix contains a short glossary of indigenous terminology. In German.


Reprint of Jensen (1939).


Contains music and text for twelve Ambonese Malay pantun, with German translation. Discusses the structure of the pantun, including the use of nonsense lines. In German.


Though focused primarily on Western Malayo-Polynesian languages, this study of verb "conjugation", or agreement systems, does include some data from Ambon. In Dutch.


Comparative study of the poetry of Central Buru and Wetar Island, based on poems collected by the author in 1933 and 1934. The poems are classified by structural characteristics such metrical and rhyming schemes. Dutch translations are provided. In Dutch.


Contains articles by Blust, Platenkamp, and L. Visser.


Annotated Tur Wandan-Indonesian-English wordlist containing over 500 entries. This is followed by a list of verb conjugations and transcriptions of several stories, with Indonesian translation.


Brief description of Alune phoneme inventory and distribution, as well as nominal and verbal morphology. Includes information on language use in western Seram. In Indonesian.


Characterizes the languages of eastern Indonesia as mixed languages, based on typological evidence, such as noun classes and the structure of the genitive construction. Claims that the original preposed genitive is of Austronesian origin and the postposed alternate is a result of Papuan influence. In German.

KASIHUW, J. 1985. [see Pattikayhatu, et al.]

KASPRUCH, P. 1931. [see Kanski and Kaspruch]

KEIJZER, S., ed. 1862. [see Valentijn]


Critical review and supplement to Van Baarda's (1891) grammar of Galela, drawing on the works of De Clercq (1890) and Van der Crab (1878). Considers each section in succession, with particular attention to sections 48-103 on verbs. Corrects several errors, such as Van Baarda's claim that Galela has no adjective category. In Dutch.


Study of Galela name taboo, based on letters by Baarda. Comparison with other name taboos in Dayak, Minihasa, Melanesia and Madagascar. In Dutch.


This volume of Kern's 15-volume collected works contains works on eastern Indonesia, including the two articles mentioned above. In Dutch.


Popular description of the sasi system of conservation taboos by a traditional activist in Haruku.

Taliabo (Sanana)-Indonesian wordlist containing 380 entries, based on interviews with four native speakers.


Published version of the author's M.A. thesis argues for the treatment of the Tabaru stress system with a lexical phonology which deals with prefixes and affixes on separate tiers. A brief section on morphology presents verb prefixes as portmanteau morphemes, obscuring the semantic ergativity of the language.


Cites evidence which contests Fortgen's (1928) claim that Tabaru has no glottal stop, then describes its distribution. Also describes the morphophonemics of the nasal prefix in both Tabaru and other north Halmahera languages.


Contrasts Islamic and Christian customs in Ambon and Haruku, noting a much greater use of indigenous languages among the Islamic populations. In Dutch.

[300] KRUIJT, A. C. 1914. [see Adriani and Kruijt]


Description of the phonology of Larike, a language of Ambon Island. In addition to the phoneme inventory, the author discusses syllable structure and stress placement. A short text is provided with interlinear English gloss, with Ambonese Malay loan words identified. Reviewed by A. van Engelenhoeven (1983).


Describes four types of possessive constructions in Larike (prefixes, suffixes, roots, and compounds), and gives examples of their use with. In addition, describes nominal classifiers and their implications for possession. Compares the Larike possessive construction to that of several other members of the Central Malayo-Polynesian family.

LAIDIG, WYN D., ed. 1992. [see Burquest and Laidig, ed.]


Description of the pronominal system of Larike. Both clitic pronouns (agreement markers) and free pronouns distinguish four levels of number: singular, dual, trial and plural. Passing reference is made to the split-ergative case-marking system of Larike.

LAPIAN, A.B. 1982. [see Leirissa, Manusama, Lapian and Abdurachman]


Description the important political position of Bacan Sultanate in the 16th century. Provides tentative historical evidence in support of the linguistic connection between Bacan Malay and Borneo. Includes information on the etymology of the word Bacan.


Collection of 204 short Alune conversations, with Indonesian and English translations. Also includes a brief sketch of Alune grammar (p. 185-199). Critically reviewed by Florey (1992b).

Brief grammar of the Weda language of South Halmahera produced by a government research project on the languages and literature of Maluku. In Indonesian.


A comparative survey of creation myths of eastern Indonesia, based on a study of extant academic literature. Includes summaries of Maluku creation myths, as recorded by Wilken (1875), Willert (1858), Jensen (1939) and Röder (1948). In German.


Based on an analysis of several versions of the sago origin myth of West Seram, collected by Stresemann (unpublished), Jensen (1939), and others, the author concludes the word for the sago-woman derives from the kakian concept of snake-spirit. Two levels of interpretation, sacred and profane, are inferred for the myth. For example, the profane image of sago porridge represents the sacred food from the snake skin. Does not include original texts. The author has not personally conducted fieldwork in Seram. In German.


A survey of Papuan language research containing a two paragraph summary of names and dates relevant to research on the non-Austronesian languages of North Halmahera. Distinguishes Robide van der Aa (1872) as the first researcher to notice the non-Austronesian character of these languages.


Contains an article by Voorhoeve.

The first part of this paper presents an overview of the linguistic situation in the Raja Ampat Islands, noting the close relationship between Maya, Misol, Amber, Matbat and the other indigenous languages of Raja Ampat. The latter and larger part of the paper represents a preliminary version of Van der Leenden (1993) on Maya phonology.


Phonological description of Ma'ya, a language of the Raja Ampat Islands closely related to the languages of South Halmahera. Appendices contain a 40-item comparative wordlist for the Misol and Samate dialects of Ma'ya and a Ma'ya text with interlinear English translation. Of particular interest is the author's description of the phonemic use of tone in Ma'ya.


Collection of letters and legal documents from the archives of the Resident of Ambon, now held at the Indonesian National Archives. Though most of the documents are in Dutch, many are written in Ambonese Malay, of varying degrees of formality. A wordlist includes many Ambonese Malay and indigenous terms. In Indonesian.


Author's M.S. thesis describes the Nuaulu female puberty ceremony (pinamou). Although this work contains Nuaulu terminology relating to pinamou, it is of marginal linguistic value because both the ceremony and the interviews with young women are presented in Indonesian with no reference to indigenous language. In Indonesian.


Short sketch of Tidore grammar, elaborated by Voorhoeve (1994d). In Indonesian.
Comparative description of bound and free verbal morphology in Ambonese and Manado Malay, based on an analysis of a large corpus of text. Beginning with a brief phonological description, proceeds to describe each verb prefix and finally discusses reduplication. In Dutch.

Description several Ambonese Malay syntactic constructions which employ the verb *kasi*. Cites examples of these uses and makes comparisons with similar constructions in other Malay dialects.

Analysis of several Ambonese Malay syntactic constructions formed with *biking* and *kasi*, with particular attention to causative and permissive constructions. Concludes that biking and kasi are undergoing a reanalysis from auxiliary verbs to morphological markers. Cites copious textual examples from Ambonese, Ternate and Manado Malay.

A lexicostatistical classification of 14 languages of eastern Seram, based on 120 wordlists collected by twelve missionary linguists on ten field trips conducted between 1984 and 1988. Wordlists are not published here.

Contains wordlists from several Central Moluccan languages, compiled by a doctor who traveled in the archipelago. Includes Ambonese Malay, Batumerah, Alang, Asilulu, Nusa Laut, Saporua, Haruku, Buru, Lisabata, and Amahai. In Dutch.

Collection of 51 issues of the central Moluccan educational weekly, Mae Rema Maru-Maru. Contains 29 lessons in the language of Hatuhaha/Hulaliu, including many texts and pantun. In Indonesian.

Buli-Dutch dictionary with Dutch-Buli index, compiled by a missionary who worked in the area between 1907 and 1920. Transcribes phonemic vowel length and provides information on sources of loan words. In Dutch.


Grammar of Buli, a language of South Halmahera, compiled by a missionary between 1907 and 1920. Contains little phonological information; most of the grammar section is devoted to a description of morphology and the pronominal system. The latter part of the book (p. 107-160) includes texts of seventeen folktales, five lullabies and twelve riddles, with Dutch translations. In Dutch.


Comprehensive description of the distribution and characteristics of the mammals of Seram, based on historical sources and on fieldwork conducted in 1987, 1990 and 1991. Includes Manusela (Kanikeh dialect) names for many species.


A history of the Protestant church in Halmahera by a church leader native to Tobelo, including a discussion of the debate concerning language use by the Dutch missionaries. Reviewed by Wimbish (1990). In Indonesian.

[329] MAHIFA, HUSAIN A. 1994. [see Pikkert, Pikkert and Mahifa]


Ambonese Malay-Indonesian vocabulary, with annotations indicating origin of borrowed words. Although not written by a linguist, the introduction contains information on distribution, influence of indigenous languages, syntax and morphology. In Indonesian.

Comparison of the political and social organization of Tanah Hitu and Nusa Laut in the 17th century, based on several archival sources. Includes Indonesian translations of the kapata and text found in van Hoëvell (1876, 1881). In Indonesian.


Author's Ph.D. dissertation analyzes Rijali's 17th century manuscript, "Hikayat Tanah Hitu." Although the author's primary aim is to describe the social organization of the Ambon Islands during the two centuries preceding the writing of the "Hikayat," this work has linguist value in that the full Malay text of the original manuscript is provided along with an annotated Dutch translation. In Dutch.

[333] MANUSAMA, ZACHARIUS JOSEF. 1982. [see Leirissa, Manusama, Lapian and Abdurachman]


Author's M.A. thesis, an ethnology of the Tugutil. In English and Indonesian.


Ethnography of the Tugutil presented in Ambon in 1984. Describes the Tugutil as speakers of Tobelo and users of Tobelo ritual language. Thus views the Tugutil as a less assimilated subgroup of Tobelo society. In Indonesian.

Brief report on a sociolinguistic survey of the use of the Indonesian, Halmahera (Ternate) Malay and Gorap Malay (spoken by the Gorap of central Halmahera) by multilinguals. Discusses the influence of standard Indonesian on Halmahera Malay and Gorap.

Ethnolinguistic study based on fieldwork conducted between 1967 and 1969, focuses on multilingualism and the relationship between Sawai and Tobelo speakers in Central Halmahera. In Indonesian.

Collection of research proposals outlining strategies for approaching to Halmahera Research Project. Includes an article by Taylor and one by Wada.

Collection of papers presented at a seminar in Jakarta in 1981 reporting on the progress of the Halmahera research project. The papers are grouped into sections on general problems; linguistics; traditional government and mythology; history and socio-cultural contact; current socio-cultural orientation; social and economic problems. Contains papers by Voorhoeve, Taylor, Van der Leeden, Fautngil, Teljeur, Platenkamp, Visser, and Dedaida.

Contains articles by Ajamiseba, B.D. Grimes, Martodirjo, Platenkamp, Taylor, Visser, and Voorhoeve. Originally compiled in 1984, though some of the articles have been revised.

Contains articles by Ajamiseba, B.D. Grimes, Martodirjo, Platenkamp, Taylor, Visser, and Voorhoeve. Originally compiled in 1984, though some of the articles have been revised.


[344] MENZIES, JAMES. 1976. [see Ellen, Stimson and Menzies]

[345] MENZIES, JAMES. 1977. [see Ellen, Stimson and Menzies]


Preliminary information on Kebar, a dialect of Amberbaken which is related to the North Halmahera languages. Repeats Voorhoeve's wordlists (1975) for Amberbaken, Karon Doron and Karon Pantai, and includes a new Holle list collected by the authors in 1979 and 1980. Also includes a brief description of Kebar kinship terminology.


Description of southern Buru by the assistant minister. Contains a 23-item Waisama-Masarete-Dutch wordlist. In Dutch.


[A voyage from Amboina to the coast of Papua-Kowai (voyage diary), collected works, vol. II]. Travel report by a 19th century naturalist, on his journey to Seran Laut and New Guinea in 1874. Contains a short Watube:la wordlist (p. 34-35), which is reproduced in Cowan (1957b). In Russian.


Finderlists for Stresemann's (1927) reconstruction of Ur-Ambon. Includes an UrAmbon-English-German index and an English-UrAmbon index.


Description of Moluccan Malay pronouns, as used in the Netherlands. In Dutch.


Syntactic description of Ambonese Malay based on an analysis of unpublished texts collected by Josselin de Jong during 12 months fieldwork in central and southwest Maluku in 1933 and 1934. Most of the description is devoted to pronouns, verbal morphology and possessive constructions. Many excerpts of texts are included, and appendices list numerous examples of each of the constructions. Reviewed by Adelaar (1985). In Dutch.


Discusses the contrast between standard Malay (Indonesian) and Moluccan Malay. Provides a brief overview of several regional varieties of Malay, crediting Ambonese Malay as the major source for Moluccan Malay as used in the Netherlands. In Dutch.


Critique of Straver's (n.d.) Ale Nona. First discusses the general problems of Moluccan Malay education in the Netherlands, including the problem of defining Moluccan Malay. Then notes several errors in the text, such as the misrepresentation of standard Malay as Moluccan Malay and incorrect word derivations. In Dutch.

MINDE, DONALD VAN. 1990. The sound system of Ambonese Malay. Cakalele 1.61.98.

A detailed description of the phoneme inventory of Ambonese Malay. Of note is the phonemic use of stress. Also includes a brief discussion of syllable structure and ellipsis.

Contains an article by Platenkamp.


Description of ten Ambonese children's games, collected by schoolmaster J.J.H. Lokolloh in 1880. Includes many Ambonese Malay songs and one pantun. In Indonesian.


The gospel of Matthew, translated into the Masarete language of Buru by a Dutch missionary group. In Masarete.


Discussion of the choice of language for missionary work in eastern Indonesia. Includes information of language use in Maluku, including shift to Malay. Notes dialectical differences among the Malay in Maluku. In Dutch.


Text of a Seram oath with Malay translation.


Short grammar of Alune with an even shorter Alune-German wordlist, based on data collected during the Frobenius Expedition (1937-8). Also includes 33 Alune folktales. (Translations of these folktales are included in Jensen 1939). In German.


After a brief overview of Tobelo society, this film traces the prestations and rituals relating to a particular Tobelo marriage in 1982. Particularly interesting is the varying use of Indonesian, North Moluccan Malay and Tobelo in different social contexts. Unfortunately, the narrator tends to talk over many of the conversations. Platenkamp acted as consultant, and the narration appears to be based on chapter 14 of Platenkamp's dissertation (1988:190-224).


Contests Blust's (1990) claim that Central Malayo-Polynesian and Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian are genetic subgroups. Cites evidence that many of phonological and morphological innovations used by Blust to define these subgroups are not unique to the languages contained in those subgroups. Also presents an even sharper critique of C. Grimes' paper (1991b) which was presented at the same conference.

[368] NOVOTNY, RACHEL. 1992. [see Collins and Novotny]


Explains Halmahera as a word of Ternate and Tidore origin, meaning "mother of the land." Abstract based on Polman (1981:51). In Dutch.

Comparative wordlist containing 109 entries in three dialects of Taliabo (Talo, Wai Miha, Samada) as well as Indonesian and English.


Contains 15 Sanana proverbs (no. 100-114) with interlinear Indonesian glosses and annotations, based on data collected from informants in Maluku. In Indonesian.

[372] PATTIMANA, O. n.d. [see Kuhuwail and Pattimana]


Morphological description of Luhu (Hoamoal Peninsula) by a native speaker. Includes discussion of pronominal system, alienable/inalienable distinction and derivational morphology. Includes a brief (200 item) Luhu vocabulary and short story with interlinear glosses. In Indonesian.


Collection of ten Buru riddles, with Dutch translations, compiled by a missionary who worked in interior Buru in 1916.


Ethnographic report of Magellan's voyage, includes a Malay wordlist collected in North Maluku under the title "Words of those Moro people" (p. 116-47). In Italian with parallel English translation.


English-Malay wordlist containing 25 words used in Tidore, as collected by Pigafetta (1906) between 1519 and 1522.

[378] PIKKERT, CHERYL M. 1994. [see Pikkert, Pikkert and Mahifa]

Tidore-Indonesian-English vocabulary containing nearly 2000 entries, taken primarily from the Soasio dialect. In Indonesian and English.


Anthropological study of the kinship system of Tobelo, distinguishing it from that of Austronesian languages such as Kodi. Also notices differences in kinship patterns between inland groups and coastal groups resettled by the Dutch.


Description and formal analysis of the Tobelo kinship system.


Published version of author's Ph.D. dissertation, an ethnographic description of Tobelo ideological systems and associated rituals. Contains definitions for many Tobelo terms and concepts, such as ma dutu and gurumini. Appendices contain an index of kinship terminology and a five-page Tobelo glossary. Chapter 14 on marriage is complemented by Nijland's (1985) film. In English with Dutch abstract.
A collection of four North Halmaheran myths in English translation, accompanied by an anthropological analysis. These include a Loloda creation myth, originally published in Dutch by Van Baarda (1904); a summary of the widely-known Memeua myth of Tobelo, originally published by Hueting (1921); a Sahu myth of Raja Baikole collected by Visser (1984); and a Tugutil myth of Togerebongo, collected by one of the author’s research assistants. The author’s analysis claims a common idea of origin among these four North Halmaheran societies. The original texts of the myths are not given, however, some key words are given in the original language.

Photos and text to accompany an exhibit of Tobelo ceremonial gifts at the Museum of the Hague. In Dutch.


Brief sketch of the phoneme inventory and distribution of Pelau, a dialect of Haruku. The information is based on the speech of a native speaker of Pelau now residing in Java. Author notes the presence of both Indonesian and Javanese elements in the informant’s speech.
Description of the traditional marriage ritual by the Dutch commissioner to Saparua. Includes terminology in both Ambonese Malay and indigenous languages. In Dutch.


Bibliography is organized by subject area, and within each area, entries are ordered chronologically rather than alphabetically. Includes annotated references to 43 linguistic sources dating from 1872 to 1977. Coverage of works by early twentieth century missionary linguists is especially comprehensive. Includes a very comprehensive historical introduction by F. van Fraassen.


Includes annotated references to 25 linguistic works dating from 1864 to 1981, in addition to 975 other entries grouped in over 40 categories. As in Polman (1981), entries within each section are ordered chronologically and are not cross-referenced with other sections. Also includes a very comprehensive historical introduction by F. van Fraassen. Reviewed by Collins (1986c).

POUWER, JAN. 1989. [see Haenen and Pouwer]


Review by an Oceanic phonologist of D.A. Burquest and W.D. Laidig's (ed.) "Descriptive Studies in Languages of Maluku." Notes that Wimbish's rules for Pagu may be overly complicated.


Report by a botanist on his travels in eastern Indonesia in 1821, includes a 75-item wordlist for Hitu (Hitoesche). In Dutch.


Ethnographic survey of the Galela and Tobelo by a Dutch official. Describes various aspects of daily life, such as sago processing, with copious listings of terminology. Galela and Tobelo terms immediately follow the German in parallel fashion. Includes 66 sketches of pottery, tools and weapons. In German.


Ethnography of central and south Maluku. The first 243 pages are devoted to central Maluku, including chapters on Buru; Ambon and the Lease Islands; Seram; Seran Laut; and Watubela. In Dutch.


Comparative study of some lexical items in the languages of Halmahera, based on wordlists of Cambier (1872), Wallace (1869) and Van der Crab (1862). Distinguishes the northern languages (Ternate, Tidore, Sahu, Makian Luar, Galela) from those of the south, including Maba, Gane and Kayoa. In Dutch.


Contains a bibliography of Halmahera for the years 1847 to 1865. In Dutch.


Most of this work is devoted to two New Guinea travel reports, one by Van der Crab and one by Van Hemert. Appendix D (p. 436-49) contains a Dutch-Tidore-Misol-Onin wordlist with more than 100 items. In Dutch.

Description of the origin of the village of Soja, near Ambon, based on the author's two months fieldwork there as leader of the Frobenius expedition in 1938. Focuses on the organization of the social structure of the soa. In Dutch.


Description of the spiritual and religious life of Central Seram. Appendix contains a short glossary of terms relating to animism. In German.


Indonesian-Tugutil wordlist containing over 1000 entries, compiled in Ternate.


Response to Adriani (1902), advocating the use of Malay in the missions, based on its status as a common language of Maluku. Abstract based on Polman (1981). In Dutch.


A Boeng-Dutch and Dutch-Boeng vocabulary compiled by a missionary who worked in Kau between 1900 and 1903. Boeng refers to a dialect of the Tobelo language spoken in Kau, North Halmahera, though Voorhoeve (1988) notes that the Tobelo words in this list do not have the [f] which is characteristic of the Boeng dialect. In Dutch.


Ethnographic survey of Indonesia; chapter IV describes Maluku, based on trips in 1860-1861 and 1870-1871, including sections on Seram (p. 282-324), the Raja Ampat Islands (p. 374-96), and North Maluku (397-407). Although the author lists bird species found in Maluku, no indigenous names are included. Appendix (p. 597-613) contains a 96-item comparative wordlists for 21 languages of Indonesia, including Watubela, Goram, Nufor and Andai. In German.
Incomplete sketch of Tobelo grammar focused on phonology. Also includes a census of Tobelo language use. Indonesian-Tobelo wordlist includes 388 entries divided into semantic categories. Also includes a list of 81 Tobelo clauses along with their respective Indonesian glosses. Contains several errors, including a claim that unmarked word order is SVO and the omission of a velar nasal from the phoneme inventory. In Indonesian.

Botanical catalog of Maluku plants collected during the author's lifetime in Ambon. Includes description, classification, location and uses for each plant, as well as local Malay names. In Latin and Dutch in parallel format. 6 vols. plus index.

Annotated edition of an unpublished Rumphius manuscript. Contains information on language use in Maluku in the 17th century, noting the great difference between the Ternate and Ambonese Malay dialects. In Dutch with Indonesian introduction.

Survey of indigenous word borrowings in Indonesian as spoken in Maluku. The author refers to this mixed language as Siwalima and gives examples from North, Central and Southeast Maluku, though beyond these political divisions, the identity of the source languages is not at all clear. In Indonesian.

Index of 431 titles held in the microfiche collection of the Maluku Documentation and Information Center (Pusat Dokumentasi dan Informasi Maluku) of Pattimura University, alphabetical by author. Predominantly works of the colonial period. Titles are translated into Indonesian and English, in addition to the language of publication.
[412] SACHSE, F.J.P. 1922. Seran. (Mededeelingen van het Bureau voor de 
Bestuurszaken der Buitenbezittingen bewerkt door het Encyclopædisch 

General survey of Seram, including a description of the customs and 
social organizations such as *pela* and *kakian*. Includes a list of foreign 
borrowings in Ambonese Malay and a survey of indigenous language 
distribution in west Seram. Also includes several songs and a love letter 
in Ambonese Malay. In Dutch.

[413] SAKIYAMA, OSAMU. 1969. Linguistic position of Bulinese (South 
Halmahera) in the Malayo-Polynesian languages. Tonan Ajia Kenkyu 
7.274-92.

Provides comparative phonological evidence which suggests a Polynesian 
substratum in the Buli language, and thus justifies the classification of 
Buli as a member of the South Halmahera-West New Guinea phylum. In 
Japanese with English abstract.

[414] SALMON, CLAUDINE. 1985. Sastra Cina Peranakan dalam bahasa Melayu, 

Makes reference (p. 28-29) to the Ambonese Malay syair of Ang I Tong 
(1899) and A. K. Tjiat (1890). In Indonesian.

Upaja: een kursuspakket Onderwijs in Molukse Taal en Kultur, deel VII, 
Teksten. Assen: Samenwerkingsverband Bikultureel Onderwijs.

Collection of readings in several Malay dialects, including a chapter 
devoted to language use in Maluku. Contains several Ambonese Malay 
texts, including excerpts from Caron (1693). In Dutch.

[416] SAMONSIR, SOLO I. 1973. A contrastive analysis of Tulehu dialect and 
English phonemes. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Master's Thesis.

Description of the phoneme inventory and distribution of Tulehu. 
Suggests methodology for teaching English to speakers of Tulehu, based 
on a comparison of Tulehu and English phonology.

Jakarta: Erlangga.

Introductory linguistics textbook contains a 40-item wordlist of Teluhu 
(p. 159). In Indonesian.

Descriptive ethnography of Saparua and vicinity by the Assistant Resident of Saparua between 1841 and 1842. Includes a description of kinship systems and kinship terminology (p. 594-7). In Dutch.

[419] SCHMIDT, HANS. 1991. [see Collins and Schmidt]

[420] SCHMIDT, HANS. 1992. [see Collins and Schmidt]


The only reference to language in this collection is an article by Drewes.


Protestant hymnal written in Ambonese Malay. A 21-page appendix contains a glossary of Ambonese Malay terms used in the hymnal. In Malay.

[423] SCHUT, J.A.F. 1906. [see Oudemans and Schut]


Description of the complex system of bride exchange and marriage ritual among the indigenous inhabitants of interior Buru, as interpreted by a missionary who worked in Buru. Contains a detailed description of a complete wedding ceremony, including many riddles, poems and chants, with Dutch translations. In Dutch.


This article devotes only three pages to the Masarete story Ka Lampo with Dutch translation. The following 70 pages contain annotations for each word in the story, providing definitions and remarking on etymology. In Dutch.

An excerpt from Schut (1919) containing a list of Masarete words and borrowings, with derivations. In Dutch

SEUMAHU, C.C. 1986. [see Rugebregt, et al.]


Posits a discourse pragmatic explanation for the omission of Galela subject and object verbal agreement markers for non-topical participants in transitive clauses.

SHELDON, DIEDRE. 1989. [see Ipol, Etha and Sheldon]


Description of the deictic system of Galela by a missionary linguist, including both free and bound deictic morphemes. Places Galela in L. Talmy's second typological pattern for the expression of motion.


Very brief description of the phoneme inventory and penultimate stress rule of Galela.


Classifies Galela as a split S-marking type of ergative language (terminology from Dixon, 1979, p. 82-83).
Dutch-Alune vocabulary containing over 2000 entries. Also a list of Alune phrases with Dutch translation, arranged by subject, intended for use by Dutch military personnel in the area. Includes information on the distribution of the Alune language in western Seram. In Dutch.

Compiles Austronesian evidence for Keering and Fifi'i (1969) hypothesis that (1) word tabooing seems to have been widespread enough in the Pacific that perhaps early Oceanic speakers practiced some form of it, and (2) a long history of word tabooing could explain some problems in comparative Oceanic linguistics. Cites a sample of data from 75 Austronesian languages and plots the distribution of various types of tabooing practices, and reconstructs "proto-taboos." Suggests a number of problems in comparative Austronesian linguistics for which word taboo may offer partial explanation.


Review and summary of L. Visser's (1989) "My Rice Field is my Child." Criticizes Visser's tendency to upon abstract oppositions that characterize the Dutch 'field of study' approach to anthropology. Also notes that Visser does not make reference to the obvious relationship between Sahu and Temate.

Translation of the Dutch "Rieze van Zeeland," first published in 1798. This travelogue contains information on the use and distribution of Malay in Ambon.

Review and summary of Chlenov's (1976) "Naselenie Molukskix Ostrovov" [The Population of the Moluccas]. A large part of this review is devoted to a summary of Chlenov's chapter four (Languages and People), noting that Chlenov has only stated conclusions but not included the actual language data. Summarizes the lexicostatistical method employed by Chlenov.


Compares several Malay dialects in an attempt to address the question of which variety of Malay should be taught to Moluccan children in the Netherlands. In Dutch.


This sociolinguistic study describes the history of the use of Malay in eastern Indonesia, particularly in the area of Ambon, between the 15th and 19th centuries. Discusses the orthography and standardization employed by Roskott in his many 19th century pedagogical publications. Includes one of Roskott's texts with the original spelling accompanied by interlinear English gloss. Also includes photo reproductions of some Malay religious texts from the 17th and 19th centuries.

[443] STIMSON, ANDREW F. 1976. [see Ellen, Stimson and Menzies]

[444] STIMSON, ANDREW F. 1977. [see Ellen, Stimson and Menzies]

[445] STIRK, ÜLO. 1973. [see Chlenov and Stirk]


This volume provides historical background regarding the collection of vocabulary lists which was begun by Karel Frederick Holle in the mid-19th century. Although the lists in the ensuing volumes vary in size depending on the work of the original compiler, some contain as many as 1500 lexical items and 60 clauses. This introductory volume contains finder lists in Dutch, English and Indonesian, as well as a note on transcription.

Vocabulary lists for North Maluku languages, to be used with Stokhof (1980a). Languages include Taliabo and Sula from Fortgens (1917); Bacan from Coolhaas (1922); Galela from van Dijken (1895); Galela from Baarda (1904); Loda from Baarda (1904); Tidore from van der Meulen (1904); Pahu (1933); Modole (1933); Tidore (1933); Weda; Buli; Sawai; Patani; Maba; and Giman (1933).


Vocabulary lists for Central Maluku languages, to be used with Stokhof (1980a). Languages include Sepa; Tamilouw; Laimu; Lima; Seti; and Manusela.


Vocabulary lists for Central Maluku languages, to be used with Stokhof (1980a). Languages include Seram from van Grant (1895); Lima; Fatakai; Elaputih from Leatemia (1895); Alune from Makatital (1939); and Sapolewa. The list for Niala (1937) is probably not from Seram but from Nila, south of Banda.


Vocabulary lists for Central Maluku languages, to be used with Stokhof (1980a). Languages include Seram from d'Armandville (1894); Waru; Seram from Mabihallo (1895); Haruku from Ririmasseij (1895); and Ambonese Malay (1939).


Vocabulary lists for Central Maluku languages, to be used with Stokhof (1980a). Languages include Ambon from Suhoka (1895); Buru; and Ambelau.

Contains vocabulary lists for Gebe and Masarete (Buru Island) to be used with Stokhof (1980a).


Contains a 1082-item English-Mooi-Tehit (West Papuan Phylum) wordlist with a discussion of sound correspondences. Also includes a survey of language distribution in the Bird's Head and Raja Ampat areas.


Short grammar of Paulohi (West Seram), based on data collected from the Second Freiburg Expedition and an informant in Samasuru. Also includes a German-Paulohi and Paulohi-German vocabulary and five Paulohi texts with German translation. In German.


Description of ritual and communal organization in Seram. In German.


Taxonomic classification of the languages of Seram, Buru, Ambelau, Manipa, Kelang, Boano, Ambon and Lease islands. Reconstruits proto-Ambon ("Ur-Ambon") based on linguistic characteristics, using wordlists collected by Ludeking (1868), Wallace (1869) and Boot (1893). Also discusses some related non-Ambone languages, such as Eli-Elat, Masiwang (Bonfia), Geser (Seran Laut), Seram Gorong and Kisar. Compare with the somewhat different classification proposed by Chlenov (1976) using largely the same data. Mills (1977) has compiled an English finderlist for Ur-Ambon. In German.
Collection of twenty-six Maluku folktales, in Indonesian.

Collection of twenty Maluku folktales, including two from Ternate. Unfortunately only the Indonesia translations are given.

Collection of twelve Maluku folktales. Unfortunately only the Indonesia translations are given.

A lexicostatistical classification of the languages of western Seram, based on vocabularies collected between 1985 and 1989, using a 200 item Swadesh list. The vocabulary lists are not published here. Some information on language use is also presented.

A description of the phonemic inventory of Alune, also includes a brief discussion of stress and a tentative proposal for a practical orthography. A short Alune text is given with interlinear English glosses.

Author's unpublished scriptie describing the variety of Malay spoken in the Netherlands, based primarily on the author's knowledge of the language as a native speaker. Reviewed by de Vries (1983). In Dutch.

Description of the phoneme inventory and phonotactics of the variety of Malay spoken by young, bilingual Dutch-Moluccans in the Netherlands. The author names this language Melayu Sini and refers to it as a stabilized pidgin which is developing into a creole. Data is drawn from the author's own knowledge as a native speaker as well as from several other informants. Makes comparisons with both Ambonese and standard Malay and notes origins of some borrowings. Includes a map of Dutch municipalities with Moluccan communities.


Ambonese Malay-Indonesian dictionary containing over 1000 entries. In Indonesian.


Contains a paper by R.F. Ellen.


Ethnography of Seram based on fieldwork by the author between 1911 and 1912. Chapter four contains music and lyrics, with translation, for songs in several languages of western Seram, including Lisabata, Wahai, Saparua and Ambonese Malay. Several riddles are included as well. Chapter nine contains more songs from Wemale. In German.


Concise grammatical sketches of seven languages/dialects of Seram, including Manusela, Sawai, Wemale and Wahai based on fieldwork by the Tauern, Deninger and Stresemann in 1911 and 1912. Each sketch describes the sound system, pronouns, verbal morphology, counting systems and provides example sentences and song texts with translations. Also notes the presence of the "foreign" languages of Tobelo and Galela on the north and east coasts of Seram. In German.

Includes a description of the derivation of verb forms from nouns referring to animals which are characterized by the verb action. Reviews the Tobelo cultural presumptions regarding biological classification. Notes the dialectal variation with respect to Tobelo classification.


Reprint of Taylor (1978-9).


Later published as Taylor (1990a), with additional information justifying the use of covert categories.


Describes some sociolinguistic aspects of North Moluccan Malay and its role within a multilingual society. A language usage survey from the village of Wasile indicates a shift from local languages to Malay. In contrast to Voorhoeve (1983), the author claims that some verbal morphology is productive. Also provides three texts, collected in the Wasile district, with interlinear English glosses.


An analysis of the deictic and directional systems of Tobelo in comparison with those of Galela, as described by Yoshida (1980). Proposes an alternate analysis which distinguishes deictic pronouns based on syntactic characteristics. Tables list Tobelo demonstrative pronouns, directional and locative clitics, and deictic pronouns.

Proposes two methods (co-hyponomy and definitional implication) for identifying unlabeled, covert categories in folk taxonomy. Co-hyponomy groups polysemous terms into a super ordinate class. Definitional implication determines the boundaries of these classes based on restrictions on syntactic combination with other lexical items, e.g. ability to be the subject of certain verbs such as 'live' or 'breathe'. Both of these methods rely on knowledge of the structure and lexicon of the language as a whole, and are thus linguistically based.


Brief report summarizing the results of the author's fieldwork in Halmahera. Overviews the Tobelo spatial deixis system and the social status of North Moluccan (Ternate) Malay.


Revision of chapter three of the author’s dissertation (1980a), outlining a procedure for identifying Tobelo lexemes and a classification of lexeme types, with special emphasis on plant and animal categories.


Examines the role of ritualized magical formulae in Tobelo houru (magic/medicine). Describes the incorporation of neo-Ternate speech forms to create opaque formulae. Four texts are included with interlinear English glosses, contrasting the continuum of registers from oath (least opaque) to chant to formula (most opaque).

Published version of the author's (1980b) Yale Ph.D. dissertation, a compilation of the results of an ethnobotanical survey based on 33 months of fieldwork. Outlines the linguistic situation of Tobelo, emphasizing the importance of dialect variation, multilingualism, and name taboo. Describes a system for determining lexemic status of forms. The taxonomy of biotic forms is based on an assumption of unlabeled, covert classes, which include living, sexual, breathing, and fatty (for fauna). A complete classification is given in glossary form and includes a morphemic analysis for each Tobelo entry. Additionally, all Tobelo biotic forms are indexed by Latin name. See Ellen (1993b) for a related study of Nuaulu.


Summarizes the methodology and results of the author's (1980b) dissertation, while questioning the validity of extending the Tobelo classificatory framework to a larger field of study.


Revised version of a paper presented in Ambon in 1984 describes Tobelo kinship terminology, with particular attention to classification of relatives.

[481] TAYLOR, PAUL MICHAEL and WILLIAM TUCHRELLO. 1985. A bibliographic note on rare and recently, locally or ephemerally published monographs and government reports on the Moluccas (Maluku Province, Indonesia) assembled by Paul Taylor; presented as a supplement to existing bibliographies. Searmg Newsletter 29.9-15.

Short bibliography of some of the more obscure works on Maluku, assembled by P.M. Taylor during his dissertation research in Halmahera. Includes many Indonesian government publications.

A collection of vocabularies from 25 villages on Halmahera, Makian and several surrounding islands, based on a modified 100 item Swadesh list. Includes wordlists for the languages of Weda, Giman, Kayoa, Bajo, Makian Dalam, Makian Luar, Ternate and Bacan.


An ethnography of the Giman, including a description of spatial orientation and a survey of language use in southern Halmahera. In Dutch.


Sociolinguistic survey of the Giman orientation system, describing the use of directionals on several different geographical scales. The linguistic information is limited to one table (p. 364) of orientation words, and the syntactic roles of the directional morphemes are not discussed. See Yoshida (1980) and Taylor (1984) for more elaborate descriptions of Halmahera orientation systems.


TETELEPTA, J. 1985. [see Pattikayhatu, et al.]

TETELEPTA, J. 1992. [see Wattimury, Tetelepta and Kakerissa]

Brief description of the phoneme inventory, verbal morphology and phrase structure of Ambonese Malay. Also includes a 407 item wordlist and a very short Ambonese Malay poem with Indonesian gloss. In Indonesian.


Though the bibliographical references are not annotated, approximately half of this book (90 pp.) is devoted to a substantial introduction to the literature, including two pages on the history of language research on eastern Indonesian Malay dialects. Also provides an overview of some of the Malay journals, such as Dewan Bahasa.


An initial examination of the focal system of Sawai, a South Halmaheran language with approximately 15,000 speakers. Claims that Sawai pronominal prefixes are grammatical markers, rather than agreement particles. Also claims that the Indonesian spoken by the Sawai is considerably influenced by Sawai sentence patterns, though no data is given in support of this claim. No references.


Collection of oaths or magic formulas used in the indigenous religions of Seram. Includes oaths in the languages of Elaputi, Amahai, Waraka and Laha, with clause-by-clause translations. In Dutch.


Collection of seven Amahai poems (kapata), with Dutch translations.


Description of the traditional Central Maluku ceremony or play, called the buluh gila, including terms and mantras in Ambonese Malay. In Dutch.

Collection of annotated photographs of nine ceremonial places (such as sacred stones) and three buildings in the village of Soja di Atas, collected by Engels following the work of Röder (1939). Annotations are Dutch summaries of comments by the Resident of Soja, and include much local terminology. In Dutch.


Author's M.S. thesis describes the function of the traditional Nuaulu communal house (suwane) in both past and present society. Includes much Nuaulu terminology relating to the construction and use of the suwane. Note that Ellen (1993a) considers suwangi to be an Ambonese Malay term for sorcery. In Indonesian.


Description of the use of particles and auxiliaries in Ambonese Malay. Covers a wide range of grammatical categories, including causative constructions, aspect markers, speech-act markers, relative clauses and coordination. In Indonesian.


Ambonese Malay-Indonesian-English dictionary containing over 1500 entries, based primarily on the wordlists of Abdurachman (1972), Manuputty (1972) and Travis (1986). Does not include Ambonese Malay words of Malay origin.


A pantun of 264 stanzas in Ambonese Malay.

Collection of three pantun in Ambonese Malay, commemorating the visit of Prince Frederik.


Ethnographic study of the social organization of the kakian among the Alune and Wemale of west Seram. Reviews the work of Stresemann (1923) and Jensen (1939, 1948) and others. Posits a relationship between the internal structure of the kakian and the semantics of Alune personal pronouns. The text includes much Alune terminology, and a glossary (p. 169-82) defines both Malay and indigenous terms. In French.


[504] TRYON, DARRELL T. 1994. [see Dutton and Tryon]


Lexical and morphological comparison of the Bacan language (Bacan Malay) with that of standard Indonesian. In Indonesian.


Contains several mantras from Saparua, with Indonesian translation (p. 152-157).


This is an abridged version of the original, which was probably first published between 1724 and 1726. The second of the three volumes includes descriptions of many Ambonese Malay terms as well as several Ambonese Malay poems. In Dutch.


Describes the system of social alliances (soa) which form the basis for the exogamous marriages of the Huaulu people of interior Seram. Discusses the exchange of gifts involved in the marriage ritual and sketches the Huaulu kinship system. In French.


Continuation of Valeri (1975).


A detailed elaboration of Valeri (1976), including a discussion of the meaning of the various parts of the symmetric gift exchange.


Describes various indigenous terminology relating to the Siwa-Lima system, building on the analysis of Jansen (1933c).

Description of the festival concluding the kahua, witnessed by the author in Seram in 1988. Includes Huaulu terminology relating to this festival.


Describes patterns of language use among the multilingual Huaulu. Notes a correspondence between the use of the native language (Manusela) and the presentation of sacred or ritual knowledge. See Florey (1993) for a similar discussion in the context of a western Seram community.


Author's Ph.D. thesis from Rijksuniversiteit Leiden rigorously distinguishes the non-Austronesian character of the languages of North Halmahera. Analysis is based on comparison with both Austronesian and Papuan languages, considering morphology, agreement system and case-marking. Also, a comparison of vocabulary. In Dutch.


Brief report on the Moluccan-Malay vocabulary proficiency of Moluccan children in the Netherlands, based on a study of 22 children. Lists both the overall recognition rates for a 2100-item list and individual recognition rates for selected vocabulary items. In Dutch.

[517] VISSER, HERMAN F.E. 1917. Over ornamentkunst van Seram. (Koloniaal Instituut Mededelingen no. 8, Afdeeling Volkenkunde no. 3). Volkenkundige Opstellen 1.93-104.

Description of the collection of Seram art held in the Koloniaal Instituut, including shields and carved bamboo. A brief description of the function of these arts in Seram society mentions many Ambonese Malay terms. In Dutch.


Though primarily an anthropological work, the author does provide some information on Sahu directional systems and kinship terminology.


Paper presented in Ambon in 1984 discusses the external influences on Sahu culture. Focuses on the role of the Ternate sultanate, including the role of Ternate language.


Proceedings of the fifth international workshop on Indonesian studies held in Leiden, 8-12 October, 1990.


Based on field work by the first author in the villages of Aketola and Awer between June 1979 and January 1981, primarily investigating agricultural ideas and practices of dry rice cultivation by the Sahu people. Includes a description of Sahu phonology, nominal and verbal morphology, noun phrase structure, and the syntax of complex clauses. Also includes a discussion of dialect variation. Dictionary includes over 2200 entries.

[523] VOORHOEVE, C.L. 1971. [see Laycock and Voorhoeve]


Includes 40-item wordlists of the West Papuan languages of the Vogelkop, compiled from the literature.
VOORHOEVE, C.L. 1981. [see Collins and Voorhoeve]


Data from 31 sets of cognates in 19 languages/dialects is presented as evidence for the existence of North Halmaheran loan words in the Central Papuan languages of Southeast New Guinea. Further data from languages of the south coast of New Guinea is cited as evidence that contact between speakers of proto-North Halmaheran and proto-Central Papuan took place in Southeast New Guinea (rather than in Halmahera) and involved movement of people along the south coast of New Guinea.


A cursory grammar sketch describes West Makian phonology and verbal morphology as well as the SVO nature of the language. Includes an inter-linearly glossed text and a subgrouping argument comparing West Makian with Tidore. Also includes a West Makian-English wordlist with an English-Makian index.


Describes lexical, morphological and syntactic features which distinguish North Moluccan Malay from standard Indonesian. These include vowel differences, lack of productive affixes, and the syntax of the possessive construction. Several short texts are included with English interlinear glosses and an English glossary.


VOORHOEVE, C.L. 1987b. [see Visser and Voorhoeve]

Cites evidence from West Papuan pronominal systems which may weaken Wurm's (1975) hypothesis that migration proceeded from west to east in New Guinea.


Subgrouping argument based on a lexicostatistical comparison of one hundred lexical items. Classifies the North Halmaheran stock into a North Halmaheran family (Ternate-Tidore, Sahu, Northeast Halmaheran) and one family level isolate (Makian Luar). The proposed Northeast Halmaheran language subsumes six dialects (Tobaru, Loloda, Galela, Tobelo, Modole, Pagu) which were previously classified as distinct languages. This classification is essentially the same as that of Chlenov (1986). Summarizes varying degrees of intrusion of Austronesian grammatical features into each of the four North Halmaheran languages. Contains maps detailing patterns of language use. Also provides an overview of the existing literature on North Halmaheran languages.


VOORHOEVE, C.L. 1991a. [see Watuseke]


Discusses the source of implosives in Sahu, the only North Halmahera language with such phonemes. Most of the evidence is rather inconclusive, and it is not clear whether Sahu implosives are innovations or retentions. The author does claim enough evidence to conclude that at least word-initial [b] was inherited from proto-(North?) Halmaheran.
Paper presented in Ambon in 1984 demonstrates the close genetic relationship of the North Halmahera languages to the languages of the Bird's Head of Irian Jaya. Cites evidence from the pronominal system and the lexicon. Posits a possible reconstruction of proto-North Halmaheran and views the Bird's Head languages as a source for the North Halmaheran languages.

Revision of Voorhoeve (1991b).

Identifies 136 lexical items in the North Halmahera family as words of suspected Austronesian origin, including 102 items from Northeast Halmahera, 40 of which the author considers basic vocabulary. Also notes 10 lexical similarities between the North Halmahera languages and the Sentani stock of northeast Irian Jaya.

Brief sketch of Tidore phonology and morphology, based on Watuseke (1991), Lilipaly et al. (1981-2) and the author's own fieldwork. Also describes regular sound correspondences between Tidore and Ternate.

One paper by Voorhoeve, two by Collins, and one by Teljeur, all providing mostly lexical data for the languages of both Makian Luar and Makian Dalam.

Review of Tahitu's (1983) scriptie, which describes Melaju-Sini, the variety of Malay which is evolving in the Netherlands. Criticizes Tahitu's reliance on his native-speaker knowledge, rather than on an examination of language use. Cites several technical errors, such as an apparent confusion between lexical and morphological interference, as evidence of Tahitu's incomplete understanding of language contact. In Dutch.


Brief report based on three months of field work in 1976 in Limau, near Galela. Halmahera as a point of contact between Austronesian and non-Austronesian languages is paralleled with contact between root crop cultivation and grain agriculture. Sketches elements of the Galela deictic system and calendar, and gives a folk taxonomy of the sago palm. Includes a comparison of the deictic system with those of other Halmaheran languages, as well as a discussion of syntactic shift from postpositions to prepositions. No references.


Cites evidence that Galela has a higher degree of retention than other North Halmahera languages, and thus Galela, as opposed to Tobelo as has been claimed previously (cf. Capell 1975), is a more appropriate representative of North Halmahera languages and a more appropriate starting point for the reconstruction of Proto North Halmaheran. Lists sound correspondences but does not attempt a reconstruction. Includes a comparative wordlist of the North Halmahera languages with English index.


An eminent naturalist's narrative of travels in the archipelago between 1854 and 1861, including nearly one hundred pages devoted to Maluku. Though the purpose of the journeys was to collect zoological specimens, especially butterflies and birds, the author was keenly aware of the linguistic diversity of Maluku and makes several references to the languages spoken there. An appendix contains 117-item wordlists for 33 languages, including Sula, Buru, Ambelau, Tidore, Giman, Galela, Larike, Awaiya, Teluti, Wahai and Watubela.

Unpublished 200-item modified Swadesh vocabulary list for Kowai, a language of west Irian, possibly related to the languages of east Seram.


Collection of papers first presented at the First Canterbury International Symposium on Southeast Asian Studies, held at the University of Kent, Sept. 25-28, 1989. Contains a paper by R. Ellen which mentions Nuaulu ritual language.


A (poorly written) grammar of Galela. In Indonesian.


A phonological subgrouping argument establishing West Makian (Makian Luar) as belonging to the non-Austronesian North Halmahera subgroup.


Traces the origin of the name Maluku to Moloko, an old Buli name for Ternate, citing the entry in Maan's (1940) dictionary. Then traces Moloko to a Galela word for Morotai, though this claim is somewhat more specious. Contrasts with Hasan (1994).


Short sketch of Ternate phonology, agreement system and verbal morphology, based on 1958 data. A short wordlist is included in the phonology section.

Describes Dutch "tijferen" as borrowed from Portuguese "tifar", from North Moluccan Malay, from Ternate, from West Makian "tipar".

WELLING, F.I. 1985. [see Miedema and Welling]


Brief description by a missionary of the phonology of Sawai, a language of ten thousand speakers in South Halmahera. (Author mistakenly confuses Sawai with its close neighbor Weda). Includes a phoneme inventory and some morphophonemic rules. Describes Sawai as the only language of its family (South Halmahera-Western New Guinea) which has a seven-vowel system. Reviewed by A. van Engelenhoeven (1993).

WILSON, BASIL. 1975. [see Wurm and Wilson]


Probably the first Dutch-Malay and Malay-Dutch dictionary, containing nearly 2500 entries, compiled by the first and third Dutch Protestant missionaries to Indonesia. First appendix contains a list of Portuguese loanwords. Second appendix contains a list of putative Ternate words, though many may be Bacan or Ternate Malay. Third appendix lists several Malay phrases with Dutch translation. Fourth appendix gives a brief overview (in Latin) of Malay morphology. In Dutch.


Brief description of the major phonological features of Pagu, a West Papuan language of Halmahera with fewer than five thousand speakers. Includes a phoneme inventory and a discussion of reduplication and syllable structure. Reviewed by Rehg (1993).
[560] WINTER, WERNER. 1987. [see Laycock and Winter]


Includes a lengthy discussion of the history of research in Papuan languages and the areal typological features of those languages. Devotes a mere five pages to the discussion of the West Papuan phylum, which includes the languages of North Halmahera. Does not discuss the Austronesian languages of New Guinea, some of which are closely related to the languages of eastern Seram.


Though focused on a particular Papuan language (Ayiwo), includes a discussion of some particular facets of the grammar of Papuan languages which are subject to change. These include noun classes, concordance systems, verbal morphology, and counting systems.


Collection of 45 color-coded language maps covering the Pacific and insular Southeast Asia. Map 45, by Collins and Voorhoeve, presents information on the distribution and classification of the languages of Maluku.


Compilation of 88 different reconstructions of lexical items for Proto-Austronesian and its subgroups, especially Proto-Oceanic, indexed by English entries. Among the reconstructions is that of Stresemann (1927).


Preliminary report on the orientation system of Galela, contrasts the North Halmahera orientation systems with those of Austronesian languages such as Sula and Bacan. In Japanese.

Based on more than a year of field work in the villages of Duma and Limau, the author describes the Galela orientation system, one of the more complex deictic systems of North Halmahera. Various tables and diagrams clearly convey the various possible combinations of locational roots and directional affixes. Several situational examples are given to demonstrate the use of the directional system. Finally, the Galela system is compared with those of its neighbors in Eastern Indonesia and the Philippines. An alternate analysis is proposed by Taylor (1984). Includes extensive bibliography.


An attempt to reconstruct the pre-Gregorian and pre-Mohammedan calendar of the Galela, which may be characterized as luni-sidereal, regulated by Pleiades, labeling six months, labeling each day of the month, and dividing the month into four parts. Comparisons are made with five other Oceanic calendars.


Brief report describing the functional ethnobotanical classification of sago.


Preliminary report on the ethnobotanical classification of bananas lists names for 61 varieties of banana along with the language from which the name is derived. Describes both a classification based on function (e.g., cooking vs. fruit) and one based on stages of development. Of note is the distinction between male and female cultivated bananas, even though the banana is not dioecious.

YOUNG, M. 1976. [see Alexander and Young]
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