

DOBES team Chipaya documentation material used for the present study
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May 2007

The analysis presented here is based on the following material, mostly collected during fieldwork carried out from September to November 2005 and in January 2006 (and documented by audio recordings):

(1) ca 70 texts (incl. some texts from the 2002 fieldwork campaign, also three published texts), with translation; text genres/types: a large number of stories (mostly animal stories), myths (the origin of the Chipayas, the winds, Lake Coipasa), one life story, semi-spontaneous dialogues (among Chipaya speakers), instructions (recipes, weaving), narratives about customs and events (All Saints, *condenado*, village anniversary, sheep marking, sowing, shopping), telephone call (of two Chipaya speakers); comprehends ca 23,000 Chipaya words.

(2) Elicited phrases and sentences mainly from the fieldwork campaign June to October 2006, with one main and two further consultants; contains data on the verbal system: person marking, TAM, verb derivation; the nominal system: person marking, case, predicate noun, pronouns, plural; sentence structure: complex sentences, sentence/discourse markers; also: adjectives, adverbs; comprehends ca 2,000 phrases/sentences (ca 10,000 words).

The analysis provided is based on these data and strictly synchronic. The morphological analysis draws on our own interpretation and, to some extent, on the Olsons, Porterie-Gutiérrez and Adelaar & Muysken (see references in paper on *-kiś* and *-kin*). The team has also composed comprehensive wordlists based on all available published vocabulary material and on our own lexical data.

The reader may want to compare our (still preliminary) results with Cerrón-Palomino (who worked on Chipaya at the same time; above all 2006b) and (mostly unpublished material by) the Olsons. (For references see *The Andean Uru-Chipaya Language (State of Research and Bibliography 2007)*).

Much of our data corpus stems from our main collaborators, two of whom have been trained in transcription and who have provided first translations. On the whole, however, the material used for this preliminary analysis stems from 15 male and female Chipayas, between 12 and 76 years of age.

Apart from eliciting grammatical structures, the 2006 summer campaign was dedicated to the transcription and translation of selected texts collected during previous years. This material has not yet been incorporated into the present analysis.

We use a slightly revised version of the alphabet which was officially recognised by the Bolivian government in 2005. It will be noted that there are some mistakes in it which we have corrected in our revised table. The usage of an alphabet is a political decision inasmuch as it is a linguistic one; as some of the tensions which have existed in the village of Chipaya (and have been documented for at least 80 years) are very palpable with respect to the alphabet, our decision to use the official alphabet (which is basically phonemic) also wishes to show our respect for native Chipaya linguistic policy (see *Chipaya official alphabet 2005 (revised)*).