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Bijdragen and the study of Indonesian languages and literatures


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As explained elsewhere in this volume,¹ interest in the languages and literatures of Indonesian peoples has always held a prominent place in Dutch studies on Indonesia. This interest is reflected not only in the name of the KITLV (Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde) and in the title of its journal, Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, in which taalkunde has pride of place, but also in the contents of nearly 150 volumes of Bijdragen. It is not possible to give an exact percentage of the number of articles devoted to taal- en letterkunde (the study of language and literature). There are no clear criteria for an objective count, largely because the boundaries between this field and other fields of study are not at all clear; a conservative estimate is that about one-third of the contributions to Bijdragen deal with language and literature.²

One might expect to find, in over 140 years of Bijdragen, an accurate reflection of the development, role and importance of the achievements of Dutch scholarship in Indonesian languages and literatures. Two main reasons can be given why this is not so. First, major research findings in the field of language and literature have usually been published in monographs - grammars, dictionaries, and text editions with translations - rather than in journals. Second, for scholars working in the Indies Bijdragen was neither the principal nor the most appropriate place to publish their findings.

These points can be verified by examining the work, during the first eighty years of the existence of the KITLV, of the great and most productive scholars in this field. A good case in point is Taco Roorda, who laid the foundations for the study of the Javanese language, with his grammar of Javanese (1855) and with the Javanese dictionary originally composed by Gericke but improved and expanded by Roorda so that it

¹ This article has been written as a companion paper to the one on the place of Bijdragen in the framework of Dutch Indonesian studies generally, elsewhere in this volume (pp. 653-64). To this article the reader is referred, also when no specific references are given.
became generally known as ‘Gericke en Roorda’. In the period between 1853, the year of the appearance of the first issue of Bijdragen, and Roorda’s death in 1874, his name appears only three times in the table of contents: he wrote two papers dealing with specific Javanese texts (1860, 91 and 1864, 129), and a response to Van der Tuuk’s attack on his linguistic methods (1864, 144).

In fact, the only outstanding figure for whom Bijdragen was the first and foremost publication medium was H. Kern, professor of Sanskrit at the University of Leiden from 1865 to 1903, whose scholarly work increasingly focused on the study of Old Javanese and comparative Austronesian or Malayo-Polynesian linguistics. His writings dominated Bijdragen for nearly 50 years: his first article was published in 1869, and up to his death in 1917 his contributions on a variety of subjects continued to appear in the journal with great regularity and frequency. Major works, such as his studies on Old Javanese grammar (464, 465, 595, 601, 622, 642, 651, 668, 716, covering the period 1889-1907) and his translation with commentary of one of the most important Old Javanese texts, the Nāgarakṛtāgama, were first published in serial form in Bijdragen (1908-1914, 753, 776, 805, 821, 826, 841, 852, 861, 868). Later, this series was brought together in the fifteen volumes of Kern’s Verspreide Geschriften, as were all his other articles.

But if we look at the output of H.N. van der Tuuk, an equally great scholar, if in many respects Kern’s opposite, the situation is quite different. Van der Tuuk’s fame rests on his grammar and dictionary of the Batak language, his scattered but original and valuable studies on Malay language and literature and his even more scattered but also even more important materials on Malayo-Polynesian comparative linguistics, and finally on his posthumously published four-volume Kawi-Balineesch-Nederlandsch Woordenboek (1897-1912). This book opened up the study of Old Javanese literature, a typically Dutch specialization, thanks partly to the invaluable collection of manuscripts which Van der Tuuk left to the University of Leiden. However, very little of all this transpired in Bijdragen. Only two of the major early publications appeared in Bijdragen, one being the first draft of Van der Tuuk’s treatise on the Batak writing and sound systems (1856, 40) which later was to form the first part of his Batak grammar (1864), and the other being his description of Malay manuscripts held by the Royal Asiatic Society (1866, 164). Besides these, only six minor publications appeared in Bijdragen, three of them communications by Kern taken from Van der Tuuk’s letters.

Similarly, the name of another great pioneer, B.F. Matthes, hardly appears in the table of contents of Bijdragen. However, this Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap (Netherlands Bible Society) translator laid the founda-

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3 For the history of this dictionary and its successive editions see Uhlenbeck 1964:47-9.
tions in the 1860s and 1870s for the study of Celebes linguistics with his voluminous grammars and dictionaries of the Buginese and Macassarese languages as well as his publications on the literatures of those areas.

A leading and influential scholar of Indonesian languages and literatures among the next generation was N. Adriani, to whom we are indebted for excellent grammatical descriptions and dictionaries of various languages of Sulawesi, in particular his great studies on the Bare’e language. His only contributions to Bijdragen were a lengthy serial publication of Sangirese texts with translations, covering some 400 pages (1894, 533, 537), a Bare’e text (1902, 653) and three minor linguistic papers. After Adriani’s death, Esser published his sketch of the Mentawai language (1928, 1069).

Even more noticeable is the total absence in Bijdragen of the name of J.L.A. Brandes. The numerous articles on Indonesian literature which he wrote during his short but productive life nearly all appeared in the sister journal of Bijdragen, the Batavian Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Landen Volkenkunde (TBG); his seminal work on Hindu-Javanese archaeology would also remain totally unknown to a reader undertaking to study the development of Indonesian studies by exclusively investigating the contents of Bijdragen (except for his short obituary by H. Kern, 1906, 709).

Who, then, were the authors who penned most of Bijdragen’s contributions on language and literature? Before discussing this, another problem encountered while preparing this article should be briefly pointed out. It turned out to be difficult to define and delimit the study of language and literature (taal- en letterkunde) within the general framework of Indonesian studies as represented in Bijdragen. This field often overlaps the study of history, anthropology, archaeology and art history, and even the study of adat law, as in all these fields texts or linguistic data often form the basis for further studies. This was especially true in the initial stage of Indonesian studies, when hardly any material of this kind was available to researchers, so that ethnologists, archaeologists and historians often had to dig up the factual data themselves. In fact, in the initial stage of Indonesian studies boundaries between different disciplines were not at all clear; many researchers were generalists, and other authors publishing in Bijdragen were amateurs with interests in things Indonesian without bothering about which disciplinary label to apply to their work.

Consequently it is sometimes doubtful whether a publication falls within the range of language and literature: cases in point are studies of babad and other historical sources (such as inscriptions) in Indonesian languages, and the use of linguistic or literary materials for the purpose of ethnographic or anthropological studies, as in numerous studies in the special issues of Bijdragen called Anthropologica (from 1960 until 1992), which deal with kinship and kinship terminology. These are not considered in the present paper, except when they are primarily linguistic in purpose.

Turning now to the people who published in Bijdragen, they can be roughly divided into three categories. First of all, there were the academics,
in the broad sense of the word. It should be pointed out that, in contrast to
the study of Hebrew and of Arabic, which right from the beginning were
prominently represented at the University of Leiden, the study and
teaching of Indonesian languages and literatures at Dutch universities did
not start until 25 years after the KITLV was founded, i.e. in 1876. Before
that time Indonesian languages (and sometimes literatures) were taught at
various training colleges. This started at the Koninklijke Militaire Academie
(KMA, Royal Military Academy) in Breda, founded in 1828. Right from
the beginning Malay was included in the curriculum for prospective Dutch
officers in the colonial army, and in 1836 P.P. Roorda van Eysinga was
appointed the first Dutch professor of Malay language and of the Land- en
Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië, the common Dutch term at the time
for what is now called Indonesian studies. Roorda van Eysinga died
before Bijdragen came into being, but the name of another teacher at the
KMA, J.J. de Hollander, well known for his various handboeken (text-
books), can be found four times among the contributors to Bijdragen from
1871 onwards.

More important for the development of Indonesian studies in general,
and for Bijdragen in particular, were the successive institutions for the
training of colonial civil servants (bestuursambtenaren). The first such
institution in the Netherlands was the Koninklijke Academie (Royal
Academy) in Delft, where Taco Roorda in 1842 was appointed the first
professor of oosterse taal-, land- en volkenkunde (study of oriental lan-
guages, geography and ethnology). In 1864 the training of civil servants
was transferred to Leiden, where the Rijksinstelling voor Indische Taal-, 
Land- en Volkenkunde (National Institution for Indies Linguistics, Geo-
graphy and Ethnology) was founded, with Taco Roorda as professor of
Javanese, J. Pijnappel of Malay, and P.J. Veth of (again this term) land- en
volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. The city of Delft, regretting the loss
of this prestigious and profitable institute, founded a municipal institute
with the same purpose. In 1876, when the University of Leiden became
equipped for academic training in Indonesian studies, with Pijnappel, Veth
and A.C. Vreede (for Javanese, since Roorda had died in 1874) as its first
professors, the Rijksinstelling in Leiden was closed down. Leiden then
founded its own municipal institute for training civil servants, but in spite
of the presence of the university and the participation of its professors in
the training courses for civil servants in the Dutch East Indies, Delft
temporarily became the victor in the competition for students. Leiden
closed its municipal institution in 1891. However, this victory was short-
lived; for various reasons the institute in Delft was also closed as of 1
January 1901. From that date onwards the University of Leiden was the
only centre in the Netherlands for Indonesian studies and for the training

4 For the names of teachers at the KMA see Van Steijn (1928).
of colonial civil servants, although it took quite some time before the training of prospective civil servants was officially entrusted to the university.\footnote{The long, complicated, and sometimes bizarre story of the training of colonial civil servants in the Netherlands has recently been described in great detail by C. Fasseur (1993). I have made extensive use of this book for biographical information on many of the teachers at the various institutions mentioned, without specifying in each individual case my indebtedness to Fasseur’s book.} Later on, a second academic training course for civil servants to be sent to work in the colony was founded at the University of Utrecht (1925).

 Teachers of Indonesian languages and literatures at the various institutions mentioned above played a leading role in filling the pages of the nineteenth-century volumes of \textit{Bijdragen}, although Roorda himself was not prominent. Among the frequent contributors in this category are the Delft professors\footnote{I use the title professor for all the teachers at the various institutions, irrespective of their rank in the Dutch nomenclature. For details on the status of the various teachers see Fasseur’s book.} S. Keijzer († 1868), whose field was Islamology, and G.K. Niemann (retired 1898), who published in the field of South Celebes languages as well as ethnology and comparative linguistics. A.W.T. Juynboll († 1887) published on Islam in Indonesia, J.J. Meinsma († 1886) on Javanese history and historical texts. A few articles were contributed by J.R.P.F. Gonggrijp (teacher of Malay, later also Sundanese in Delft) and by H.C. Humme, who had been a \textit{resident} in the Indies before becoming a teacher of Javanese at the University of Leiden; later on he succeeded Meinsma in Delft until 1891, when he in turn was succeeded by C. Poensgen, who published a study on Amangku Buwana I, based on a Javanese manuscript (1905, 697). G.J. Grashuis and H.C. Klinkert taught at the Leiden institution but they also occupied positions as language teachers at the University of Leiden, for Sundanese and Malay, respectively. Grashuis published only one article and a book review in \textit{Bijdragen}. Klinkert published a number of papers on Malay language and literature; in 1889, after the death of Pijnappel, he became a university teacher (\textit{lector}, not professor, for which position he was considered unqualified).

 This brings us to the teachers at the University of Leiden, among whom Professor Kern was by far the most outstanding and productive contributor to \textit{Bijdragen}. Compared to this giant in the field of Indonesian linguistic and literary studies, his nineteenth-century Leiden colleagues Vreede and Pijnappel fade into the background, not only as scholars but also as contributors to \textit{Bijdragen}. Nor were their successors prominent in \textit{Bijdragen}: the few papers by Klinkert (author of a widely used Malay dictionary) and C.A. van Ophuysen (who wrote the most authoritative grammar of Malay) were hardly significant in the field of Malay studies; neither were those of the successive professors of Javanese J.C.G. Jonker and G.A.J. Hazeu in their field, even though Jonker had made highly
important contributions to the study of the languages of eastern Indonesia through voluminous monographs and Hazeu followed up his excellent dissertation on Javanese wayang with some other important studies in *TBG*. Not before the 1930s did university professors in the field of language and literature resume a prominent role in *Bijdragen*.

A different category of authors comprise 'workers in the field', scholars involved in one way or another in research in the Dutch East Indies. Again, these can be divided into two major groups, Bible translators (*taalafgevaardigden*) of the Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap, and government linguists (*taalambtenaren*) who worked for the East Indies government in all sorts of capacities. It is remarkable that the number of publications by such professionals, at least during the time they were working in the field, never was large. *TBG*, and after 1920 also *Djawa*, were the natural media for their scholarly work.

The second major group can be called the amateurs, most of them Protestant missionaries working among various ethnic groups in the colony, who on the basis of their intimate acquaintance with the people and society, including the language, among which they worked, often had a vast knowledge of these languages and literatures. Such people contributed voluminously to *Bijdragen*. Their submissions often took the form of monographs hundreds of pages long; such monographs were often published in two or more instalments in consecutive issues, for example, R. van Eck's edition of the Balinese tekst *Bagoes Hoembara*, published in two parts (1876, 283); M.J. van Baarda's edition of literature from Halmahera in the Galela language, as collected by H. van Dijken (1895, 549); A. Hueting's edition of Tobelo stories (a Halmahera language) with Dutch translation and commentary (1908, 748); D.K. Wielenga's Sumbanese stories, also with translation and notes (1913, 839); W. Dunnebier's grammar of Bolaang Mongondow, a language of North Celebes (in three parts, 1929-30, 1083 and 1088). Other missionaries who contributed smaller papers were M.J. van Baarda on Halmahera languages (1904, 681) and A. Hueting, who also studied Halmahera languages and published a number of papers over a longer period (e.g. 1908, 742; 1935, 1155 and 1936, 1169). F.J.F. van Hasselt published materials on New Guinea languages (1908, 758 and 1914, 854); J. Fortgens wrote extensive contributions on languages and literatures of Ternate (1928, 1074 and 1930, 1092). To the German missionary H. Sundermann we owe the earliest materials on the language of Nias (1892, 514 and 1905, 696). Another H. Sundermann (his son?) wrote on Dayak languages and literatures (1912, 795; 1913, 822 and 1920, 979). About the last of such 'amateur' papers by missionaries to be published in *Bijdragen* before the new editorial policy made such lengthy contributions impossible was P. Middelkoop's 'proof' (*proeve*) of a

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7 For details, see my other article in this volume.
Timorese grammar (1950, 1325). In addition to offering their papers to TBG, missionaries also used to find a publication medium for their scholarly articles in journals such as Mededeelingen van wege het Nederlandsch Zendelinggenootschap.

In this connection it should be observed that in Dutch there is a terminological distinction between *zending* (its workers being called *zendelingen*), used for Protestant missions of various denominations, and *missie* (its workers being called *missionarissen*), used for Roman Catholic missionary work. The Roman Catholic *missie* in the Indies started much later than the Protestant *zending*, and Catholic priests generally showed less interest in the study of vernacular languages. This obviously was due to the importance Protestant missions attached to making the Bible accessible to the people among whom they were working. Nevertheless there have been Catholic priests, especially in this century, who have done much to further the study of Indonesian languages and literatures. A good example is Adolf Burger's extensive grammar of the Manggarai language (1946, 1277). Other examples are Donatus Dunselman with his work on Dayak literature, P. Drabbe, who published extensively on many Irian Jaya languages, and J. Verheijen, who greatly contributed to our knowledge of Flores languages. Their names do occur among the authors in *Bijdragen*; more important are their extensive monographs, which were also published by the KITLV.

An interesting figure is the well-known ‘amateur’ C.M. Pleyte, who came to the Indies as a teacher at the Gymnasium Willem III (a grammar school), but developed into an expert on many aspects of various ethnic cultures. He was a typical generalist, publishing on a wide variety of subjects and regions, sometimes in *Bijdragen*, but his most interesting publications on literature appeared elsewhere. There have also been civil servants who published on the language or literature of the area where they were stationed. A. Ligtvoet published a transcription of the voluminous diary of the kings of Gowa and Tello (1880, 332); J.J. Meijer, in 1890-91, published some interesting articles on the language and literature of Banten (West Java) (489, 492, 497, 502), as did O.L. Helfrich, well known for his monographs on Malay dialects in Sumatra, on Sumatran languages (1895, 544 and 1916, 889). H.T. Damsté, a creative author with a broad literary and cultural interest, had two papers on Achehnese literature published in *Bijdragen* (1928, 1075 and 1939, 1202). J.C. van Eerde, who later was to become director of the Koloniaal Instituut in Amsterdam, published two important Sasak texts (Lombok) (1906, 711 and 1913, 811).

It is clear that there is no watertight division between workers ‘in the field’ and those writing in the Netherlands. Fieldworkers sometimes elaborated their materials while on leave in the Netherlands, or after they had retired to the home country, and then submitted their work for publication to *Bijdragen*. Quite a few former Protestant missionaries found employment as teachers at the various Dutch institutes: of the authors mentioned...
above, Klinkert, Grashuis, Poensen and Gonggrijp worked in the Indies
before they became teachers in Delft or Leiden. Klinkert’s early publica-
tions in *Bijdragen* date from the time he was employed as a Protestant
missionary in the Indies. Humme had been a civil servant. But scholars
working in the Indies sometimes also published in *Bijdragen*; the earliest
Indies-based author was the government linguist A.B. Cohen Stuart, who
in the first issue of *Bijdragen* published the first part of a survey of the
Javanese text *Jayalengkara* (1853, 4).

When we look at the list of contributors to *Bijdragen* in the first eighty
years or so, one thing that strikes the eye is that all the authors were men.
The first woman to have a paper in the field of language and literature
published was L.M. Coster-Wijsman, with a short note on the word
*kabayan* (in 1933, 1134). A second noteworthy point is that the great
majority of authors were Dutch, and they nearly always wrote in Dutch. A
few important exceptions were Snouck Hurgronje’s well-known article on
Meccan proverbs, which he wrote in German (1886, 429), and J.S.
Speyer’s English translation of the Sanskrit *Jātakamālā* (in six instalments,
1893-1894, 525, 539). The well-known Sanskritist W. Caland contributed
a paper in German on a Sanskrit philosophical school (1895, 546). These
contributions were also exceptional in the sense that they dealt with
subjects outside Indonesian languages and literatures proper. The list of
contributors includes a few non-Dutch authors, such as G. Schlegel (who
at the time was professor of Chinese at the University of Leiden), but their
contributions are quite marginal. The work of the missionaries (father and
son?) H. Sundermann has already been mentioned.

A few early Indonesian authors should be mentioned: first there are
some minor lexicographical contributions on Javanese by Tjondro Negoro
(1878, 316 and 1880, 336). One of the first Javanese to receive a western
education, he ended his career as regent of Brebes. Under the pseudonym
Poerwa Lelana he wrote a fascinating travelogue. Another Javanese
author, who published some additions to Roorda’s Javanese dictionary
(1880, 347), was called Ismangoon (Ismangoen Danoe Winoto). After
finishing high school (HBS) in Leiden, he studied at the Delft institute,
then returned to Indonesia, where the colonial government decided that as
an Indonesian he could not become a *bestuursambtenaar*. He worked for
some time at the Algemeene Secretarie (General Secretariat) in Buitenzorg
(Bogor), went back to the Netherlands where he taught Javanese in Delft,
and finally returned to Indonesia to become Inspector of Native Schools.
Studies on Rotinese grammar were written by D.P. Manafe (1889, 478,

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8 Even the papers written by Dutch scholars for the special issue of *Bijdragen*
published on the occasion of the International Congress of Orientalists in 1883 were
all written in Dutch! The 14 articles in this issue have not been included in the
*Inhoudsopgave* of *Bijdragen*.
9 For a recent French translation, with introduction, see Marcel Bonneff (1986).
with an introduction by H. Kern) and J. Fanggidaej (1892, 515a, edited by G.K. Niemann), who also published Rotinese texts (1894, 541, with an introduction by H. Kern). A Rotinese-Malay vocabulary was compiled by Pello (1890, 480\(^{10}\)), also with an introduction by Kern. Kern also edited S\(\text{awunee}s\)che bijdragen with a grammatical introduction and vocabulary (1892, 509) and Nederlandsch-Rotinesche samenspraken, together with a vocabulary (1893, 522), which were obviously prepared by a native informant.

After 1900 several new names acquire some prominence in publications dealing with languages and literatures. One of the most frequent contributors to Bijdragen was H.H. Juynboll, a scholar who never visited Indonesia. It was he who, in twelve instalments between 1922 and 1936, continued and completed the serial translation of the Old Javanese R\(\text{\textacute{a}}\)m\(\text{\textacute{a}}\)y\(\text{\textacute{a}}\)na which had been started by H. Kern. Juynboll worked as a curator at what is now called the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde (formerly Ethnographisch Museum) in Leiden and he published mainly on Javanese and Balinese literature; many of his papers can be regarded as a spin-off from his major work on the catalogues of manuscripts in the library of the University of Leiden. Special mention should be made of two lengthy articles in which he traced the Sanskrit origins of Old Javanese parwa \(\text{\textacute{A}}\text{sramaw\=asaparwa}\) (1899, 605) and U\(\text{\textacute{d}}\)yogaparwa (1914, 860). He also studied theatrical performances of the R\(\text{\textacute{a}}\)m\(\text{\textacute{a}}\) story in Indonesia and mainland Southeast Asia (1902, 658).

Another frequent contributor to Bijdragen was Ph.S. van Ronkel; his first contributions to Bijdragen (554 and 555) dealt with Malay manuscripts in Cambridge University Library; after finishing his dissertation on the Malay romance of Amir Hamzah, he went to Indonesia as a taalambtenaar. During his period in Batavia, where he compiled the catalogue of the rich collection of Malay manuscripts of the Bataviaasch Genootschap (1909), most of his smaller publications appeared in TBG. But after he had been appointed professor of Malay in Leiden in 1919, he regularly published in Bijdragen, mostly on Malay literature and on the etymology of Malay words and names. Among his most important articles may be mentioned his catalogues of Malay manuscripts in KITLV (1908, 740) and in Brussels (1908, 747), and those on some Islamic Malay texts (1942, 1247 and 1943, 1264). He also published a paper on Raniri (1943, 1269).

In the first decades of the century, a few Indonesian professionals entered the field. Hoessein Djajadiningrat, Snouck Hurgronje’s pupil, published one important paper in Bijdragen (1911, 790) on Acehnese literary sources for the history of the area, for which he was awarded a medal by the University of Leiden. His later contributions were largely published in the Indies. Poerbatjaraka published his first contribution in Bijdragen in

\(^{10}\) The author’s name Tello which is mentioned in the article should be corrected to Pello; see H. Kern in Bijdragen 42 (1893):71, note 2.
1922 (995); it was to be followed by several important text editions such as the *Calon Arang* (1926, 1046) and the *Arjunawiwaha* (1926, 1047) and a number of interesting papers, one containing comments on the *Nāgarakrtgama* (1924, 1018). After World War II some other papers by the same author appeared in *Bijdragen*, one of them on negations in the Old Javanese *Rāmāyāna* (1950, 1319), an edition of a short text *Nirarthar Prakṛta* (1951, 1338) and a paper on ancient Javanese dynastic problems (1958, 1518). With respect to these two, and certainly to other Indonesian scholars, one should remember that *TBG* and *Djawa* rather than *Bijdragen* were the obvious publishing outlets. For curiosity’s sake I mention a short paper by the well-known Indonesian poet and expert in Javanese art Noto Soeroto (1911, 789).

For completeness’ sake mention should also be made of some papers on languages and literatures of the West Indies, the other area to which the Institute was supposed to devote its attention. In 1917 H. van Cappelle contributed a lengthy article containing *Surinaamsche negervertellingen* (899); later, A.P. Penard published two papers with *Surinaamsche volksvertellingen* (Surinam folklore, 1924, 1021 and 1926, 1044). However, articles dealing with the Dutch colonies in the West Indies remained few and far between.

Around 1930 new names emerged in *Bijdragen*. For about 30 years two of them were most prominent in *Bijdragen*: C.C. Berg and J. Gonda, both typical armchair scholars who, like Kern and Roorda before them, never did fieldwork in Indonesia, but were in all other respects each other’s opposites. Berg, the man of the grand vision and creative theories, with little interest for what was going on in the fields of linguistics and literary studies at large, and for whom ultimately the facts had to fit the theory, rather than the other way round; Gonda, the scholar whose strength lay primarily in an incredible control of factual data and a sound basis in contemporary general and historico-comparative Indo-European linguistics, at the time practically identical with general linguistics. A typical example of the difference in scholarly approach can be seen in the only case where one of the two seriously criticized work of the other: in the 1930s Berg made a creative effort to design a linguistic theory of his own, providing a new descriptive model for the Javanese verbal system, in a voluminous monograph published in *Bijdragen* (1937, 1171). Unfortunately the book was not based on field research and lacked sufficient factual data; Gonda devoted a critical discussion to Berg’s approach in which he laid bare the fundamental weaknesses of Berg’s work (see in particular 1949, 1312).

However, Berg’s contributions to *Bijdragen* were mainly in the study of Javanese and Old Javanese historical texts; appointed to the Leiden chair of Javanese in 1928, when he was 28 years of age, he wrote his first contribution for the journal in 1927, an edition of one version of the Middle Javanese text *Kidung Sunda* (1057). Another important text
 edição was the Kidung Harsa Wijaya (1931, 1101, 1102). A large number of articles on the interpretation of texts were to follow, many of them of considerable length, and all of them bearing witness to his original and creative ways of dealing with textual material. His main interest remained in the field of historical literature and historical aspects of other literature, to which most of his papers in Bijdragen were devoted. Two challenging articles dealt with the interpretation of one of the oldest and most important Old Javanese kakawin, Arjunawiwāha (1933, 1140 and 1938, 1177). Other papers (1938, 1182 and 1188; 1939, 1192 and 1197) dealt with the interpretation of the Old Javanese historical texts Pararaton and Nāgarakṛtāgama and comparable data from later babad, on which Berg was to publish voluminous monographs. Later on he published a lengthy article on the Panji story, a classical theme in Dutch Javanese studies, ever since W.H. Rassers’ dissertation of 1922 (1954, 1410 and 1418); this was followed by an interpretation of the Kumbayana lakon in relation to various Javanese texts (1977, 2005); the return of the famous Prajñāparamitā statue to Indonesia gave rise to a complicated historical study (1981, 2105). Shorter contributions were devoted to Javanese lexicographical details.

Gonda also initially concerned himself with Old Javanese; his edition of the Agastyaparwa appeared in four instalments in Bijdragen (1933, 1145; 1935, 1159, 1160; 1936, 1166). A number of shorter contributions to Old Javanese lexicography and etymology were published in the 1930s, among which a lengthy paper on anta, antara, etc. may be singled out as typical of Gonda’s breadth of knowledge and his meticulous attention to detail (1938, 1189, with some additions in 1956, 1472). Gradually his attention, as far as is apparent from his contributions to Bijdragen, shifted to other fields: he wrote several papers on early materials and studies of Malay: on Pigafetta’s early wordlist (1938, 1179), on Marsden (1940, 1206), on a strange 17th-century student of Malay Thomassin (1940, 1209). Gonda was one of the few authors who had a strong background in Indo-European and general linguistics, which is apparent in his numerous papers in Bijdragen and elsewhere; he used to point out ‘universal aspects’ or ‘universal tendencies’ in linguistic phenomena he observed in Indonesian languages, often also remarking that general linguistics had paid too little attention to such phenomena, and that cross-fertilization between Indonesian and general linguistics would be useful both ways; he developed his views in a number of papers which sometimes filled the greater part of single issues of the journal. Typical studies of this type are 1191 (1938), 1201 (1939), 1206 (1940); furthermore 1218 (1940) on the comparative method; 1227 (1941) on word formation; 1249 (1942) on clusters with nasals and liquid consonants; 1263 (1943) on ‘lasvormen’; 1278 (1946) on Javanese constructions with prefix den- and related forms; fundamental problems were discussed in a paper on word classes (1949, 1310) and in a lengthy paper on verbal forms in Indonesian
languages (1949, 1311 and 1312), see also the article on the problem of tense (1954, 1412); problems of the rarely discussed subject of syntax were dealt with in several papers (1949, 1302 on Old Javanese; 1950, 1317; 1951, 1337); one paper was on syntax in kidung poetry (1958, 1508). Gonda's last contribution to *Bijdragen* (1986, 2262) was a review article concerning two recent publications on modern philology; as early as 1932 he himself had introduced the application to Javanese studies of the stemmatic method developed for western classical studies, by his publication of the *Brahmāṇḍapurāṇa* in 1932.

Another scholar who published sometimes lengthy articles on linguistic phenomena was R.A. Kern, who after a career in the Indies had been appointed a lecturer in Sundanese and Buginese languages. His papers also contain a wealth of data, but they lack the critical and solid basis of Gonda's work. Examples are 1152 (1935) on the 'particle' *pa*; contributions to the study of Buginese and Macassarese (1940, 1215); on homonymous prefixes (1942, 1255); on roots and basic words in Austronesian languages (1943, 1266); on two prefixes *ka-* in Austronesian languages (1948, 1291). R.A. Kern also published on literary texts, including the Sundanese *Lutung Kasarung* (1940, 1219) and a Buginese historical text (1948, 1285).

There were other important scholars belonging roughly to the same generation, such as G.W.J. Drewes, *taalambtenaar* and head of Balai Pustaka (1930-35). Appointed professor of Indonesian languages at the Batavian Rechtshoogeschool (Law School) in 1935, in 1947 he was made professor of Malay at the University of Leiden until 1954, when he shifted to the chair of Islamology and Arabic, to be succeeded by A. Teeuw in the chair of Malay/Indonesian. Drewes published mainly on various Indonesian literatures. P. Voorhoeve, before World War II successively government linguist at Balai Pustaka, librarian of the Bataviaasch Genootschap and research linguist in Sumatra, later on became curator of the Indonesian manuscripts at the University of Leiden. His contributions deal mainly with Indonesian manuscripts and Sumatran, especially Malay literature. C. Hooykaas, *taalambtenaar*, teacher at the oriental high school (AMS) in Yogyakarta, later on researcher in Bali, after the war first became professor at the Dutch-founded Nooduniversiteit van Indonesië (temporary university) in Batavia and was finally appointed reader at the London School of Oriental and African Studies. His publications in *Bijdragen* mostly deal with Old Javanese and Balinese literature. These scholars were hardly less productive than Gonda and Berg, but their contributions consisted primarily of publications in book form or were published in other media. The names of prominent scholars such as the government linguists Th.G.Th.
Bijdragen and the study of Indonesian languages

Pigeaud and S.J. Esser hardly occur in *Bijdragen*, which again underlines the virtual impossibility of tracing the development of the study of Indonesian languages and literatures on the basis of what appeared in *Bijdragen*.

Until World War II, then, *Bijdragen* was predominantly a journal for male Dutch scholars writing in Dutch. Only a few minor articles were published in French, one by A. Marre on the grammar of Tagalog (1901, 647), a brief note on a Malagasi-Dutch vocabulary by Gabriel Ferrand (1908, 761) and one on ancient history by Sylvain Lévi (1931, 1113). A paper in French in 1942 by Van Ronkel, on a unique Indonesian manuscript in Iberia, was itself a quite exceptional phenomenon (1256)! There is a short note by C.O. Blagden in English on the tree of plenty *kalpavrksa* (1918, 945). In German, A. Zieseniss wrote a lengthy and thorough study on the history of Shivaism (1939, 1193) and H. Costenoble a paper on sound changes in Tagalog (1940, 1207).

Elsewhere in this volume it is stated that around 1950 important changes took place in the position of Indonesian studies in this country and in the world at large, and in the role of the KITLV and its journal in this rapidly changing world. These fundamental changes can be briefly summarized as follows. First, the Dutch colonial empire in Asia came to an end, with the proclamation of independence of the Indonesian Republic in 1945, which four years later was at last grudgingly acknowledged by the Netherlands. Second, Indonesia can be said to have entered the international world at this time, also acquiring the interest of academic researchers. Indonesian studies were internationalized. Third, the development of scholarly disciplines (such as linguistics and anthropology), with their own theories and methodology, increasingly appeared alongside the area studies approach that had dominated until then. Fourth, English replaced Dutch as the international language for publications on Indonesia. Fifth, the KITLV developed from a national institute into an international centre of Indonesian studies, as shown by its increasingly international membership and by its gradual shift to English as the main language of its publications. Sixth, *Bijdragen* followed these developments, not only by adopting English as the main language, but also by developing a clear editorial policy, which made it a much more professional journal.

If one looks at the contents of *Bijdragen* after 1950 it is obvious that the journal gradually became a full-fledged international forum in the field of Indonesian studies. The relative stress on language and literature was maintained, but there are no longer dominating authors such as Kern in the nearly fifty years during which he published in *Bijdragen*, or Berg and Gonda in the years between 1930 and 1960. As far as language and literature are concerned, explicit or special discussions of theoretical and methodological problems do not loom large in *Bijdragen*. Essentially it has remained a journal devoted to area studies, with a wide coverage of subjects, and a focus on concrete issues and factual problems. The editorial
policy certainly has not been restrictive, preferential or dogmatic with respect to particular currents or schools in the respective disciplines. *Bijdragen* never came to represent a specific theoretical school, trend or methodology in the field of language and literature. All kinds of approaches found their way into the journal. It is impossible to mention all authors who contributed their articles, or all subjects which received attention in the journal. A selection must suffice to give an impression of the contributors and the contents of *Bijdragen* after 1950.

Descriptive linguistics of Indonesian languages has remained a dominant topic in the columns of the journal. First of all E.M. Uhlenbeck’s work on Javanese and Old Javanese linguistics should be mentioned here. He succeeded Berg to the Leiden chair of Javanese in 1949, when Berg was appointed professor of Austronesian linguistics. His series of articles on Javanese morphology, which were later collected in his *Studies in Javanese Morphology* (1978), employs a clear and explicitly theoretical structural approach. He also wrote papers on the text and interpretation of the Old Javanese *Rāmāyāṇa* (1975, 1937 and 1989, 2355), and one, together with Teeuw, on the interpretation of the *Nāgarakrtāgama* (1958, 1515). In two articles Uhlenbeck severely criticized American publications which in his opinion were based on insufficient acquaintance with Old Javanese and inadequate linguistic theories (1981, 2111 and 1992, 2450).


Among linguistic contributions on other languages H.K.J. Cowan’s papers on languages of eastern Indonesia should be mentioned, for instance his papers on Papuan linguistics (1957, 1480 and 1960, 1563) and his article on the Buna’ language of Timor (1963, 1643; see also 1952, 1368; 1953, 1379); a paper on early Islam in Acheh may also be mentioned here (1963, 1644). J.J. Fox studied Rotinese ritual language (1971, 1842);
C.L. Voorhoeve (1969, 1801) and V. Heeschen (1992, 2462) contributed papers on the linguistic situation in New Guinea. W.A.L. Stokhof published texts, with linguistic notes, on a language from Alor (1984, 2183); his long review article on Durie's grammar of Achehnese (1988, 2318) gave rise to a critical reply by the author (1989, 2351); the discussion was continued by Stokhof (1992, 2449): a relatively rare case of a protracted scholarly debate in *Bijdragen*. Teeuw published some spin-off papers of his dialect-geographical research in Lombok (1953, 1385; 1954, 1406; 1957, 1478).

*Bijdragen* nowadays also plays an important role in the development of Austronesian linguistics; it contains a series of valuable contributions by various scholars from different countries. First of all an early fundamental paper on ethnolinguistics by the anthropologist J.P.B. de Josselin de Jong should be mentioned (1951, 1336). J.C. Anceaux published surveys on New Guinea and Papuan linguistics (1953, 1387 and 1392) as well as a preliminary paper on the Nimboran language of New Guinea (1957, 1496), on which he was later to publish an extensive study; his paper on the Austronesian homeland, an old issue, should also be mentioned here (1965, 1692). R. Blust published papers on aspects of proto-Malayo-Polynesian which sometimes also dealt with anthropological aspects (1979, 2049; 1980, 2078; 1981, 2117); his paper on the 'linguistic value of the Wallace line' also had wider implications (1982, 2136); in another study he discussed Austronesian sibling terms in connection with cultural history (1993, 2468). More specifically linguistic studies dealt with Rejang vowels (1984, 2200) and the long consonants of a language of northern Serawak (1992, 2460). K.A. Adelaar contributed two papers on Proto-Malayic (1984, 2199, and 1992, 2459). J.T. Collins wrote on general aspects of Malay dialect research in Malaysia (1989, 2350) and gave a short paper on Moluccan cultural vocabulary (1983, 2166). B. Nothofer published two papers in *Bijdragen*, one on proto-Austronesian (1984, 2201), and one on the subgrouping of some western Austronesian languages (1985, 2225). H. Steinhauer published an article on 'Austronesian geographic prospects' (1986, 2251) and one on number in Biak (1985, 2236). J.J. Ras elaborated on one of the *stellingen* to his Leiden dissertation in his two papers on long consonants in Indonesian languages (1968, 1774 and 1970, 1828).

The literatures of Java and Bali have been one of the focuses of Dutch scholars writing in *Bijdragen*, and this tradition was continued after World War II on an international level. Important contributions in this field were made by a whole range of scholars. The work of Berg, Gonda and Uhlenbeck on Old Javanese literature has already been mentioned. P.J. Zoetmulder, the grand old man in the field of Old Javanese, whose Old Javanese dictionary and handbook on Old Javanese literature were also published by the KITLV, contributed a paper on *kawi* and *kakawin* (1957, 1479). C. Hooykaas became a regular contributor to *Bijdragen* with, among others, translations of some cantos of the Old Javanese *Rāmāyaṇa*.
A. Teeuw


Important contributions to the Islamic tradition in Javanese literature were made by G.W.J. Drewes, in his articles on the Serat Dermagandul (1966, 1714), on poems attributed to Sunan Bonang (1968, 1759), and in his most recent publication on the Javanese word suluk (1992, 2436). Soebardi wrote on religious elements in the Serat Centhini (1971, 1848). M. van Bruinesen contributed a study on the influence of the Kubra-

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Special mention should be made of the work of J. Noorduyn. His work invariably testifies to his original and creative approach to scholarly problems. In several articles he opened up the study of Old Sundanese, for which he discovered a number of manuscripts (1962, 1614 and 1616; 1966, 1715; 1982, 2145). Based on ancient inscriptions, he studied the topography of Java (1968, 1771; 1972, 1870, together with H.Th. Verstappen). A short paper revealed the origin of the Javanese toponym Bojonegoro (1984, 2191). He also wrote an illuminating paper on the Javanese chronogram tradition (1993, 2479).

Classical Malay literature remained an important topic in Bijdragen. Drewes published a number of papers in this field, one of them on two Achehnese authors Syamsuddin (1951, 1327) and Nuruddin Ar-Raniri (1955, 1431) as well as on the Palembang scholar ‘Abd al-Samad (1976, 1967). Another paper dealt with the Malay Hikayat Muhammad Mukabil (1970, 1820). Another productive scholar in the field of Malay literature is P. Voorhoeve; he also wrote on Nuruddin Ar-Raniri (1951, 1345 and 1955, 1432) and a number of papers on Malay manuscripts in various collections (1952, 1362; 1968, 1767; 1975, 1942), not to mention his many Korte Mededelingen. C. Skinner wrote several papers on 19th-century Malay literature, for instance on the Kisah Pelayaran Abdullah (1965, 1693); on the authorship of the Hikayat Perintah Negeri Benggala (1976, 1963); on ‘transitional Malay literature’ (1978, 2034) and on a ‘horrible murder’ story told by Munsyi Abdullah (1983, 2164). R. Roolvink wrote an important paper on the textual problems connected with the manuscript tradition of the Sejarah Melayu (1967, 1739). Teeuw published a paper on the Malay syair (1966, 1721). E.U. Kratz contributed a paper on historical

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Other Sumatran literatures received attention in papers by P. Voorhoeve: he discussed Batak adat rules (1949, 1305); Kerinci documents were discussed in 1970 (1826). J. Winkler wrote on war oracles in Toba Batak (1956, 1450).


A special issue of Bijdragen was devoted to ‘Manuscripts of Indonesia’; a number of authors studied various aspects of codicology and manuscript traditions in Indonesia: T.E. Behrend, H.I.R. Hinzler, Russell Jones, I. Kuntara Wirymartana, W. van der Molen, J. Noorduyn, M. Plomp, R. Teygeler and R.G. Tol (1993, 2486-2494).

Modern Indonesian literature became a fashionable subject in Bijdragen after the mid-1950s: Teeuw presented a paper on Sitor Situmorang (1956, 1451), A.H. Johns on Chairil Anwar (1959, 1670) and on modern novels as ‘a guide to Indonesian social history’ (1959, 1538); K. Foulcher published part of his MA thesis on Manikebu, the cultural manifesto of 1963 (1969, 1800). C.W. Watson studied the beginnings of modern Indonesian literature (1971, 1853). H. Aveling discussed the work of Utuy T. Sontani in two papers (1967, 1741 and 1969, 1794). His paper on the novel Siti Nurbaya was provided with a postscript by the Indonesian historian Taufik Abdullah (1970, 1815). Further articles by Aveling were devoted to the poetry of Rivai Apin (1971, 1849) and to conventions of prewar poetry (1972, 1876). H.M.J. Maier gave an analysis of a story by Pramoedya Ananta Toer (1982, 2140), which was explicitly based on Lotman’s theoretical model of structural analysis. Maier also published a

A special issue of Bijdragen (vol. 136-IV, 1980) was devoted to the work of Russian scholars in the field of Indonesian languages and literatures. A variety of subjects were discussed by N. Alieva, M.A. Chlenov, L.N. Demidyuk and V.A. Makarenko, A.I. Kuznetsov, B.B. Parnickel, I.N. Solomonik and W.V. Sykorsky (2088-2094).


This brief survey, of necessity incomplete and inevitably unbalanced in certain respects, will have shown that the journal of the Institute, after a long history which in many respects reflects the developments in its fields of interest over nearly 150 years, is still alive and kicking. It has been able to maintain the balance between scholarly disciplines and area studies, and...
in particular it is an important medium for the study of Indonesian
languages and literatures, with its broad range of authors from all over the
world and its large international readership.

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