

Noorduyn, J., with René van den Berg. 1993. A language description progress chart (LDPC) of Sulawesi, Indonesia. Unpublished typescript, 15 pp.

This unpublished paper is incomplete in places, and should be used accordingly.

After the publication of J. Noorduyn's 1991 *A Critical Survey of Studies on the Languages of Sulawesi* (Leiden: KITLV Press), the following year René van den Berg sketched out an idea for measuring progress in describing Sulawesi languages, and sent his notes to Noorduyn. Noorduyn enthusiastically adopted the idea, and in 1993 drafted the paper which here follows. Plans to develop the paper toward joint publication, however, were precluded by Noorduyn's passing in April 1994.

A LANGUAGE DESCRIPTION PROGRESS CHART (LDPC)
OF SULAWESI, INDONESIA

1. Introduction

The vast territorial spread and huge number of the Austronesian languages demands an extraordinary effort of professional linguists to record and describe them exhaustively and sufficiently. The size of the task has perceptibly been recognized. The post WWII decades have witnessed a steady increase in specialists engaged in Austronesian language studies, carrying out primary research in the field or in-depth and comparative work in university centres. At the same time the professional understanding of language and the methods of linguistic research have vastly increased, and the possibilities for publishing results of linguistic research have grown considerably. Accordingly, the number of publications concerning both well-known and newly discovered languages, micro- and macro-subgroups, and specific phenomena in this field of linguistic enterprise have also noticeably increased.

The situation here briefly sketched requires that from time to time a stock-taking and evaluation take place of what has been achieved as well as what still remains undone. One way of carrying out this task is to focus on one particular part of the vast territory, for instance, an island or group of islands in which a relatively closely related number of languages is spoken, then to assemble all published and (still) unpublished work done on these languages, and to classify them according to size and subject treated. The results may then be set out in a chart of two parameters: on the one hand all languages and dialects concerned and, on the other, the classified works published or completed in a number of fields of linguistic research. This chart should demonstrate in a nut-shell what is known and in which fields, and how much is still unknown on each of the languages or dialects concerned.

Taking the opportunity of the recent publication of a virtually complete bibliography of studies of the languages of the island of Sulawesi and adjacent islands, Indonesia,¹ we have drawn up such a chart, focusing on the languages of Sulawesi and based upon the data covered in the said bibliography. This chart, as presented below, takes cognizance of every language and dialect identified in the region concerned on which anything has been published, in five fields of language description: Wordlists, Dictionaries, Grammars and grammatical studies, Texts, and Dialect geography and, in the sixth place, Subgrouping studies, which, though usually distinguished from description as being

¹ J. Noorduyn, 1991, A Critical Survey of Studies on the Languages of Sulawesi. Leiden: KITLV Press. xiv, 244 pp. This publication was reviewed by J.N.Sneddon in 1992 in Oceanic Linguistics 31:306-308.

comparative and historical in nature, nevertheless are for convenience included here as a part of language description.²

As it is of course impossible to list here all publications included in the source bibliography, the works qualitatively and/or quantitatively upmost in each field of description and in each of three classes have been indicated by the figures 1, 2, and 3, the 3's representing the highest achievements, i.e. to all intents and purposes comprehensive works. In order to nevertheless give an idea of the last-mentioned category of works and so as to be able to say something more about these, the titles of the publications falling in class 3 have been added after the chart and cross-referenced to the figures in the chart. For the other publications intended, a general reference to the said bibliography must suffice. In a few cases a quite recent publication, not yet included in the bibliography, will be mentioned separately after the chart with a cross-reference to it. In a final statement some conclusions will be drawn. Here, first, the fields of description and the classes distinguished in each of those fields will be set out and explained.

2. The LDPC Fields

A. Wordlists

Language description often starts with compiling a short wordlist. At the present time usually a list is used of 100 or 200 basic words, as introduced by Morris Swadesh in 1952.

The longest wordlist formerly used in Indonesia is the so-called Holle list of up to over 1000 items. This wordlist was designed by the Dutch meritorious amateur scholar Karel Frederik Holle. It was first published in 1894 (869 words) and was revised and expanded in 1914 (884 words) and 1931 (1047 words). In Dutch time, it was frequently used for the first recording of vocabulary data of languages in Indonesia. Recently (1980-1987), a large number of manuscript Holle lists, compiled between 1895 and 1941 and stored in the Jakarta Central Museum, were systematically published together with English translations by W.A.L. Stokhof in an 11-volume series of Pacific Linguistics (D-47 to D-81).

Wordlists containing a number of items intermediate between the Swadesh and Holle lists may occur occasionally. One compiled for systematic use is the 488-item list in use by linguists of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, but not yet much employed

² We here use the subgrouping classification which is applied in the source bibliography (Noorduyn 1991a), although future comparative research may well show that it must be replaced by a different one. A few hints pointing to other possibilities recently put forward in van den Berg 1991 and Noorduyn 1991b are far too insufficiently founded to be of any use now. This also applies to the slightly new classification suggested, though explicitly not defended, in Grimes 1992.

in Sulawesi.

On this basis, there are three clearly distinct classes in the LDPC field of wordlists: 1. a Swadesh list of 100 or 200 words; 2. a list of between 200 and 869 words; 3. a Holle list of 869 to 1047 words.

B. Dictionaries

In recent years, many small dictionaries of local languages have been published by the Indonesian Centre of Language Construction and Development (Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa). They surpass the class of wordlists since some affixed subentries and some brief sample sentences are included in many of their entries. They are far from complete, however, usually not or hardly exceeding 200 pages in small format.

No dictionary can justly claim to be complete. But a lexicographer may strive to be comprehensive in including every lexeme he encounters and every semantic shade, idiom and expression he comes across, and dealing with every affixed form he finds in use. Dictionaries which are comprehensive in this sense can no doubt be recognized by their large number of pages, which may in fact rise from some 600 to more than 1,000. There is also an intermediate class here, i.e., a dictionary which clearly strives to be comprehensive in a sense, but for instance does not include any sample sentences and does not cover more than 200 pages.

The LDPC field of dictionaries thus also comprises three classes: 1. small, incomplete dictionaries; 2. exhaustive but not inclusive dictionaries; 3. large, comprehensive dictionaries of around 700 to over 1,000 pages.

C. Grammars and grammatical studies

The difference in the LDPC field of grammars is also essentially one between complete and partial. The latter category may then again be divided into few and much.

There may be only one or two articles, for instance, dealing with phonology, or with a part of morphology. Then there may be booklets on verbal or nominal morphology or a grammatical sketch covering the whole phonology and morphology, but not in every detail. Finally there are comprehensive grammars, which cover and intend to cover every sub-subject, and illustrate every category and each exception with appropriate sample sentences. Here again such comprehensive grammars are recognizable from the outset because of their volume of up to 300, 400 pages.

The classes in the LDPC field of grammars and grammatical studies thus are: 1. one or two articles; 2. several articles or booklets, or a sketch; 3. full grammars.

D. Texts

In the LDPC field of texts, one may distinguish between the publication of 1. one or two texts together with a translation, 2. a considerable quantity of texts including translations, and 3. a large body of texts included in one or more volumes together with translations and notes.

E. Dialect geography studies

There clearly must be a special LDPC field of dialect studies, in which a distinction can be made between: 1. one or two articles; 2. many articles or a book; 3. a comprehensive book on dialect geography. But for the time being this remains chiefly theoretical since not more than a few studies have been made in this field in Sulawesi, and the third class is not even represented at all.

F. Subgrouping studies

The final LDPC field must be comparative in nature. It can be subsumed under the indication of 'subgrouping studies', though other comparative studies may also be included in it. The three classes may here be: 1. an article establishing a subgroup; 2. reconstruction of either proto phonology, morphology, syntax, or lexicon; 3. a detailed book on subgrouping of the languages concerned.

3. The languages and dialects included

The number of languages discovered and recognized as separate entities in the island of Sulawesi and adjacent islands has continuously increased in recent years as a result of survey and comparative work in the field. Much of this work is still preliminary and incomplete. The list of languages and dialects included in the present LDPC is based on the most recent data in published and unpublished sources, but is by no means definite. The 105 languages listed for Sulawesi in Ethnologue, the book of the languages of the world edited by Barbara F. Grimes, 11th edition (1988:526-536), have increased to 116 in the 12th edition (1992:618-633). Further increase and improvement may doubtlessly be expected in the future.

The sources for the languages and dialects in the present LDPC are in the first place Noorduy 1991a and the published surveys mentioned in it. Certain dialects wordlists of which are included in the latter have for convenience' sake not been mentioned by name in the former, but are included here.

Secondly, Ethnologue (B.F. Grimes 1992) has been used for some of those languages which have not been found mentioned elsewhere. Not all of the 116 languages listed in B.F. Grimes 1992 can be included because, although this most recent edition of Ethnologue has improved since the former one, it is still not yet the careful listing it has been claimed to be (C.E. Grimes 1992:460). Although all references to the unreliable hodgepodge of Voegelin and Voegelin's (1964) listing for Celebes has now wisely been discarded, there still are such superfluous mentions as the communalects of Kwandang and Limboto, which could not even be styled dialects of Gorontalo, as is common knowledge since early this century. Some communalects have been included as languages which, according to the lexicostatistic data provided, are rather dialects of other languages, such as Kioko and Liabuku (Muna dialects), Malimpung (Endekan dialect), and Talondo' (Kalumpang dialect). B.F. Grimes does not seem to be familiar with Noorduy 1991a and so still does not mention the Bobongko' language of the Togian Islands which is also already known since early this century. She has now deleted,

however, Bunggu as it has proved to be another name for Kaili Da'a, as was still unknown to C.E. Grimes (1992:460). In the third place, a few more dialects are included which are neither listed in Noorduyin 1991a nor in Grimes 1992, but in which some linguistic work has been done, e.g. Bambang.... references Voegelin and Voegelin....

4. The Language Description Progress Chart

Language /dialect	A. Wrdl	B. Dict	C. Gram	D. Text	E. Dial	F. Subgr
Sangir	3 ^{22a}	3 ²¹	3 ¹	3 ²	1	
Talaud	3 ^{22ab}	(3) ⁶	1	2	-	
Bantik	3 ^{22c}	-	1	1	-	
Ratahan	3 ^{22c}	-	1	-	-	
Sangiric						3 ²⁰
Tonsea'	3 ^{22c}	(3) ¹³	1	1	-	
Tombulu'	3 ^{22c}	2	(2)	1	2	
Tondano	3 ^{22c}	2	3 ¹⁸	2	2	
Tontemboan	3 ^{22c}	3 ¹⁷	2	3 ¹⁶	1	
Tonsawang	3 ^{22c}	-	-	-	-	
Minahasan						3 ¹⁹
Mongondow	3 ^{22c}	3 ¹⁰	3 ⁹	3 ¹¹	-	
Ponosakan	1	-	-	-	-	
Gorontalo	3 ^{22ab}	2	2	2	2	
Bintauna	1	-	1	-	-	
Kaidipang	3 ^{22b}	-	1	-	-	
Atinggola	3 ^{22b}	-	1	-	1	
Suwawa	3 ^{22b}	2	1	1	-	
Buol	3 ^{22bf}	(3?)	1	1	-	
Gor.-Mongondic						3 ²³
Totoli	3 ^{22b}	-	1	1	-	
Tomini (Tialo)	1(2)	-	1	1	-	
Bo(l)ano	1(2)	-	1	-	-	
Dondo	1(2)	-	1	-	-	
Dampal*	-	-	-	-	-	
Dampelas	1(2)	-	1	-	-	
Balaesang	1	-	1	-	-	
Kasimbar (Tajio)	1	-	-	-	-	
Lauje (Tinombo)	1(2)	-	1	-	-	
Lauje (Ampibabo)	1	-	-	-	-	
Pendau	1	-	-	-	-	
Petapa	1	-	1	1	-	
Tomini group						-
Kaili						
Ledo (Palu) (d)	3 ^{22d}	-	2	1	-	
Da'a (d)	1	-	2	2	-	
Sausu (d)	3 ^{22d}	-	-	-	-	
Sigi, Sindue, (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Parigi, Banawa, (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Sedoa, Digia, (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Tajio, Rai, (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Lindu (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Kulawi	1	-	2	1	-	

Uma	2	-	2	2	-	
Napu	1	-	1	1	-	
Bada'	-	-	-	2	-	
Besoa (d)	1	-	1	1	-	
Rampi'	1	-	1	1	-	
Pamona (Bare'e)	3 ^{22d}	3 ³	3 ⁴	3 ⁵	1	
Kaili-Pamona						1
Bobongko	1	-	1	-	-	
Saluan	1	-	1	1	-	
Balantak	3 ^{22e}	-	1	1	-	
Andi'o	1	-	-	-	-	
Banggai	3 ^{22e}	-	2	1	-	
Saluan group						-
Mori Atas	1	-	-	-	-	
Mori Bawah	3 ^{22e}	-	3 ¹²	2	-	
Bungku	3 ^{22e}	-	1	1	-	
Menui (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Tolaki	3 ^{22ef}	1	2	2	-	
Landawe-Mopute	1	-	-	-	-	
Moronene	1	-	1	1	-	
Wawonii	3 ^{22e}	-	1	-	-	
Padoé	3 ^{22e}	-	1	-	-	
Kulisusu	1	-	1	1	-	
Mori-Bungku						-
Wolio	3 ^{22e}	2	2	2	-	
Muna	3 ^{22e}	1	3 ⁷	2	1	
Kadatua (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Siompu (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Gu (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Katobengke (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Laompo (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Bombonawula (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Mawasangka (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Pancana	1	-	-	-	-	
Kapontori (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Kambowa (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Kalende (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Lawele (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Wasuembe (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Cia-Cia	1	-	1	-	-	
Mambulu (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Laporo (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Kaesaba (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Wabule (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Burongasi (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Kamaru	1	-	-	-	-	
Lasalimu	1	-	-	-	-	
Busoa	1	-	-	-	-	
Masiri (d?)	1	-	-	-	-	
Kaimbulawa	1	-	-	-	-	
Tukangbesi	1	-	1	1	-	
Wanci (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Kaledupa (d)	1	-	-	-	-	

Tomia (d)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Binongko (d)	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bonerate	1	-	-	-	-	-
Laiolo	3 ^{22d}	-	-	-	-	-
Barang-Barang(d)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wotu	1	-	1	-	-	-
Muna-Buton						-
Makasar	3 ^{22df}	3 ⁸	2	2	2	
Turatea (d)	-	-	-	1	-	
Bantaeng (d)	3 ^{22d}	-	-	-	-	
Salayar	3 ^{22df}	-	2	1	-	
Konjo	3 ^{22d}	-	1	-	-	
Buginese	3 ^{22f}	3 ¹⁵	2	2	1	
Campalagian	1	-	1	-	-	
Duri	3 ^{22f}	-	(1)	1	1	
Maiwan	-	-	(1)	1	1	
Endekan	1	-	1	1	1	
Pattinjo	1	-	-	-	-	
Sa'dan Toraja	3 ^{22d}	3 ²⁴	2	2	2	
Rongkong	1	-	-	-	-	
Mamasa	1	-	1	2	-	
Palili'	1	-	-	-	-	
Luwu'	-	-	-	1	-	
Mandar	(1)	1	1	1	1	
Majene (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Balanipa (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Pamboang (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Sendana (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Malunda (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Mamuju	3 ^{22df}	-	-	-	-	
Sumare (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Padang (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Sinyonyoi (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Tappalang (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Botteng (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Pitu Ulunna Salu	1	-	2	-	-	<
Aralle (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Mambi (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Rantebulahan (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Bambang (d)	1	-	1	-	-	
Mehala'an (d)	1	-	-	-	-	
Aralle-Tabulahan	-	-	1	-	-	<
Seko Tengah	1	-	-	-	-	
Lemolang	1	-	-	-	-	
South Sulawesi						3 ¹⁴
Totals	4 -	73 -	36 -	46 -	76 -	4 -
	48 1	3 1	35 1	27 1	10 1	1 1
	2 2	5 2	14 2	14 2	5 2	0 2
	37 3	10 3	6 3	4 3	0 3	4 3
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	91	91	91	91	91	9

5. The list of comprehensive works

1. Adriani, N., 1893, Sangireesche spraakkunst. Leiden: A.H. Adriani. xiii, 288 pp.
2. Adriani, N., 1894, Sangireesche teksten, met vertaling en aantekeningen. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. 416 pp.
3. Adriani, N., 1928, Bare'e-Nederlandsch woordenboek met Nederlandsch-Bare'e register. Leiden: Brill. xvi, 1074 pp.
4. Adriani, N., 1931, Spraakkunst der Bare'e-taal. Bandoeng: Nix. xvi, 481 pp.
5. Adriani, N., 1932-1933, Bare'e-verhalen. 2 vols. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. viii, 427; xi, 247 pp.
6. Beek, W. van de, n.y., [Talaud (Salibabu) - Nederlands woordenboek.] [Manuscript.]
7. Berg, R. van den, 1989, A Grammar of the Muna Language. Dordrecht: Foris. xviii, 376 pp.
8. Cense, A.A., 1979, Makassaars-Nederlands woordenboek, met Nederlands-Makassaars register. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. xxxi, 989 pp.
9. Dunnebier, W., 1929-1930, Spraakkunst van het Bolaang-Mongondowsch, BKI 85:297-468, 524-621; 86:42-177.
10. Dunnebier, W., 1951, Bolaang Mongondowsch-Nederlandsch woordenboek met Nederlandsch-Bolaang Mongondows register. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. xii, 635 pp.
11. Dunnebier, W., 1953, Bolaang Mongondowsche teksten. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. viii, 238 pp.
12. Esser, S.J., 1927-1933, Klank- en vormleer van het Morisch. 2 parts. Leiden: Vros; Bandoeng: Nix. xii. 434 pp.
13. Hove, J. ten, n.y., Tonseal[-Nederlandsch woordenboek met Tonseal register]. 2 vols. 45, 1471, 66 pp. [Manuscript.]
14. Mills, R.F., 1975, Proto South Sulawesi and Proto Austro-nesian Phonology. 2 vols. Michigan: The University of Michigan. xi, 923 pp. [Unpublished Ph.D. thesis.]
15. Matthes, B.F., 1874, Boegineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek, met Hollandsch-Boegibeesch register. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. viii, 1180 pp.

16. Schwarz, J.A.T., 1907, Tontemboansche teksten. 3 vols. Leiden: Brill. xii, 340; x, 530; 175 pp.
17. Schwarz, J.A.T., 1908, Tontemboansch-Nederlandsch woordenboek met Nederlandsch-Tontemboansch register. Leiden: Brill; 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. 690 pp.
18. Sneddon, J.N., 1975, Tondano Phonology and Grammar. Canberra: The Australian National University. x, 204 pp. [Pacific Linguistics B-38.]
19. Sneddon, J.N., 1978, Proto-Minahasan: Phonology, Morphology, and Wordlist. Canberra: The Australian National University. x, 204 pp. [Pacific Linguistics B-54.]
20. Sneddon, J.N., 1984, Proto-Sangiric and the Sangiric Languages. Canberra: The Australian National University. vii, 138 pp. [Pacific Linguistics B-91.]
21. Steller, K.G.F., and W.E.Aebersold, 1959, Sangirees-Nederlands woordenboek met Nederlands-Sangirees register. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. xi, 622 pp.
22. Stokhoff, W.A.L., (ed.), 1980-1987, Holle Lists: Vocabularies in Languages of Indonesia. 11 vols. Canberra: The Australian National University. [Pacific Linguistics D.]
 - a. 1982, vol. 4, Talaud and Sangir Islands. Sangir, Talaud, Gorontalo. [Pacific Linguistics D-51.]
 - b. 1983a, vol. 7/1, North Sulawesi: Gorontalo group and Tontoli. Suwawa, Limboto, Gorontalo, Talaud (labelled as Buol), Buol, Atinggola, To(n)toli, Kaidipang. [Pacific Linguistics D-61.]
 - c. 1983b, vol. 7/2, North Sulawesi: Philippine Languages. Tombulu, Tonsea, Tondano, Tontemboan, Bantik, Tonsawang, Ratahan, Bolaang Mongondow. [Pacific Linguistics D-60.]
 - d. 1984, vol. 7/3, Central Sulawesi, South-west Sulawesi. Mamuju, Toraja, Bare'e, Sausu, Palu, Makasar, Salayar, Layolo, Bantaeng. [Pacific Linguistics D-62.]
 - e. 1985, vol. 7/4, Southeast Sulawesi, and neighbouring Islands, West and North-east Sulawesi. Tolaki, Mori, Bungku, Padoe, Wolio, Muna, Balantak (labelled as Banggai), Banggai, Wawonii. [Pacific Linguistics D-66.]
 - f. 1987, vol. 11, Celebes, Alor, Ambon, Irian Jaya, Madura, and Lombok. Makasar, Salayar, Kajang (i.e. Konjo), Bugis, Duri, Mamuju, Tolaki, Buol. [Pacific Linguistics D-81.]
23. Usup, H.T., 1986, Rekonstruksi proto-bahasa Gorontalo-Mongondow. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia. xviii, 451 pp. [Unpublished Ph.D. thesis.]
24. Veen, H. van der, 1940, Tae' (Zuid-Toradjasch)-Nederlandsch woordenboek met register Nederlandsch-Tae'. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. xxii, 930 pp.

4x + 2x (Schwarz) Adriani, 3x Dunnebier, 3x Sneddon, 2x
Schwarz
completeheid, aantal blzz.,

Number of pages

Dictionaries:	Grammars:	Texts:	Subgrouping:
3. 1090	1. 300	2. 416	14. 934
8. 1020	4. 490	5. 693	19. 214
10. 647	7. 394	11. 246	20. 145
13. 1583	9. 405	16. 1063	23. 469
15. 1188	12. 446	-----	-----
17. 690	18. 214	4. 246-1063	4. 145-934
21. 633	-----		
24. 952	6. 214-490		

8. 633-1188			

Language of description

1. D	8. D	15. D	22. E
2. D	9. D	16. D	23. I
3. D	10. D	17. D	24. D
4. D	11. D	18. E	
5. D	12. D	19. E	
6. D	13. D	20. E	
7. E	14. E	21. D	

Dutch (seventeen times), English (six times), Indonesian (once)

Dates of publication

1. 1893	8. 1979	15. 1874	22. 1980-1987
2. 1894	9. 1929-1930	16. 1907	23. 1986
3. 1931	10. 1951	17. 1908	24. 1940
4. 1931	11. 1953	18. 1975	
5. 1932-1933	12. 1927-1933	19. 1978	
6. /	13. /	20. 1984	
7. 1989	14. 1975	21. 1959	

1874 (once: 15.), 1875-1900 (twice: 1., 2.), 1900-1925 (twice: 16., 17.), 1925-1950 (six times: 9., 12., 3., 4., 5., 24), 1950-1975 (three times: 10., 11., 21.), 1975-1992 (eight times: 7., 8., 14., 18., 19., 20., 22., 23.), unpublished (twice: 6, 13.).

6. Conclusion

A mere glance at the chart will make overwhelmingly clear that the number of strokes indicating zero knowledge far surpasses that of all figures in the chart taken together and that in the same measure the task still incomplete far exceeds that which is known also in the small Austronesian sub-area of Sulawesi linguistics.

This first and foremost conclusion is enhanced if one considers the 24 top achievements listed above for their availability and usability. If one takes their language of description and their

date of publication into consideration, it appears that 17 of the 24 3's are written in Dutch and are published from 1874 to 1979, one is in Indonesian and is published in 1984, and six are in English and published from 1975 to 1989. More than two third of them is written in a language accessible only to those having sufficient knowledge of Dutch, and most of these, because of their old date of publication, are not available outside of a few libraries. Moreover, two of the 17 Dutch ones, both of them dictionaries, have remained unpublished from the time they were compiled, and one unpublished dictionary is included although it is most probably lost.

This does not mean that a large translation project must be advocated in order to make these works more widely available. Not only would such a project absorb large parts of the available funds and professional labour, but linguists working on the languages concerned will in any case have a sufficient knowledge of Dutch to be able to use the older works and to apply the relevant data to be found in them for their own work. What is involved in this situation is that new works not replacing but succeeding the older works remain to be compiled, in order to present an up-to-date picture of the actual language situation as well as to acquire a detailed diachronic perspective for the language concerned. After a certain period of time, the LDPC, which now only shows the progress made in the past up till the present time, may show the progress achieved in comparison with the previously published LDPC.

It is hardly necessary to further point out that a LDPC as presented above can and should also be used for future linguistic research in the region concerned, either carried out by individual researchers or by institutions such as scientific government agencies or religious organizations such as the Summer Institute of Linguistics (S.I.L). Both a general overview of what has been achieved in the whole region and a detailed picture per language is necessary for progress planning for any -not only strictly linguistic- purpose.

It is not unfashionable any more to state that language universals cannot be sufficiently studied when the object is limited to well-known world languages such as English alone. In principle, 'all languages spoken' should be involved. The same applies to such diverse disciplines as the reconstruction of proto language(s) and folk studies. But it is also needed to have available a complete collection of data in all fields of description in order to carry out research in related fields, such as areal features, cultural spread, anthropological relations, and field biology, not to mention the correct application of government policies such as modernization.

dialect/language and communalect, idiolect nieuwe titels.
 checken via Adriani*, Barr/Barr*, Kaseng* 2x, Wumbu, Grimes/
 Grimes*; Ethnologue

7. References

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exhaustive (meestal) vervangen door comprehensive
 Grimes 1992 ingevoegd, cijfers waar nodig verhoogd (nog optellen!)
 Campbell, Hanna, Karhunen, Matti, McKenzie (Workpapers 12, 1991) ingevoegd
 Campbell MA thesis 1989 ingevoegd
 Voegelin onvolledig toegevoegd
 Busenitz, Friberg, Himmelman (NUSA 33) toegevoegd
 paragraafnummers opgeschoven

Stokhof a tot f genoemd, in de LDPC ingebracht, één vraag
Voegelin jaartal verbeterd
totals anders
regel 11 dramatically vervangen door considerably
Mangki' uit lijst verwijderd (was onjuist)