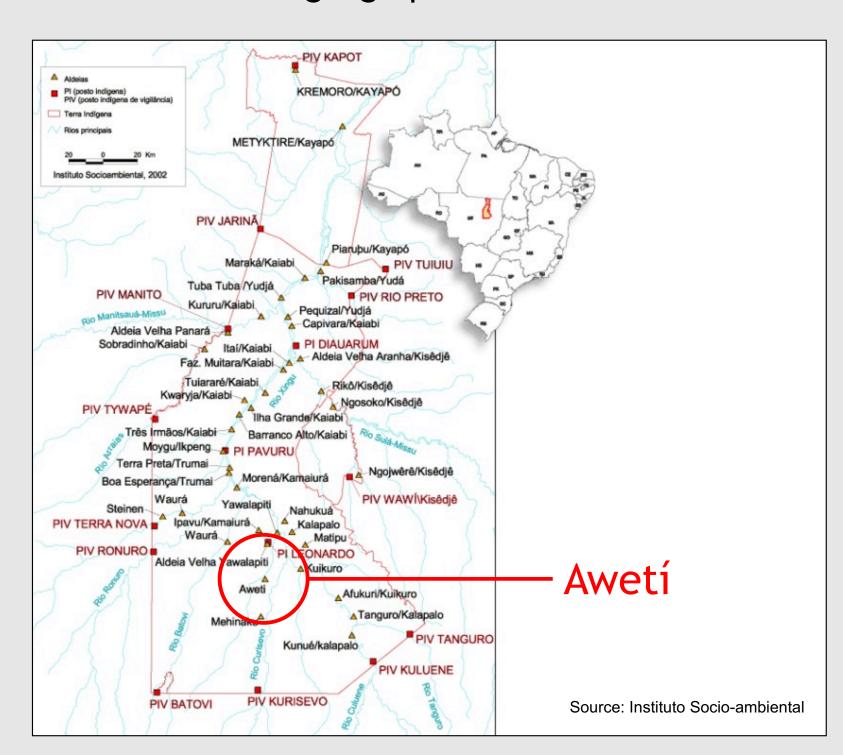
Awetí Language Documentation Project



The Aweti Project participated in the DOBES-programme from November 2000 until March 2006, under the responsibility of Prof. Dr. Hans-Heinrich Lieb and with Sebastian Drude as its principal researcher and Sabine Reiter as a second researcher. The project worked in close co-operation with two other DOBES-projects on Kuikuro and Trumai, situated in the same geographic and cultural area.



Awetí is a Tupian language spoken by an indigenous community in the multilingual environment of the Upper Xingú, Central Brazil. The Awetí currently (2012) are approximately 190 persons, the vast majority of which lived in a single village until 2002/03. Now, there are three villages of 95, 65 and 30 persons, respectively.

Peoples and languages of the Upper Xingú

	Language / dialect	villages	population (source: ISA, 2011)	language family
•	Trumai	4 (2002)	97 (<20 spks)	(isolated)
	Waurá	2 (2012)	409	
	Mehinako	2 (2006)	254	Aruak
	Kustenau	0	†	(Maipure central)
	Yawalapiti	1 (2010)	156 (<10 spks)	
•	Kuikuro	3 (2004)	522	
0	Kalapalo	2 (2002)	385	Karib
0	Matipu	2 (2003)	149	(South/Xingu)
0	Nahukwa	1 (2002)	126	
	Kamayurá	2 (2006)	467	Tupí-Guaraní
•	Awetí	3 (2012)	195	Awetí (Tupí)

Lines without separating dashes refer to dialects or closely related languages. Those marked with a

are documentated directly (and those with a \bigcirc , indirectly) within DOBES

After the first contact (end of 19th century), the Awetí estimated population of 400 was reduced by several epidemic diseases to less than 25 members in the 1950s. Despite the late considerable increase, their overall number is still low, and now there are other factors contributing to the endangerment of their language and culture.

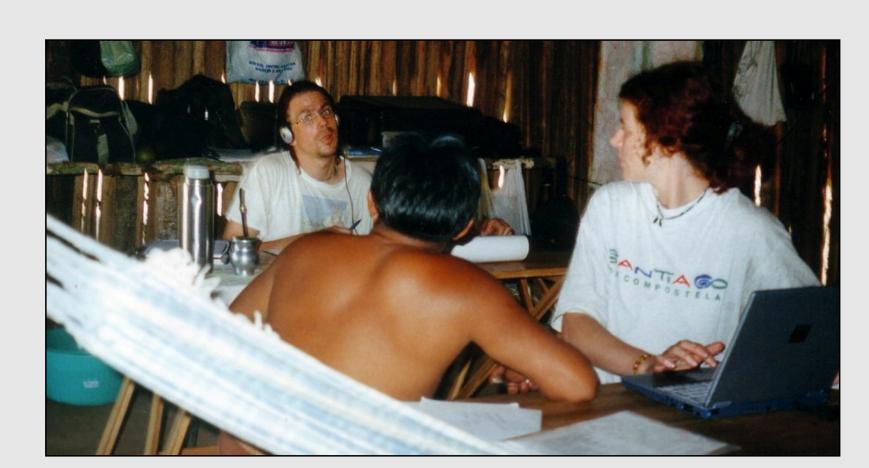


Sebastian Drude with the father of the chief and main informant,

recording narratives (2002)

Although all the children born in the major villages still acquire Awetí as their first language, young people, which form the lion's share of the population, are particularly open-minded to Brazilian language and culture which is reinforced by mass media (television / radio broadcast). One consequence of this is the decreasing interest in learning the rich oral literature, still known by very few older specifically trained story-tellers. Preservation of the latter precious tradition is most important to the Awetí, thus much data of this type was collected.

During the project, the researchers have started to train the two Aweti teachers and other young men and women to record audio and video data in order to continue the documentation on their own in the future, and to write their language, also to help with the time consuming data-transcription.



A fair and respectful cooperation between the Awetí and the documentation team was of utmost importance for the project. Thus, in 2003 the chief Yakumin was invited to Europe in order to provide a better understanding of the project's institutional background and working procedures.

In addition to the work directly related to the documentation itself, the Aweti project has made some valuable methodological and technical contributions within the context of DOBES as one of the pioneer attempts to unify language documentation on a larger scale. The maximal linguistic annotation system of Advanced Glossing has been proposed by Lieb and Drude in 2001, and Drude has developed a Shoebox-Set-up, based on Advanced Glossing, for interlinearising and annotating texts with linguistic data of a broad range of systematic types, from phonetic/phonological, morphological and syntactic to semantic.

There have been several follow-ups growing out of the DOBES project on Awetí. Sabine Reiter has completed a PhD thesis about ideophones in Awetí, and Sebastian Drude has held a Dilthey-Fellowship with support from the VolkswagenStiftung, also dedicated to the study of Awetí. He is now head of The Language Archive, at the Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen, which has as one of its roots the technical work for DOBES. Most importantly, a local Archive on Amazonian Languages has been established at the Museu Goeldi in Belém, Pará, which was also largely motivated by the several DOBES project based at Museu Goeldi. Sebastian Drude was involved in this, and also in the establishing of another Archive at the Museu do Índio in Rio de Janeiro.

Glossing Tables

Syntactic Glossing Table

I	1	2	3					
II	[di.	?ʊn¢y.b□.zɪç.tʰɪç(ǹ	рко.blee.mə]					
Ш	L	$H_f M_f L H H H$	H H _r L _f					
IV	/ ˌdii. /	/ ʔun.ʔyy.bə.r-ziX.t-ˌliX¢ə.n /	/ pro.'blee.mə /					
V	L	нггнн	H H _r L					
VI	die	unübersichtlichen	probleme					
VII	DefArt	Adj	Sub Neut					
VIII	Nom Pl Unm _G Str	Unm _C Pl Unm _G Wk	Nom Pl Unm _D					
IX	Nom Pl Def	'involved'	'problem'					
X	1,3: Nf 2: Nf 1,2,3: NGr							
XI	mod: 2 1,3	mod: 2 1,3						
XII	Die unübersichtlichen	Probleme.						
XIII	E: The involved probl	ems.						

Morphological Glossing Table

I	1	2	3	4	5	
II	/ ?un.	?yy.bə.r-	ziX.t-	liX	ə.n /	
Ш	Н	H,L L	H,L	H,L	L	
IV	/?un./	/ ?yy.bə.r /	/ 'ziX.t /	/ ينلر /	/ ə.n /	
V	Н	H,L L		H,L	L	
VI	un	über	sicht	lich	en	
VII	Pref _i	PrepSt _j	$SubSt_k$	SubSt _l /AdjSt _m	AdjFlex _n	
VIII	_	_	_	_		
IX	not	'over'	'view'	suitable-for	Unm _C Pl Unm _G Wk	
X	1: Af 2: Stf	3: Stf 4: Af 5	5: Af 2,3: Stf 2	2,3,4: Stf 1,2,3,4	: Stf 1,2,3,4,5: StGr	
XI	m-mod: 2 3	m-qual: 4 2,3 3	m-mod: 1 2,3,4	4 m-qual: 5 1,	2,3,4 1,2,3,4	
XII	unübersichtliche	en				
XIII	'involved'					

Shoebox

A: Transcription in Transcriber

KALUANA	report
(TECHNICAL REMARKS)	
 jatätsu jatä azoamūjza nek 	ozokwawut ne'a'e,
azoamujza ekozokotu,	
nuhijupewijan tsanekozokot	ua'yn,
azoamujza ekozokotume,	
azoamujza ekozokotu nuhiju	pewijana'yn.
 nanype-wijan warajúzan tsa 	n-n-ekozokwaút tsan-eko-zoko-aút kitä tsa n-etamut kitä nuhiju-me
 awytyza enumaniaza etamut 	**** nuhiju-me.
nanype tsä n-ekozotu-met r	anype tsä nekozokotu met tsa tokýjokotu kara'iwa-ta nanype met.
nanype jatä tsä t-okyjoko-	tu kara'iwa-ta met. na tezak-ti tsa-nutumet hout paruwa-pe 'a'yı
parúwa-pe wezanu kita tsa-	поруро ****
	pokýjokotu nanype tsat 8
(tsa kyjokwaw ?) kara'iwa	
(tsa kyjokwaw ?) kara'iwa	azoamujza.trs kal_azoamujza.wav
ни⊪ын ј	

B: Converted to Shoebox,

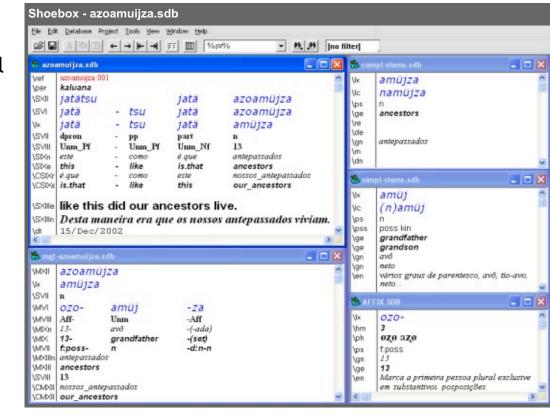
translations added

Shoe	ebox - [azoamuijza.sdb]
ile i ile	Edit Database Project Iools View Window Help
\per \SXII \SXIIIe	azoamujza 001 kaluana jatätsu jatä azoamüjza nekozokwawut ne'a'ë like this did our ancestors live. Desta maneira era que os nossos antepassados viviam.

interlinearized

Be Be Be		-	1 1 1			4	
		_	→ F →	FF	7% • M. # [no filter	ıl <u>→</u>	
\ref	azoamujza 001 kaluana						
\per \SXII	jatätsu			jatä	azoamüjza	nekozokwawut	n
VSVI	jatatsu		tsu	-		nekozokwawut	n
	,			jatä	azoamüjza		
\/x	jatä	-	tsu	jata	amüjza	ekozokwap	n
\SVII	dpron	-	PP	part	n	n	pa
\SVIII	Unm_Pf	-	Unm_Pf	Unm_Nf	13	3 PastNom	Uı
\SIXn	este	-	como	é.que	antepassados	moradia	(di
\SIXe	this	-	like	is.that	ancestors	living.place	(in
	é.que	-	como	este	noszos_antepassados	sua_antiga_moradia	(d
\CStXe	is.that		like	this	our_ancestors	their_former_living_place	(in

D: The Shoebox-Setup (syntactic and morphological glossing tables, lexical databank for complex and simple words and affixes



E: A complete syntactic glossing table in Shoebox

Ele	Edit Database	Project I	ools Yew Wind	low Help		
8 🖫	多時度	← →	FF D	1 %sv%	- M. M [no filter]	•
ref	0,0000					
per	kaluana	54 55		50 10 10		
SII	[jatã ⁿ t	su: jatā	i: ãzɔ̃ãm	ũŋzanekəzək	wawutne?a?e]	
SIII	TT	HTH	T HT H	f T T H H	T Hr T T T	
SXII	jatätsu		jată	azoamüjza	nekozokwawut	ne'a'e,
SVI	iată	-tsu	jată	azoamüjza	nekozokwawut	ne'a'e
bc	jatä	-tsu	jatä	amüjza	ekozoko	***
SI	1	2	3	4	5	6
SIV	ja¹tã	'tsu	ja¹tã	azoa mũ jza	ne'kozokoa'ut	ne¹?a?e
SVII	DEM	PP	DEM	SUB	VI	22
SVIII	Umm_Nf	-***	Unm_Nf	12	3,Past	***
StXe	this	like	this	ancestors	live	???
SV	T,T	H	T,H	T,HT,T,Hr,T	T,H,H,T,Hr	T,T,T
SX	1,2:PtG	r 1,2,	3:?? 4:	Nf 5:Vf 6:P	tf 4,5:VGr 4,5,6:	Vgr 1,2,3,4,5,6:??
SXc	1,2,3 seen	n to cons	titute a prop	position, so one of	the two seem to be a pr	redicative.
	4,5,6 wou	ld be a si	nbordinate o	clause, but what w	ould be the head? Poss	ibly 3?
	Status of	6 inside 4	1,5,6 is uncl	ear.		
SXI	??:1,2;	3 con	np:4;5 ?	?:6;4,5 mod	?:4,5,6;3	
SXIIIe	E: It wa	s like t	his that o	our grandfath	ers lived.	
				os nossos bisav		

Project data obtained and processed

Category	sessions #	audio files#	audio (hh:mm)	video files#	video (hh:mm)	transcrpt (~hh:mm)	translation (~hh:mm)
A) linguistic data: sum	131	385	97:43	112	24:51	39:00	26:30
1. dialogues	11	18	3:57	9	2:52	2:00	0:45
2. elicitation texts	9	22	5:38	2	0:33	0:45	0:45
3. word lists	7	17	3:52	27	3:49	2:30	2:30
4. monologel. texts : sum	104	328	84:16	7 4	17:37	33:45	22:30
a. biographies	5	12	1:27	13	1.31	1.00	0.45
b. descriptions	10	21	2:10	13	2:20	2:00	1:45
c. explanations	9	14	2:11	12	4.34	1:30	1:15
d. narratives	74	266	77:03	21	7:23	27:15	18:15
e. procedural	6	15	1:25	15	1.50	0:45	0:30
B) cultural data: sum	99	52	14:52	227	40:25	0:30	0:15
1. artefacts+houses	14	Ō	0:00	35	6:02	0:00	0:00
2. culture contact	15	0	0:00	27	3:43	0:00	0:00
3. food	13	0	0:00	48	8:53	0:00	0:00
4. miscellanea	27	1	0:19	57	4:33	0:00	0:00
5. special events; sum	30	51	14:33	60	17:13	0:30	0:15
a. jawari 2002	21	26	8:06	37	9.15	0:30	0:15
b. other	9	25	6:27	23	7:59	0:00	0:00
TOTAL	220	437	112.25	770	P6:4P	30-30	26-45

Obs.: In most cases there is an audio and a video file of the same session. Due to better sound quality transcriptions were made from audio files. In general, there will not be any transcription of cultural data, except for ritualized speech at certain recurrent events.

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