

DoBeS

**Project: Linguistic, historical and ethnographical documentation
of the upper Xingu Carib Language or Kuikuro (Brazil)**

Main Researcher: Dr. Bruna Franchetto
Research Assistants: Mara Santos and Jaqueline Medeiros de França
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Museu Nacional - Department of Anthropology

Permanent consultants: Dr. Michael Heckenberger (archaeology, University of Florida), Dr. Carlos Fausto (ethnology, Museu Nacional/UFRJ), Dr. Sergio Meira (historical linguistics, University of Leiden).

Report: Main Phase 1 (April 2002 – March 2003)

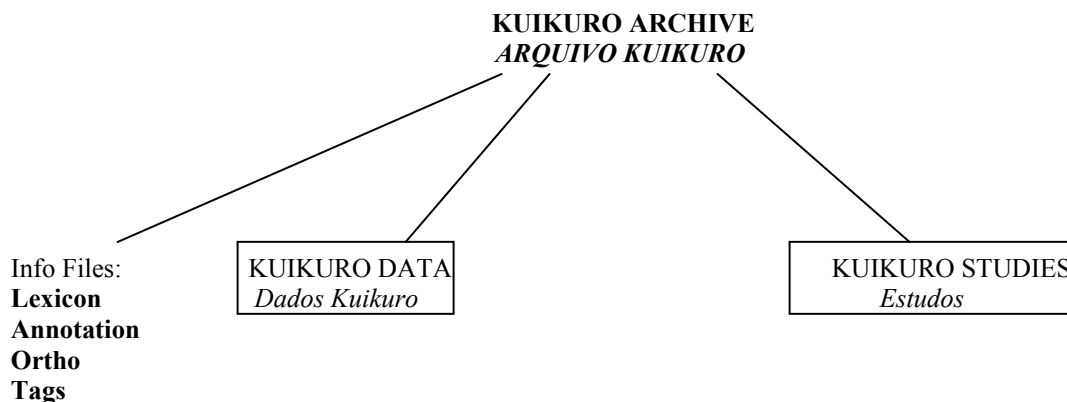
In this report we present the results of the documentation work on the Kuikuro language conducted in 2002, as well as all the activities arising from or relating to the project, but fundamental to understanding its conception and its consequences for the Kuikuro community itself.

The following equipment was acquired in 2002: 1 notebook; 2 digital recorders; 2 microphones; 1 scanner; 1 film scanner; 1 digital camera. One of the two research assistants, Jaqueline Medeiros de França, spent a further period (July) in the Yawalapiti village at the invitation of its chief, in order to continue the documentation of the Yawalapiti language (Aruak-Maipurean family) with the remaining 5 speakers (the majority of the Yawalapiti village speak Kuikuro).

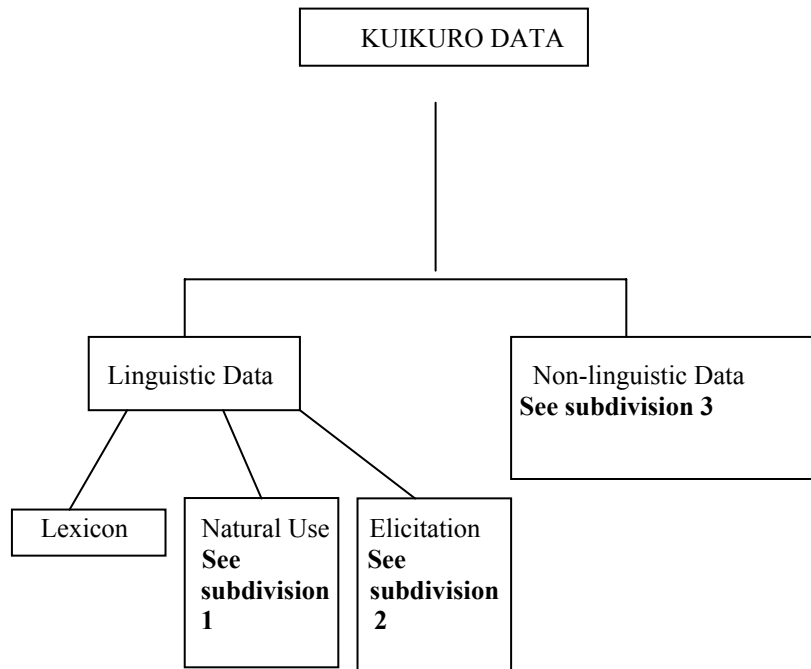
Results:

I.

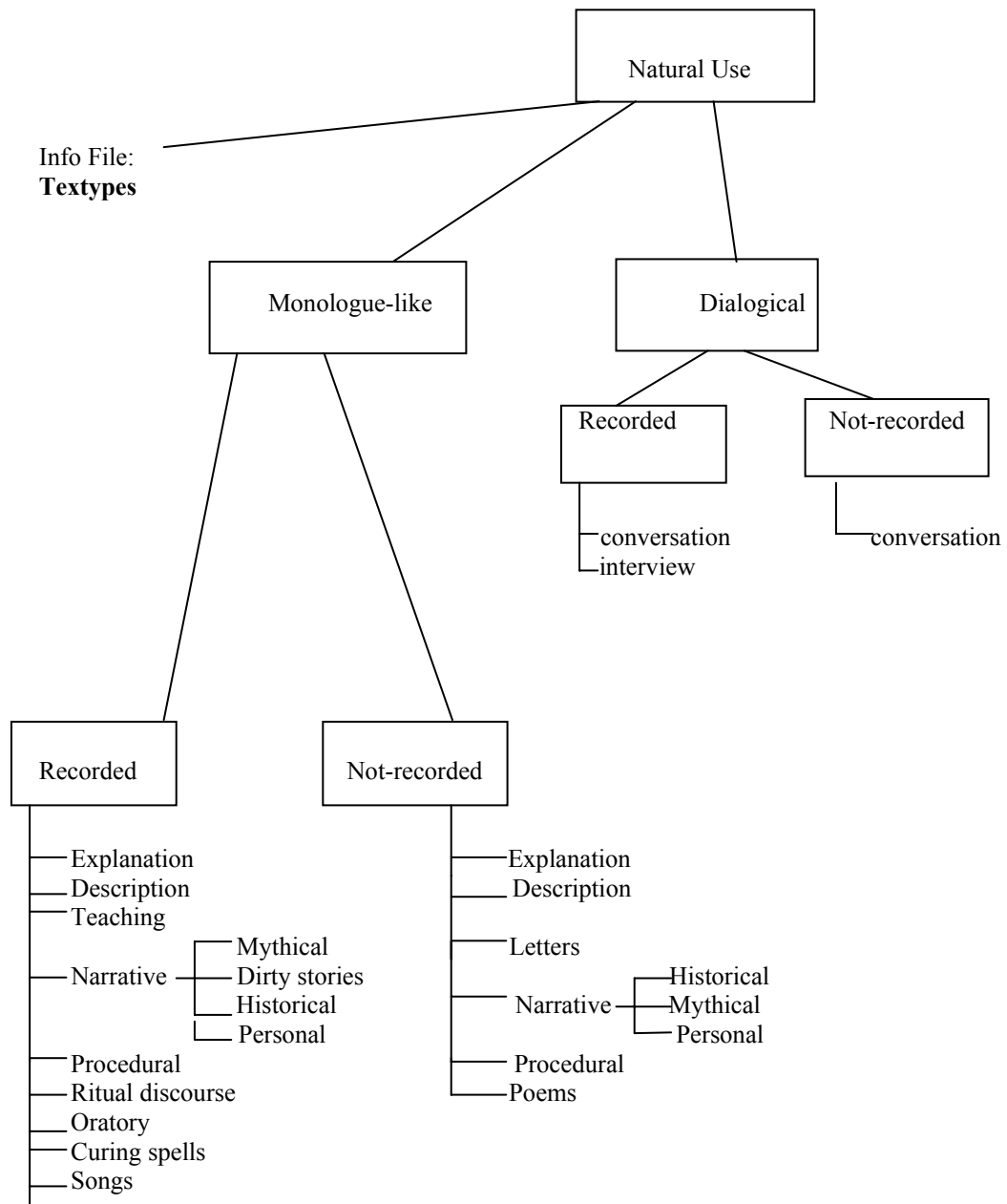
The Structure of the Kuikuro Archive has now been definitively projected (the Trumai and the Kuikuro archives have the same structure):



- * **Lexicon:** Information about how the Kuikuro lexicon is organized.
- * **Annotation:** Information about how the texts are annotated (tiers, types of grammatical information, etc).
- * **Ortho:** Information about the orthographic conventions used in the Kuikuro texts.
- * **Tags:** Information about the linguistic tags and other conventions used in the Kuikuro texts.

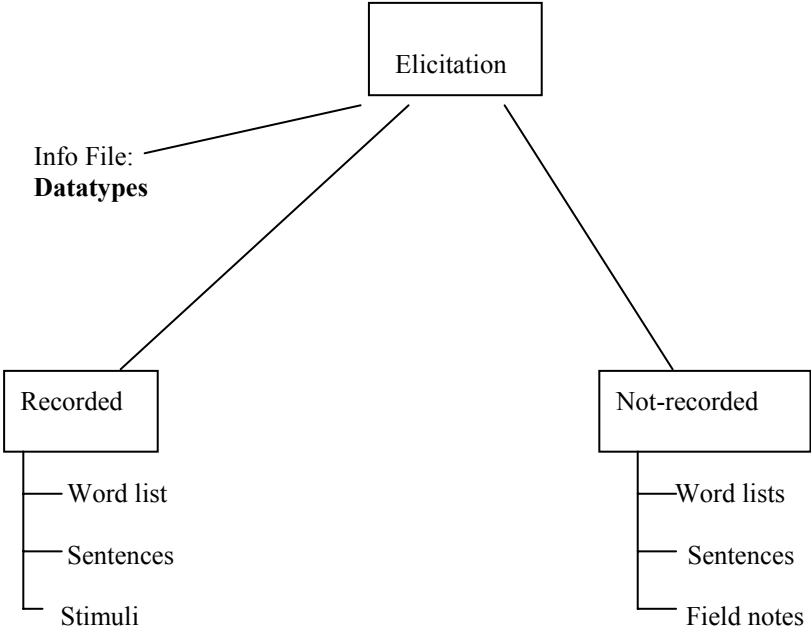


SUBDIVISION 1



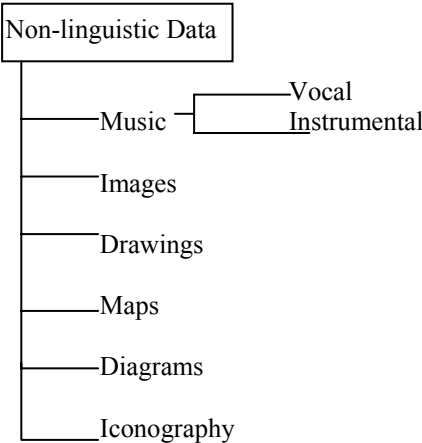
* **Textypes**: Information about the various kinds of texts and how (and why) they were subdivided.

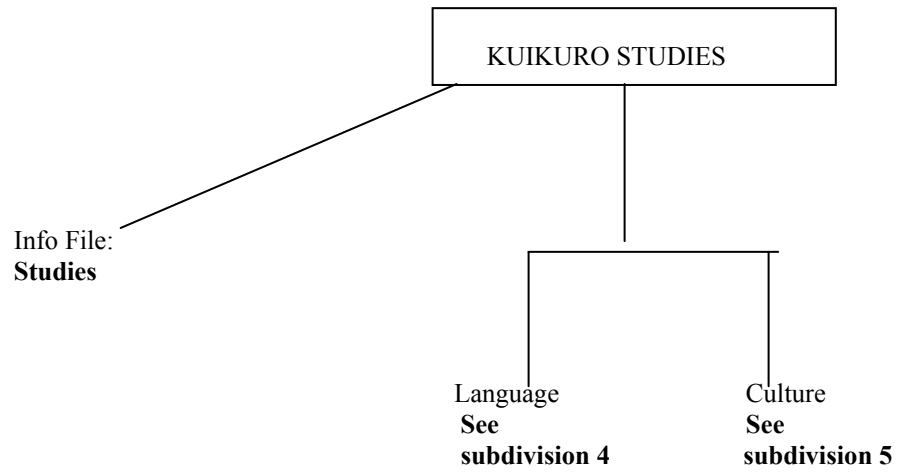
SUBDIVISION 2



* **Datatypes:** Information about the various kinds of elicitation data and how they were subdivided.

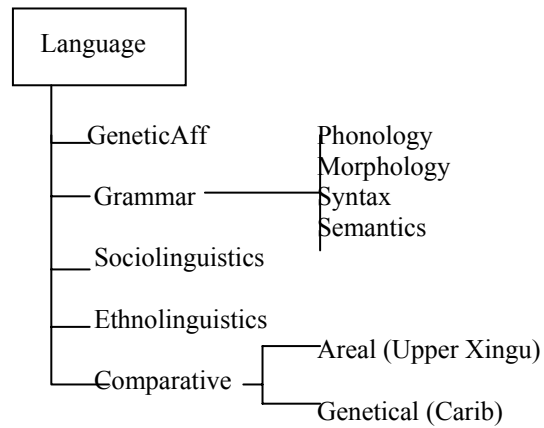
SUBDIVISION 3



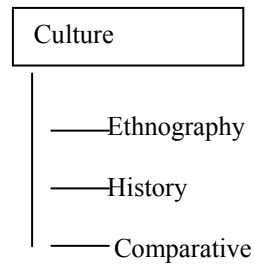


* **Studies:** General information about the various kinds of studies included in the archive.

SUBDIVISION 4



SUBDIVISION 5



II. Field work

The 2002 field work was conducted by Dr. Bruna Franchetto, her two research assistants, and Dr. Carlos Fausto, the permanent consultant for the ethnographical documentation, from July to November 2002, in the Kuikuro village of Ipatse. Video documentation was done using a SONY DCR-TRV900 3CCD Camcorder. Audio documentation was done with digital MD recorders.

II.1 RECORDINGS (July-November 2002)

Total: 22 MDs and 7 video-tapes

- ◆ 15 original MDs sent to TIDEL in January 2003; DMF received in February 2003; sessions and metadata to be sent in April 2003:

KKBFAM18Jul0201
KKBFAM18Jul0202
KKBFAM20Jul0201
KKBFAM20Jul0201
KKBFAM28Jul0201
KKBFAM28Jul0202
KKBFAM15Jul9901
KKBFAM06Aug0201
KKBFAM07Aug0201
KKBFAM09Aug0201
KKBFAM10Aug0201
KKBFAM14Aug0201
KKBFAM15Aug0201
KKBFAM22Aug0201
KKBFAM19Jul0201

- ◆ 7 original MDs sent to TIDEL in March 2003:

KKBFAM18Out0201
KKBFAM28Out0201
KKBFAM31Out0201
KKBFAM31Out0202
KKBFAM31Out0203
KKBFAM31Out0204
KKBFAM08Nov0201

- ◆ 2 original video tapes sent to TIDEL in January 2003; DMF received in February 2003; sessions and metadata to be sent in April 2003

KKBFVDN10Oct0201
KKBFVDN15Oct0201

- ◆ 5 original video tapes sent to TIDEL in March 2003:

KKBFVDN22Jul0201
KKBFVDN25Jul0201
KKBFVDN27Jul0201
KKBFVDN02Aug0201
KKBFVDN16Aug0201

Sessions x terminal nodes of the Kuikuro Archive Structure:

The information below shows the distribution of the archive structure for the sessions so far recorded. The terminal nodes identify genres pertaining to the Kuikuro oral tradition:

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue-like > recorded > explanations*

Audio:

tsitsi

day_phases

male_seclusion

female_seclusion
reading1
reading2
reading3
reading4
village
rituals_1 (on the ritual system)
rituals_2
birth (a woman speaks about the cycle of conception and birth)
matso (the first menstruation experience and ritualization; the woman's initiation)
oto (the system of the ritual "masters")

Video:

Etungi
Manioc
Painting
Tukuti
Artefacts
Cotton
Maleseclusion2
Basketry_pequi
Kuigi
Honey
Itseke_1 (supernatural beings)
Itseke_2

* Description and explanation of rituals, life cycle, economic activities, artefacts (material culture), the native calendar, the village.

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue-like > recorded > descriptions

Audio:

Kinship (complete kinship terminology)
Artefacts_2 (drawings and photos from a book showing traditional artefacts)
Artefacts_3
Artefacts_4

Video:

Body_terms (terms for body parts)

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue-like > recorded > teaching*

Audio:

Calendar
mutua_research

* Recordings of lessons from Kuikuro teachers.

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue like > Recorded > Narratives > Myths*

Audio:

ahanta1
ahanta_2
pequi_1
Ahinhuka
Tamakahi
Isagakügagü
Hikutaha_1

Hikutaha_2
Tamakahi_2
Duhe
Hagaka
Tuã_1
Tuã_2
Sogoko
Kagutu
Hitsi_hitsi
Euege
Egitsü
Takwaga_origin
Ahasa
Hitakinalu
Rainbow

Video:

Atsiji
Ukaka
Basketry_pequi
Hugagü
Anha
Itão_kuegü
Tiponhü

* Long and complex mythical narratives, called “true stories about the beginnings” (*akinhá ekugu, opogipügü*), on the origins of rituals, the upper Xingu landscape, cultivated plants, the world of the dead, heroes, etc.

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue-like > Narratives > Dirty Stories*

Audio:

Dirty1
roça
ajahi
dirty_2
dirty_3

* short traditional narratives “made for laughing” (*akinhá hesinhügü*)

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue-like > Recorded > Narratives > Historical*

Audio:

old_villages1
old_villages_2
old_villages3
kalusi
Inha_otomo
Kagaiha
kukopogipügü
variants_story
Fawcett
Kagaiha_2

* Narratives on historical events, including the history of the first contacts with the white people or *kagaiha* (XVIII, XIX and XX centuries). This data will be related to the archaeological findings (research by Dr.

Michael Heckenberger); the results will be presented in maps and in the component KUIKURO STUDIES > Culture > history.

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue-like > Recorded > Narratives > personal*

Audio:

Tahununu

Nahu

Nahu_2

Shaman_2

* Life stories or biographies of old Kuikuro people, including the initiation and training of a shaman.

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue-like > recorded > procedural texts

Audio:

house_building (how to build a traditional house, with 48 photos)

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue like > Recorded > ritual discourse*

Audio:

Anetü_1981

Anetü_1996

Video:

Anetü_2002a

Anetü_2002b

* The chief talks, *anetü itaginhü*: traditional genre of ritual chanted speech performed during the intertribal festivals.

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue like > Recorded > Curing Spells*

Audio:

Kehege_1

Kehege_2

Kehege_3

Kehege_4

Hitsintsoho_1

Hitsintsoho_2

Hitsintsoho_3

Hitsintsoho_4

Hitsintsoho_5

* Formulaic “texts” in chanted speech for curing illness (*kehege*) and blessing the gardens (*hitsintsoho*).

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Data from natural use > Monologue-like > recorded > songs*

Audio:

tolo_2000

tolo_2001a

Jamkuma_2001a

Jamkuma_2001b

* women’s songs with short “poems”

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > natural use > dialogical > recorded > conversation

Audio:

on_stories (brief discussion about the narrative tradition)

ijali (an encounter with a big tapir)

shaman_1 (a shaman and the researcher talk about shaman initiation and training and about supernatural beings)

genealogy (father and son talk about the relation between genealogies and Kuikuro history)

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > natural use > dialogical> recorded > interviews

Audio:

Shaman_3 (members of the medical assistance team interview a Kuikuro shaman, with the aid of a bilingual interpreter)

Video:

Duhe_2 (a young ritual specialist interviews the oldest ritual specialist on an abandoned ritual)

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Elicitation> recorded > word lists*

Audio:

tools 1

body

body_process_1

body_process_2

verbs_1

verbs_2

verbs_3

verbs_4

verbs_5

reptils_1

insects_1

fishes_1

artefacts_1

artefacts_2

artefacts_3

mammals 1

birds 1

*Word lists with explanations on the identification of animals (ethnozoology)

KUIKURO DATA > Linguistic data > Elicitation> recorded > sentences

Audio:

Elicitation1

Elicitation2

Elicitation3

Elicitation4

Elicitation5

KUIKURO DATA > Non-linguistic data>music>vocal*

Audio:

Ahugagü (pequi ritual complex)

hugagü_1

hugagü_2

hugagü_3

Javari1

Javari2

Javari3

Javari4

Javari5

tiponhü 1 (male initiation)
küake (the sauva ant songs)
ohogi (kwaryp festival)

*vocal music without “words” recorded during rituals or festivals.

KUIKURO DATA > Non-linguistic data>music>instrumental

Audio:

Takwara1

Total sessions audio: 118 ; total sessions video: 23

Total sessions created from the 2002 field research: 50 audio; 9 video

We have also worked with two consultants in the town of Canarana (near the border of the Xingu Land Reservation) and with two consultants (a mature man renowned as a ritual specialist and his son), in Rio de Janeiro during the month of September. We continue to transcribe and translate new sessions; revise texts already transcribed and translated, as well as the lexical data base; check phonological and morphosyntactical aspects and problems.

II.2 The multidisciplinary work: linguistics, ethnography, archaeology

The joint work in the field combining the linguists, the ethnologist and the archaeological team (one main researcher and four students from the University of Florida) has been particularly fruitful. We are now preparing a sketch ethnography to incorporate into the Kuikuro Cultural Studies component of the Archive. A summary and structural outline of the sketch ethnography were included in the paper presented at the LREC Workshop (Las Palmas, 26-27 May 2002). Dr. Fausto’s research investigated Kuikuro genealogy and its relationship to the people’s memory and history; the ritual system along with the socio-economic structure that sustains it; and shamanism. A number of the recorded sessions arose from this research, such as the set of mythic narratives relating to the origin of various rituals (or festivals) still performed today, the memories of older people concerning now abandoned rituals, explanations and interviews *apropos* the initiation and training of shamans, as well as aspects of the cosmology (afterworld and supernatural beings), and various other topics. As a result of this work, we believe we are achieving the objective of building an Archive which corresponds to a particular conception of documentation: focusing on the language both in itself and as a privileged access to the culture and the oral traditions which transmit it. Dr. Fausto showed extreme competence and sensitivity in the way he conducted his research, a reflection of his lengthy experience of working alongside Amazonian indigenous communities and his solid training in anthropology.

The archaeological research comprised the first phase of the “Southern Amazonian Ethnoarchaeological Project: Field Research in the Upper Xingu,” co-ordinated by Dr. Heckenberger of the University of Florida. The first results have proven the unique nature of this Project in terms of Amazonian archaeology, providing us with a new and different vision of the pre-conquest native Amazonian societies and the impact of conquest in terms of demographic reduction, socio-cultural decay and restructuring. The entire Kuikuro community has accompanied and participated in the archaeological research with enormous interest and enthusiasm. Field work has involved two main phases: mapping and excavation of stratigraphic control trenches.

The project aims to locate all the archaeological sites within a study area more or less covering 25 x 25 km – the area today considered to be the territory of the Kuikuro indigenous people – and to map the main settlements among these sites. Seven sites were mapped in 2002, showing the configuration of settlements and artificial constructions (roads, trails, fishing dams) and general landscape features (rivers, lakes, etc) pertaining to the Xinguano occupations in the region from about 800 AD to 2002 AD. The ‘historical’ narratives collected so far are sources of information and views onto the past that, apart from comprising annotated sessions in the Archive, will also be used to complement the history of the Kuikuro (and of the Upper Xingu Carib peoples) in the ‘cultural studies’ component of the Archive.

Our project is without doubt the only interdisciplinary enterprise of its kind existing today in Brazilian Amazonia. It will be presented, along with the initial results, in the workshop “Exploring the Linguistic Past:

Historical Linguistics in South America”, to be held in the Netherlands (Leiden) at the end of August 2003. The first results from the collaboration with our third permanent consultant, Dr. Sergio Meira, will also be incorporated at this time, with the aim of comparing southern Carib languages in order to: (i) understand the peculiarities of Kuikuro within the family; (ii) its proximity or distance from other southern languages (Arara/Ikpeng/Jaruma and Bakairi); (iii) formulate hypotheses concerning migrations and separations within an historical perspective. We intend to present the paper “The Carib Southern Languages: an exploratory classification”, at the 51st Americanists International Congress, to be held in Santiago, Chile, 14-18 July 2003 (Symposium “Indigenous Languages of South America: Descriptive and Historical-Comparative Linguistics, Sociolinguistics and Philology).

The involvement of the Kuikuro communities in the research and the evaluation of the relevance of its results is nowadays continuous and intense. We can confirm beneficial effects arising from the qualitative changes in self-esteem, in the commitment to preserve the indigenous historical and cultural heritage, and in new focuses of interest for the younger generations who find themselves increasingly distanced from their language and their traditions.

II.3 Work with the Kuikuro community

As in 2001, meetings with the Kuikuro chiefs and political leaders, as well as with the whole community, were realized in order to explain and discuss:

- The DOBES Program and, within it, the Kuikuro documentation project.
- The problem of the rights of the Kuikuro community concerning the authorship or “property” of the linguistic materials. Decisions and questions are included in the document on ethical issues to be presented by the three Brazilian projects (Trumai, Aweti and Kuikuro) at the 2003 spring meeting in Frankfurt. Another decision was to prepare forms to be filled by the researcher, the consultant and a representative of the community for each video or audio session, as written authorizations for their inclusion in the Archive, specifying, among other things, the kind of access to the session (open, semi-closed, closed).
- The documentation to be carried out within the domain of what the Kuikuro call “The Cultural Documentation Project,” under the responsibility of Dr. Fausto; the Kuikuro conceive this project mainly as the documentation of rituals (festivities) including the mythical narratives and songs associated with each ritual. The first step was accomplished in 2001 with the audio and video documentation of the *Tiponhü*, the ear-piercing feast (initiation of the chief’s male descendants), and in 2002, with the audio and video documentation of the *Hugagü* feast, part of the *pequi* ritual complex, whose themes are gender, sexuality and human fertility.

All possible efforts were made to transform the Kuikuro into active and co-responsible participants of the research and documentation activities which concern them, a sine qua non condition of our project. It may be recalled that in 2001 the main researcher and her two assistants trained five young Kuikuro individuals to use a video camera and to assume the planning and production of the video sessions. The Kuikuro team and the whole community participated actively in the documentation work, resulting in a good understanding of its nature and aims. All the video recordings are copied in Rio de Janeiro and the copies are sent back to the Kuikuro village. The video documentation is left in the hands of the Kuikuro, since the production, circulation and use of images is an extremely delicate question among the Kuikuro, in the Upper Xingu region and among indigenous groups in general. We are still in a process of discussion concerning the inclusion of results from the “The Cultural Documentation Project” in the DoBeS Archive. In addition, we are sending requests for specific funding for this Project to various institutions, including Brazilian agencies, which involves expenses unforeseen by the linguistic documentation Project (recording equipment, 1 research assistant, payment for the ritual specialists and singers, field trip costs, etc.).

Three workshops were held in the Kuikuro village school in July, August and October 2002. In the first, the linguists (Dr. Franchetto and her research assistants) worked on aspects of Kuikuro morphology and syntax. In the second, Dr. Fausto studied the theme of “memory, transmission and tradition” and the methods for documenting oral history. In the third, the team of archaeologists discussed their own work, its central ideas, the kinds of things it is looking for and the research methods involved. All three workshops were directed in particular to a public of adolescents and youths, taking advantage of their curiosity and stimulating their interest and involvement, although many older men and women also approached and attended the ‘classes.’

A video documentation workshop was held in October 2002, with the aim of continuing the training of the team of Kuikuro 'videomakers.' This ended up involving the entire village. The workshop was held by Vincent Carelli, from the NGO "Video in the villages," one of the best and most experienced videomaker and trainer of indigenous videomakers in Brazil. This work resulted in the documentation of the *pequi* ritual complex. The video will be edited by Mr. Carelli and two young Kuikuro men in July of this year (2003). There are plans for this video (and perhaps the *Tiponhü*, of lower technical quality, but made by the Kuikuro team with commentary by a ritual specialist) to be marketed and presented in national and international festivals. All the authorial and image rights belong to the Kuikuro community.

In this context, an important event was the creation of the Upper Xingu Kuikuro Indigenous Association (Associação Indígena Kuikuro do Alto Xingu / AIKAX) which will be responsible henceforth for the undertaking of research and the acquisition of resources, specifically those to be used in carrying out the cultural documentation project. The Association possesses a logo, which the community has asked to be used on all the materials included in the DoBeS Archive.

Dr. Franchetto is the editor of a new publication for the Kuikuro schools: "*Tisüguhütu, Kuküguhütu. Livro de estudo da língua Kuikuro (Our way of being. A book for the study of the Kuikuro language)*". The book contains texts written and drawn by the Kuikuro teachers on the theme "our food, our feasts".

III. Processing the data

As may be seen, the Project has already accumulated a considerable quantity of recorded materials. In 2003 our work will basically involve the creation of Sessions and preparation of the Metadata descriptions for the recordings made in 2002, as well as the annotation of the existing sessions. It should be noted that this work is both time consuming and exacting. The time necessary for this kind of work depends on a number of factors:

- knowledge of the language, with greater or lesser dependency on the help of indigenous consultants in transcription and translation;
- type of 'text' (its formal complexity and content);
- type of annotation (more or less complete);
- mastery of the programs being utilized (Transcriber>Shoebox>ELAN or ELAN>Shoebox>ELAN or only ELAN), with their respective potentials and limitations.

The time required for annotation is therefore fairly difficult to calculate, but we can give some examples. It took us an entire month for the full annotation of the first 'text' of 10 min and 40 sec, 121 utterances, using Shoebox>ELAN (1st version), in 2001. For the minimal annotation (orthographical transcription, translation and notes) of a video session lasting 16 min and 29 sec, using ELAN, we took about a week. The full annotation (orthographical and phonetic transcription, morphological segmentation and interlinear glossing, translation and notes) of a video lasting 2 min and 16 sec, using ELAN, took us about three days. On the other side, a Kuikuro consultant took 18 days for the manual transcription of recorded sessions lasting 3 hours.

The lexical database is continuously fed and it contains, now, 2500 entries.

III.1 Annotation

The schema for annotating sessions/texts which we are using is also an outcome of discussion and decisions taken in conjunction with the other Brazilian projects, specifically the Trumai Project. We show three schemas below, in ascending order of complexity and completeness.

Minimal annotation for the most part of the sessions/texts:

```
(i)
\trs Orthographycal transcription used in educational materials (native
      speaker's writing)
\nr  Number of the sentence in the text
\tp  Translation in Portuguese
\te  Translation in English
\ntC Notes about the content of the text (i.e. anthropological or
```

cultural notes)

\ntL Notes about linguistic facts observed in the text

The following two schemes are being used for sub-sets of the session/texts:

(ii)

\trs Orthographical transcription used in educational materials (native speaker's writing)

\nr Number of the sentence in the text

\tp Translation in Portuguese

\te Translation in English

\ntC Notes about the content of the text (i.e. anthropological or cultural notes)

\div Division between General and Linguistic information

\trs-ling Representation used by the linguist - orthographic representation

\m Morpheme Breaks

\gp Gloss in Portuguese

\ge Gloss in English

\ps Part of Speech

\ntL Notes about linguistic facts observed in the text

(iii)

\trs Orthographical transcription used in educational materials (native speaker's writing)

\nr Number of the sentence in the text

\tp Translation in Portuguese

\te Translation in English

\ntC Notes about the content of the text (i.e. anthropological or cultural notes)

\div Division between General and Linguistic information

\trs-ling Representation used by the linguist - orthographic representation

\m Morpheme Breaks

\gp Gloss in Portuguese

\ge Gloss in English

\ps Part of Speech

\pht Phonetic Transcription

\syn Syntactic Structures

\rel Information on syntactic relations (arguments, adjuncts, order of constituents)

\ntL Notes about linguistic facts observed in the text

III.2 Glosses

See Appendix for the glosses used in annotation.

IV. Work on other components of the Archive

By the end of this year (2003) we aim to include in the Archive a sketch ethnography (whose Portuguese version will also be made available on the web site of the Instituto Socioambiental/ISA, Encyclopaedia of Indigenous Peoples, www.socioambiental.org), the first version of a sketch grammar and the historical-comparative component which is being developed with Dr. Meira. The sketch (ethno)history should be ready by the end of 2004, as well as a sketch sociolinguistics. In relation to this last item, we can present here a summary of its contents, as proposed by Raquel Guirardello (Trumai Project):

- (i) Description of the languages spoken in the villages (Kuikuro, Portuguese, other Xinguano languages).
- (ii) The ‘relationship’ between the languages (prestige; acceptance of other Upper Xingu languages; status of Portuguese among younger people, adults and older people; the attitudes of speakers vis-à-vis these languages).
- (iii) An historical account of the entry and spread of Portuguese. Current situation: how many people are bilingual, approximate degree of bilingualism, distribution by sex, age range (children-adolescents-adults-elders), by occupation (chiefs, health monitors, teachers, people who travel on business *versus* people who rarely leave the village, etc).
- (iv) Situation of the indigenous language in the village: transmission of the language and oral traditions (genres); differences between the speech of youths and elders (phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon); differences in female and male speech.
- (iv) Situation of the language in the context of the Upper Xingu: presence and diffusion in other local groups, prestige.

The research assistants have finished typing up the linguistic field notes collated from 1977 until the present day by Dr. Franchetto; these will be incorporated into the Archive after revision.

Another activity now in its final phase is the research being conducted among archives of photographic images, videos and films containing Upper Xingu material. The archives researched in Rio de Janeiro are: Museu do Índio (documentation centre), the archive of the former Army Ministry; National Library; Museu Nacional/UFRJ (Ethnology Sector), and the personal archives of Dr. Bruna Franchetto and Dr. Carlos Fausto.

So far about 2000 documents have been catalogued. The majority of the photos from the Museu do Índio can already be seen on the site www.museudoindio.org.br. In July 2003, research will be conducted in the Instituto Socioambiental’s archive in São Paulo and the Gesco von Puttkamer Archive at the Catholic University of Goiás. This work will be used by all three Upper Xingu projects (Trumai, Aweti and Kuikuro).

V. Collaboration with the Aweti and Trumai Projects

The results of the constant interaction and exchange between the Trumai, Aweti and Kuikuro projects can be read in the various items of this report. The collaboration with the Aweti Project (Sebastian Drude) and the Trumai Project (Raquel Guirardello) is a fundamental aspect of the Kuikuro Project, not only as a positive acceptance of the Volkswagen Stiftung original request, but also as a natural consequence of the fact that the three projects take as their objects of study languages that are spoken in the same cultural area, the Upper Xingu. Our joint work will shed light on the process that led to the genesis of the Upper Xingu intertribal and multilingual society, identifying linguistic borrowing and diffusion.

In 2002, the researchers responsible for the three Brazilian projects met in May (Nijmegen), July and December (Guirardello and Franchetto in Canarana and Brasília) and June and September (Franchetto and Drude in Rio de Janeiro), in order to discuss the completed and on-going work and in order to plan the next steps of the collaborative work. We have already collected the minimal common corpus established in our first meeting at the beginning of the Pilot Phase:

- word lists in the following semantic domains: mammals, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles, kinship, body parts, artefacts; verbs of movement, action and experience;
- texts: 1 mythical narrative on the origins of the manioc complex; 1 “historical” narrative on the origins of the group; descriptive texts about the village; masculine puberty seclusion and feminine puberty seclusion; 1 procedural text on house building.

We are now working on the organization and annotation of this corpus. For verbs, we want to know the codification of argument structures in the domains of perception, movement, mental states, emotions, bodily processes, action and state.

VI. Publications, theses, events.

- Publications:

Franchetto, B. & Santos, M. “Construção de bases de dados lexicais: o Projeto Kuikuro e o Programa DOBES”. Ana Suely A. C. Cabral & A. Rodrigues (eds.), *Atas do I Encontro Internacional sobre Línguas Indígenas, Tomo II*. Belém: EDUFPA, 2002 (22-36).

Franchetto, Bruna “How to Integrate Ethnographical Data into Linguistic Documentation: some remarks from the Kuikuro Project (DOBES, Brazil)”. P. Austin, H. Dry & P. Wittenburg (eds.), *Proceedings of the International LREC Workshop on Resources and Tools in Field Linguistics*. ISLE/DoBeS. 2002

- Theses and Dissertations:

M.Phil. dissertation by Mara Santos, “Morfologia Kuikuro: as categorias ‘nome’ e ‘verbo’ e os processos de transitivização e intransitivização. (Kuikuro Morphology: ‘noun’ and ‘verb’ categories and the processes of transitivization and intransitivization.)”

- Participation in workshops, symposia, etc.:

4th Workshop of the DOBES Project, Main Phase Project for the Documentation of Endangered Languages. Volkswagen Stiftung (Volkswagen Foundation). Training Course and presentation of the work “The structure of the Kuikuro Archive”. Max Plank Institute for Psycholinguistics (Nijmegen, Netherlands), 6-11 May 2002.

LREC Workshop on Resources and Tools in Field Linguistics. ISLE/DoBeS, Las Palmas (Spain), 26-28 May 2002. Work presented: “How to Integrate Ethnographical Data into Linguistic Documentation: some remarks from the Kuikuro Project (DOBES, Brazil)”.

First Meeting of the International Working Group on “Ergativity in Amazonia,” University of Brasília, Laboratory of Indigenous Languages, IRD/CNRS/CNPq, 4-6 December 2002. Paper: “Kuikuro, uma língua ergativa no ramo meridional da família karib (Kuikuro: an ergative language in the southern branch of the Carib Family)”.

International Experts Meeting on UNESCO Programme “Safeguarding of Endangered Languages”. Paris, UNESCO, 10-12 March 2003. Session “America: state of the art, needs and solutions”, Panel Discussion.

ABRALIN International Congress (Associação Brasileira de Linguística/Brazilian Linguistics Association), 13-15 March 2003. Round Table “Raízes, morfemas funcionais, configurações e interpretações no sintagma verbal (Roots, functional morphemes, configurations and interpretations in verbal)” Paper presented “De como fazer verbos em Kuikuro (On verb-making processes in Kuikuro)”.

III ABRALIN International Congress, 13-15 March 2003. Paper “Documentação linguística: a construção do arquivo Kuikuro (Linguistic Documentation: the construction of the Kuikuro Archive)”.

Conference “A documentação das línguas indígenas (The documentation of indigenous languages)”. Museu do Índio, Rio de Janeiro, 17 March 2003.

We can also mention Dr. Franchetto participation as teaching staff on the Linguistics Course of the Indigenous University, in January and June 2002 and February 2003. The Indigenous University has been running for two years now in the rural part of Mato Grosso state, with 200 students from 37 ethnic groups, speaking 30 indigenous languages. Last February Dr. Franchetto organized three days of debates on the situation of indigenous languages in Brazil, in particular those represented on the course, in terms of their vitality, discussing the notion of an ‘endangered language’ and the problem of the crisis, agony or extinction of many of them. Various materials were read by students, such as magazine and journal articles by Brazilian and foreign linguists. Special attention was given to discussing the information collated following the analysis of a

questionnaire containing 35 questions on the situation of the languages spoken (or no longer spoken) by the course students, which had been distributed in the previous phase (July 2002). This information will be included in an article being prepared for the UNESCO publication arising from the meeting in March this year (“Safeguarding of Endangered Languages”), in which Dr. Franchetto intends, among other things, to question the notion of an ‘endangered language’ and to provide an overview of the situation of indigenous languages in Brazil, their documentation and scientific knowledge, as well as the policies aimed towards their preservation and revitalization.

APPENDIX

Glosses

Abbreviations of word class categories (from EUROTYP, with some adaptations; * marks "new" glosses, specific for Kuikuro):

N	noun >	Ncomm (Common Noun) Nprop (Proper Noun) NAbstr (Abstract Noun, generally deverbal nominals) Ncol (Collective Noun)
		Num (Numeral) > CARD (cardinal number) ORD (ordinal)
		Ninal (inalienable) > Nkin (kinship noun) NBprt (body part noun)
		Prn (pronoun)
V	Verb >	Vt (Transitive Verb) Vi (Intransitive Verb) CLVn (verb or inflectional class n)
ADV	Adverb >	DirAdv (directional adverbial) TempAdv (temporal adverb) MnAdv (manner adverb)
Posp	Posposition	
Ptl	Particle	
Q	question/interrogative word	

Abbreviations of Grammatical Categories (morphological units):

1	first person
12	first person dual inclusive
13	first person plural exclusive
2	second person
2HON	second person honorific
3	third person
ABS	absolutive case (∅)
ACNNR	action nominalizer
ADVR	adverbializer
AGNR	agent nominalizer
ANA	anaphoric (discourse level)
ANAprn	anaphoric pronoun (discourse level)
ANT	anterior (relative tense)
ASP	aspect (ps)
ASSOC	associative
AUG	augmentative
BEN	benefactive
CLT	clitic

CMP	completive (aspect)
CMPR	comparative
COLL	collective
COM	comitative
COND	conditional
CONSEC	consecutive
CONSECNEG	consecutive negative
CONT	continuous (aspect) or DUR durative
COP	copula
D1	deictic of 1 person
D2	deictic of 2 person
D12	deictic of 12 person
D13	deictic of 13 person
D3DIST	deictic of 3 person distant
D3DISTPL	deictic of 3 person distant plural
D3PROX	deictic of 3 person proximal
D3PROXPL	deictic of 3 person proximal plural
DDISTAL	deictic distant
DPROX	deictic proximal
DDirPROX	deictic directional proximal
DDirDIST	deictic directional distant
DEFR	deferential
DEM	demonstrative
deriv	derivational morpheme
DES	desiderative
DETR	detransitivizer
DIM	diminutive
DIST	distal
Dprn	demonstrative pronoun
EMPH	emphatic
ERG	ergative
ex	nominal suffix with past meaning, detached from*
FOC	focus marker
FUT	future
HAB	habitual
HORTSG	hortative singular
HORTPL	hortative plural
HYP	hypothetical
IMPSG	imperative singular
IMPPL	imperative plural
INTF	intensifier
INTL	intentional (mood)*
INST	instrumental
INSTNR	instrument nominalizer
LOCNR	place nominalizer
MAL	malefactive
MANNR	manner nominalizer
NEG	negation
NR	nominalizer
OM	object marker*
PATNR	patient nominalizer
PEJ	pejorative
PFV	perfective
PL	plural
PNCT	punctual
PROH	prohibitive

PRV	privative
PROX	proximal
PURP	purposive
RECP	reciprocal
REL	relator (“possession” suffixes)
RFL	reflexive
RFR	referentive (about)
Rflprn	reflexive pronoun
SIM	simultaneity
Subs	substantializer
temp	temporal deictic
TEMP	temporal marker/posposition (for temporal subordination)
TR	transitivizer
VR	verbalizer

Abbreviations of syntactic units:

AdNCl	adnominal noun clause
AdvCl	adverbial clause
PospP	pospositional phrase
AdvP	adverbial phrase
CdCl	conditional clause
Cl	clause
cleft	cleft-type clause
CprC	comparative construction
FocP	focus position
gntv	genitive construction
NP	nominal phrase
PospPErg	pospositional phrase ergative
Pred	predication ([N N]Pred)
TopP	topic phrase
VP	verbal phrase
wh-quest	question word question
yn	yes/no question

Semantic roles:

A	agent
exp	experiencer
P	patient
UGR	undergoer
rec	recipient
sou	source

Abbreviations of syntactic relations:

Obj	object (internal argument)
Subj	subject (external argument)
Compl	Complement (Adjunct)

Abbreviations of syntactic processes:

Advn	adverbialization (derivation)
Ld	left dislocation

post postposed

Particles (suffixes and clitics):

Based on the existing description and classification. The EUROTYP offer the following glosses, but more labels are needed for the many (simple and complex) particles in Kuikuro:

ADVRS adversative
AFFMT affirmative
ASRT assertive
Cmplt completed*
DUB dubitative
epist epistemic
eval evaluative
Evid evidential
INFR inferential
Intj interjection
RPRT reportative
SENS sensory evidential
VIS visual evidential
ontp onomatopoeia*
frm formal

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Spatial Relations > Pospositional Phrases

A detailed description of the kuikuro linguistic codification of spatial relations has to be developed (contact with the MPI team doing researches on this topic is important):

Spatial Relations > Pospositional Phrases

ABL ablative
ADEL adelative
ADESS adessive
ALL allative
AVERS aversive
DEST destinative
ELAT elativo
ILL illative
INESS inessive
LAT lative
LOC locative
PERL perlative
POSTEL postelative
POSTESS postessive
PROL prolative
SUBEL subelative
SUBESS subessive
SUBL sublative
SUPEL superlative
SUPESS superessive
TERM terminative
TRNSL translative