

# 文萊 Brunei Darussalam

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Brunei Darussalam



Mr MD Rozan YUNOS

文化、青年及體育部  
常任秘書長

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Culture,  
Youth and Sports

香港特別行政區政府民政事務局局長、各位部長、各位先生女士，大家早上好。

首先，我想藉此機會感謝東道主香港特區政府熱情接待本代表團，他們的悉心安排，使這次論壇十分成功。此外，我想藉此機會代表敝國部長向各位致意，他對今早未能親身參與這次盛會，感到十分可惜。

## 背景

要瞭解文化價值，方法之一是通過語言去理解。語言本身的功能，就是通過不同的形式貯存文化價值，這些形式包括詞彙、詩歌、民間故事、神話、傳說和語意表達 (Lauder, 2010)。馬來語是文萊的國家語言，用以表達馬來伊斯蘭君主制、理想主義、哲學、文化、文明、習俗、宗教等概念。敝國國王Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan曾在不同的文告中多次強調這項功能。

Good morning. Honorable Secretary for Home Affairs from the HKSAR Government, honorable ministers, ladies and gentlemen,

On the outset, let me take this opportunity to thank our gracious host, the HKSAR Government, for the warm welcome, the warm hospitality extended to me and my delegation, and congratulate them for the excellent arrangements made for this Forum. I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my Minister's warmest regards to you all, and his true regret for being unable to be here this morning.

## Background

One way to understand cultural values is through language because language itself functions as a storage to cultural values in various forms such as vocabulary, verses, folk tales, myths, legends, and expression (Lauder, 2010). In the context of Brunei Darussalam, Malay is the national language that expresses the concept of MIB (Malay Islamic Monarchy), idealism, philosophy, culture,

### 通過語言展現文化生命力

為了要履行強制國民使用馬來語和提高國內閱讀風氣的責任，我們於1961年成立語言及文學局，以實施1959年的《文萊憲法》。該套憲法確立馬來語為本國的官方語言。語言及文學局的工作主要有以下四大範疇：語言、文學、出版和圖書館。我們通過語言這種工具，採取了以下措施：

- 強制在全國的名牌、標誌、橫額、信箋抬頭、街道名稱和路標上使用Jawi和Rumi等馬來語言文字。Jawi文體現知識遺產、文化身分、思想和文學論述，並且是培養馬來人建立對國家的歸屬感的一種重要美學語言。使用馬來文對加強人民的承擔感起着重要的作用，令人民為培育和發展本土語言文化而努力，並以此為文萊的獨有標記而感到自豪。在日常商務往來之間，我們只要掌握、通曉和欣賞馬來語，便可深入瞭解本土的習俗與文化，這有助於人文發展，塑造一個合乎道德的生活模式，以及建構一個有禮及和諧的社會和國家。語言及文學局參與國家地名委員會(National Committee of Geographic Names)的工作，通過製作道路和地方名稱，進一步加強馬來文和Jawi文字在文萊的應用。

civilization, customs, religion and so forth. This has been emphasized by His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Negara Brunei Darussalam in several proclamations.

### Cultural vibrancy through language

In order to meet its obligations in compelling the use of the Malay language and reading culture in the country, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka or the Language and Literature Bureau was established in 1961 to implement the Constitution of Brunei 1959 which stated that the official language is the Malay Language. The Bureau focuses on four (4) key areas, language, literature, publishing and library. Through language such measures has been taken:

- Enforcing the usage of Jawi and Rumi on nameplate, signs, banners, letterheads, street names and road signs throughout the country. Jawi script is an intellectual heritage, cultural identity, the discourse of thought and literature, as well as an important language esthetic towards cultivating a sense of belongings among the Malays. Its use is essential in nourishing the Malay community's commitment to nurturing and developing the potential of their language and their culture with a sense of pride as a unique 'Bruneian' trademark. Through mastery, fluency and appreciation of Malay language in daily business life will allow the people to deeply understand the customs and culture of their own people which can lead to human development and create a moral way of life, well-mannered and harmony in society and the nation. The Bureau's involvement in the National Committee of Geographic Names (JKNG) strengthened further the application and use of Malay and Jawi writing through roads and place names in Brunei.

- 研究 — 語言及文學局也積累了很多關於本土和部族文化及語言的材料，用以編訂語言資料庫。為提高人民的意識，明白保存母語的重要性，我們深入研究文萊各社區和族群的文化和技術，舉辦很多不同的會議，例如婆羅洲語言多樣化論壇和文萊語言影射研究計劃等。

- 字典 — 語言及文學局繼續努力增訂文萊馬來方言的資料庫和整理七個族群的方言，出版多本書刊和字典，包括文萊馬來語字典、都東馬來語字典和杜順馬來語字典。由於馬來語是文萊的主要語言，因此文萊馬來方言資料庫成為社會跨文化溝通、哲學、文學和本國人民溝通的語言。為確保文萊內所有族群的語言均會按照標準參考字典進行溝通，語言及文學局已展開工作進行語言資料搜集，並已出版文萊七種方言詞彙錄，為統一文萊七種方言打下穩固的基礎。

- 英語和馬來語的翻譯服務 — 由60年代開始，語言及文學局在文萊提供一站式的翻譯服務。我們提供的翻譯服務是雙向的，即把馬來文譯為英文和把英文譯為馬來文，目的是希望讓人明白馬來語和鼓勵各個範疇的人更廣泛使用馬來語。

- Research – The Bureau also accumulated materials of indigenous and tribal cultures and languages used as the corpus. In its effort to raise public awareness on the importance of preserving the native languages, the Bureau focuses on culture and technology researches among communities/and ethnic groups in Brunei Darussalam by organizing conferences such as Forum on the Diversity of the Languages of Borneo and projects such as the Brunei Language Mapping.

- Dictionary – The Bureau's continuous efforts in enriching the Brunei Malay dialect corpus (DMB) and the seven ethnic groups' dialects by publishing books and dictionaries including the Brunei Malay Language Dictionary, the Tutong-Malay Language Dictionary and the Dusun Malay Language Dictionary. As the dominant language, DMB serves as the language of social cross-cultural communication, philosophy, literature, and language of communication between the locals. To ensure that all the ethnic groups languages in Brunei have discourses in the form of standard reference dictionary, the Bureau has undertaken efforts for data collection of the languages and has published a Lexical Register of Brunei Darussalam's Seven Dialects to provide a solid foundation to standardize the 7 dialects registers in Brunei.

- Translation services from English to Malay – Since the 1960s, the Bureau has been the one stop center for translation activities in Brunei Darussalam. Translation service is given in both directions, from Malay to English and English to Malay. It aims to provide an understanding and to propagate the wider use of Malay language in all sectors.



## 語言文化社會化

為了落實語言教化的計劃，語言及文學局參與多個重要的國家活動，例如國慶日、文萊書展及其他列入語言及文學局活動表內的定期講座等。語言及文學局亦舉辦以下活動：

1. Bulan Bahasa (語言月份)(由文萊國王頒布於每年七月一日舉行)
2. 語言及文學座談會
3. 一年一度的 Mabbim 講座
4. 馬來語演講比賽
5. 全國公函和書信寫作比賽
6. 通函與會議記錄寫作比賽
7. 全國故事演講比賽
8. 中小學作文比賽
9. 語言鍛鍊計劃
10. 寫書工作坊
11. Jawi 文書法比賽

語言及文學局採取了一些策略性舉措，希望通過電子政府工程下的Gerbang Bahasa (語言通訊閘)計劃，開設一個特別的途徑以進入虛擬世界；另外通過與一家公司合作的電子Jawi計劃，開設一個可供android手機用戶使用和學習Jawi文字的入門網站；以及通過商業牌照系統，讓公司機構可在網上申請把其公司名稱翻譯或書寫成Jawi文字。上述的種種措施讓人們於國內、亞洲區和全球各國利用資訊及通訊科技接觸馬來文，從而有助擴大馬來文的使用程度和應用範圍。

## Socialisation of language culture

In implementing the program to socialise language, DBP is involved with significant national events such as the National Day, Brunei Book Fair and other regular discourses contained in DBP's calendar activities. DBP also held:

1. Bulan Bahasa (Language Month) every 1<sup>st</sup> July as proclaimed by His Majesty
2. Language and Literature Seminar
3. Annual Mabbim lectures
4. Malay Oratory Competition
5. National Official Letter and Letter Writing Competition
6. Memorandum and Minute Writing Competition
7. National Story Telling Competition
8. Composition writing competition among primary and secondary schools
9. Language Expedition
10. Book writing workshops
11. Jawi Calligraphy Competition

A strategic move by the Bureau was to venture into the virtual field by creating a special portal through the Gerbang Bahasa (Language Gateway) Project as part of the e-Government project; e-Jawi, a joint collaboration with a company, to create a portal made for android phone users to access and learn Jawi script; as well as through the Business Licensing System (BLS) for companies to apply online to translate or write their company names in Jawi script. All these have helped to spread the use and application of the Malay language using ICT at local, regional and international levels.

The Bureau also proactively published reading materials such as Riak Bahasa and Journal Bahasa and other

語言及文學局除了編纂上述字典供公眾學習外，還積極出版多種讀物，例如 Riak Bahasa 和 Journal Bahasa，以及按不同類別劃分的其他刊物，例如：兒童圖書、成人圖書、文學作品、語文作品、學術研究、雜誌和期刊。

## 通過藝術和表演展現文化生命力

雖然1959年的憲法並沒有提及文學的角色，但由於本土的文學作品是以馬來語作為傳意媒介，因此馬來文學在馬來語的重要性不言而喻。政府部門、半官方機構、私人公司和作家協會不時透過網絡合作，為公眾舉辦一些地區性和國際性的文學活動，活動的形式有講座、詩歌朗誦、工作坊、對談和會議。我們希望通過各方的合作和配合，使馬來文能更完整地繼續作為文萊的主要溝通工具，這對國家的一統和建立具文萊特色的身分至為重要。

## 東南亞文學會(MASTERA)的角色

東南亞文學會於1995年成立，成員包括文萊、印尼和馬來西亞。我們通過東南亞文學會舉辦了很多活動和計劃，並取得成果，尤其是有關研究、編纂、分析、教化和出版的範疇，主要是希望藉此加強馬來文／印尼文的使用。例如：每年在雅加達茂物舉行的MASTERA寫作計劃，可讓文萊、印尼、馬來西亞和新加坡的年輕作家透過撰寫文學作品，一起推廣使用馬來文。

publications under different genres such as children's books, adult, literature, language, academic, magazines and journals, in addition to the above dictionary for the community as a whole.

## Cultural vibrancy through arts and performances

Although the 1959 Constitution does not mention the role of literature, but the presence and importance of Malay literature exists in the Malay language because the medium of delivery of literature is based on the Malay language. These literary activities involving the local community, both regional and international are held through networking cooperation with the government departments, semi-government companies and private companies and associations of writers by organizing seminars, poetry recitations, workshops, dialogues and conferences. Cooperation and synergies between these various parties are hoped to enhance the integrity of the Malay language which continues to serve as the main communication stirrer towards the formation of a nation that possess its own Bruneian identity.

## The Role of South East Asia Literature Council (MASTERA)

MASTERA was founded in 1995 by Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia. Through MASTERA, many activities and programs were initiated and progresses are made especially in the areas of research, compilation, analysis, socialisation and publication whose main function is to strengthen the Malay/Indonesian language. For example MASTERA Writing program held every year in Bogor, Jakarta has provided an opportunity to young writers in Brunei Darussalam including Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore to share the propagation of the Malay language through their literary works.

另外，每兩年一度舉辦的MASTERA詩歌節活動，聚集了文萊、印尼、馬來西亞和新加坡等地的年輕作家，藉此培養他們對馬來文的興趣和喚起他們對馬來文的熱愛，以及培養他們欣賞和保存馬來文化遺產，特別是馬來詩歌。馬來詩歌內蘊含馬來人的豐富哲理和抱負，甚至描繪了馬來人生活所抱持的價值觀念，以及人們的創意和智慧。

### 文學獎項與表揚

本地作家透過作品推廣馬來語，為表揚他們付出的努力及所作的巨大貢獻，從1986年開始，我們向這些作家頒發多個獎項，包括東南亞作家獎、Bahana創意獎、Mastera 文學獎、Mastera 文學大獎、Mastera 年輕作家獎、Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Islamic 文學獎及Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Islamic寫作獎。

### 社區參與

為推廣馬來語而舉辦的活動很多都是在全國推行，以便本地國民，特別是文萊每個族群如 Kembara Jubli Emas，可以參與其中。

為了在國慶日的活動中提升民族精神，語言及文學局舉辦了詩歌探索計劃和其他多個活動，包括：在四個區域內舉行文萊桂冠會議、Bermukun / Berpantun / Syair 比賽、小說／詩歌／短篇小說和戲劇寫作比

The biennial MASTERA Pantun (Poetry) Festival activities gathered all the youths from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore which is intended to cultivate a sense of love and passion and to educate them to appreciate and preserve the Malay cultural heritage particularly Malay Pantun which contained rich philosophy, vision of the Malays and even portrays the whole image of the Malay life laden with its values, creativities and intellectualities.

### Awards and recognition in literature

In recognition of the local writers who have contributed significantly in the development of the Malay language in writings, since 1986 local writers have received many awards, prizes and awards such as the South East Asia Writer Award, the Bahana Creative Prize; Mastera Literature Prize; Mastera Literature Award; Mastera Young Writers Awards; The Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Islamic Literature Award, and Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Islamic Writing Awards.

### Involving the communities

Many activities that supported the enhancement of the Malay language had been implemented nationwide to involve the local community particularly every ethnic groups of Brunei Darussalam such as the Kembara Jubli Emas.

To enhance the nationalistic spirit of the National Day events, the Bureau held Poetry Expedition program and other activities including The Brunei Laureate Meeting (PSB), Bermukun, Berpantun, Syair Competition, Novel, Poetry, Short Stories and Drama Writing Contest, Malay Cultural Preservation Workshop, Novel Writing Workshop, Poetry, Stories, Drama and Theatre in the

賽、馬來文化保存工作坊、小說寫作工作坊、詩歌／故事／戲劇／舞台劇活動；另外又在報章上刊登文萊 Perambahan 智力測驗；以及在馬來報章 Pelita Brunei 開設馬來詩歌專欄，以增強文萊學生和青少年的心智，並激勵他們發揮創意。所有這些活動歡迎公眾、學生和協會(包括語言及文學局轄下的語言及文學會)(2005年)參與。

### 總結

自1959年文萊憲法把馬來語定為官方語言後，至今已超過50年。時至今日，無論在文化、文學、教育、宗教或交往等範疇，均能保留以馬來語作為傳意媒介，並透過語言及文學活動和各種文學作品，表現馬來人的識見與智慧。

除此之外，以手稿、詩篇、各種馬來詩歌和寓言等形式出現的文學作品，當中蘊含豐富的明喻和暗喻修辭手法，讓人的創意得到最充分發揮。由於透過創意藝術可展現文化元素中的美學價值，語言及文學局因而感到責無旁貸，要致力捍衛本土的語言和文學，以防止馬來語因現代化或都市化的洪流所威脅而迅速消失。唯有如此，文萊的後代才可通過文學得以繼續體驗文化的生命力。

多謝各位！

four districts, Brunei Perambahan Quiz in newspaper and Malay poetry column in the Pelita Brunei to empower and stimulate the mind and creativity of students and youth of Brunei. All of these activities involve the public, students and clubs such as DBP Language and Literary Club (2005).

### Conclusion

Now after more than five decades with Malay as the official language in the Constitution of Brunei 1959, the use of the Malay language in the nature of culture, literature, education, religion, relationships and so on is still being upheld and preserved through language and literature activities and various literary works to reflect the insights and intellectualities of the Malays.

Aside from that, literatures also allow creativities to be at its best through the existence of masterpieces embedded in writings such manuscripts, poetry, pantun, syair, diangdangan, parables enriched with figurative language and metaphor. Aesthetic values of the cultural elements expressed through creative arts move the Bureau to bolster its role in strengthening the language and literature so as to prevent it from disappearing fast by negative current modernization or urbanization which threaten the survival of the cultural preservation. With this way, only then the vibrancy of culture through its literature would continue to be experienced by our future generation in Brunei Darussalam.

Thank you very much.