Advances in Documentary Linguistics in Brazil

Towards identifying and documenting Brazil's linguistic diversity

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Topics

- 1. Intl. Documentation Projects in Brazil
- 2. Brazilian National Doc. Prog.: ProDocLin
- 3. LAT archives in Rio and Belém
- 4. The PALIM Portal (Wiki)
- 5. Brazilian national language survey
- 6. Languages in 2010 Brazilian census
- Identification and classification of Brazilian Languages

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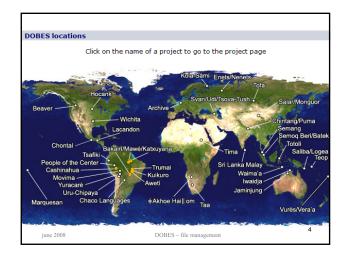
1 Intl. Documentation Projects

- 5 DOBES projects the first 3, in the *Upper Xingu*, participated in the DOBES pilot phase ~2001:
- Kuikuro (Karib, by Bruna Franchetto et.al., Museu Nacional / UFRJ)
- Trumai (isolated Ig., by Raquel Guirardello et.al., MPI Nijmegen & Museu Goeldi)
- Awetí (Tupí, by Sebastian Drude et.al., Freie Univ. Berlin & Museu Goeldi)
- Mawé (Tupí), Bakairí, Kashuyana (Karib) (by Sérgio Meira, U. Leiden & Museu Goeldi)
- Cashinahua (Pano, by Eliane Camargo et.al., U. Paris X & UNICAMP)

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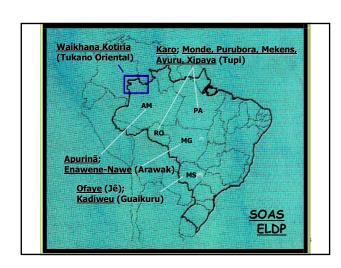


1 Intl. Documentation Projects

7 ELDP/SOAS projects:

- Apurinã (Arawak, Sidney Facundes, UFPA)
- 4 Tupí Igs. (Denny Moore &al, Museu Goeldi)
- 2 Igs.of the Chaco (Guaicurú + Jê; Ver. Grondona & Fil. Sândalo, UNICAMP)
- Ofayê (Macro-Jê, Eduardo Ribeiro, UFGO)
- Karo (Tupí, Nilson Gabas Jr., Museu Goeldi)
- Enawene-Nawê (Arawak, Ubiray Rezende, UFRJ)
- Waikhana + Wanano (Tukano Oriental, Kristine Stenzel, UFRJ)

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2 Brazilian National Prog.: **ProDocLin**

- In August 2008, a 3-year pilot program was approved by the Brazilian government via the FUNAI (Indigenous Agency, Min. o. Justice)
- Provoked envy and intense criticism from some opponents, but went ahead
- ProDocLin adapts the DOBES methodology and uses LAT technology
- Data is to be included in the archives at Museu do Índio, possibly Museu Goeldi
- Coordination: Bruna Franchetto (Museu Nacional, DOBES-Kuikuro), Carlos Levinho (Mdl)

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2 Brazilian National Prog.: ProDocLin

- · Administration involves UNESCO
- · Now 13 projects are selected and approved
- Digital equipment kits have been supplied, diffusing modern technology
- A first training course has been carried out in July 2009, upgrading national documentation capacity
- · Instructors were principally:
 - Bruna Franchetto & Mara Santos (DOBES-Kuikuro)
 - Sebastian Drude (DOBES-Awetí)
- iune 200 Rosileide Costa (Museu Goeldi)

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3 LAT archives in Rio and Belém

- In 2007, an LAT server has been installed at the Museu do Índio/FUNAI in Rio de Janeiro (hence the ProDocLin national program)
- Another server has been set up in 2008/2009 at the Museu Goeldi/MCT in Belém do Pará
- Technical assistance from MPI Nijmegen was and is very useful — Thanks!
- Much legacy data has been and is being digitalized and is to be included in the Brazilian archives

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3 LAT archives in Rio and Belém

- The archive at Museu Goeldi in Belém has now the support of two larger projects, both coordinated by Vilacy Galúcio:
 - "Young Scientist" Project / CNPq (1 year) acquisition of software & backup equipment, field trips and payment of services;
 - "Diffuse Rights Funds" Project / MCT
 (2 years) basically for construction and maintenance of the archive by temporal employment of technicians
- Major problem: lack of permanent personnel

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3 LAT archives in Rio and Belém

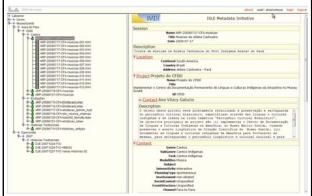
Current situation of the archive in Belém:

- -~800 GB raw (uncut) data in HD-Storages
- -~500 CDs/DVDs still to be transferred
- many more A&V tapes are to be digitalized
- all data is still being classified and the formats standardized
- existing material exceeds by far the hardware capacity of
 - the HD-storages (2TB due to redundancy) &
 - the LAT server (1,8TB, with redundancy)

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3 LAT archives in Rio and Belém



4 The PALIM - Portal (Wiki)

- S. Drude is preparing "PALIM", a site with information on most technical aspects of language documentation:
 - -data types, formats, and standards,
 - organization, administration, conventions,
 - procedures, conversions, automatization,
 - -tools, manuals, infos, links, how-tos...

Currently: http://palim.wikidot.com

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4 The PALIM - Portal (Wiki)

Several similar / related sites exists, e.g.:

- www.mpi.nl/DOBES/help .../documents
- emeld.org/school/classroom/howto.html
- · www.hrelp.org/archive/resources
- www.lat-mpi.eu/papers/papers-2005
- · comp.ling.utexas.edu/wiki/doku.php/clndl
- PALIM is in Portuguese and will have a focus on practical / technological matters, standards, how-tos

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4 The PALIM - Portal (Wiki)

I am interested in:

- · Sites with information
- How-tos, manuals, specific settings...
- Solutions and setups that may be taken over by new documentation projects
- Requests: what should be there?

Later: a translation to English is desirable

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5 Brazilian national language survey

- Brazilian congress asked National Institute of Historical and Artistic Patrimony (IPHAN) to treat languages as immaterial patrimony
- the IPHAN workgroup (in spite of opposition) decided on a field survey of all languages of Brazil
- planned content of survey: —language name(s), —number of speakers, —degree of transmission, — recorded sample, etc.
- · Hopefully a model for other countries

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5 Brazilian national language survey

Pilot projects to determine field methodology

- 1st. problem: Standardized field procedures, for example:
 - Locate speakers, —Replicable results,Computerized data sets (for data base)
- 2nd. problem: Costs
 - 'Progressive' pilot: R\$10.000, 7 languages, 450 natives, 1 field person, 5 weeks, includes speakers off reserves
 - Old Guard' pilot: R\$228.000, 1 language, 300 natives in a reserve, 25 field persons, 1 year (would result in a cost of

>Ř\$400.000.000 if done on a national scale) ₁₇

6 Languages in 2010 Brazilian census

- · IBGE is preparing a new census for 2010
- One question about the languages spoken is to be included, only for indigenous respondents
- Census difficulties were resolved by the same IPHAN workgroup:
 - Names of ethnic groups will be used to identify languages, "I speak the language of the group", since most native languages have no separate names.
 - In this way, the list of ethnic groups (with all variant names), already on the census taker's PDA, can identify the language, using a table of groups and languages.

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6 Languages in 2010 Brazilian census

The necessary data base adopted was that by D. Moore & Franchetto, avoiding the confusion between:

- languages vs. dialects
- population vs. number of speakers
- languages vs. ethnic groups.
- It is essential to have correct information, since the database is official for federal programs (education, FUNAl use, etc.) and since a preliminary estimate of the degree of endangerment, which was greatly underestimated in the past, is needed for practical planning.

7 Identification and classification

- · The UNESCO Atlas of Endangered Languages (online) now contains data on Brazil
- Authors: D. Moore and B. Franchetto
- · It is an updated and revised version of the data base for the IBGE census
- The Atlas makes a more accurate picture of the language situation widely available



7 Identification and classification

Three major lists / classifications (there are others):

- Aryon Rodrigues: 171 (2006) to 205 (2008) indig. languages (lists each time more dialects as languages); population numbers are given as speaker numbers, drastically underestimating language endangerment
- Ethnologue / ISO: 226 indig. languages (not clear the definition of 'language'; in practice SIL/Ethnologue often lists separate dialects) of these 22 "extinct" and 33 with "no known speakers" -> 171 living lgs.
- Denny Moore et al: 154 languages plus ~36 major varieties, 12 of these 190 are hold to be extinct; tries to remedy confusion with varieties and ethnonyms. better speaker number data

7 Identification and classification

- · Language vs. dialect is mostly a question of definition, less often of lack of data
- · Classification into families is generally clear
- Several language isolates or unclassified languages, and various uncontacted groups
- · Different traditions for South America:
 - Greenberg and followers: All is ultimately AMERIND. Often exists strong counter-evidence against specific Amerind-internal macro groupings
 - Loukotka, Rodrigues, Kauffmann, Fabre, Moore, SIL etc.: conservative families; macro-groupings are considered speculative without more data

7 Identification and classification

- · With the national programs and the results of language documentation,
- and with many younger and well trained linguistis emerging in Brazil,
- we are now or soon in a position to answer many questions and clear many doubts.
- We hold: the 639-3 ISO codes for identifying the languages should be in the hand of academic linguists, for example the same linguists who prepared the UNESCO Atlas.

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