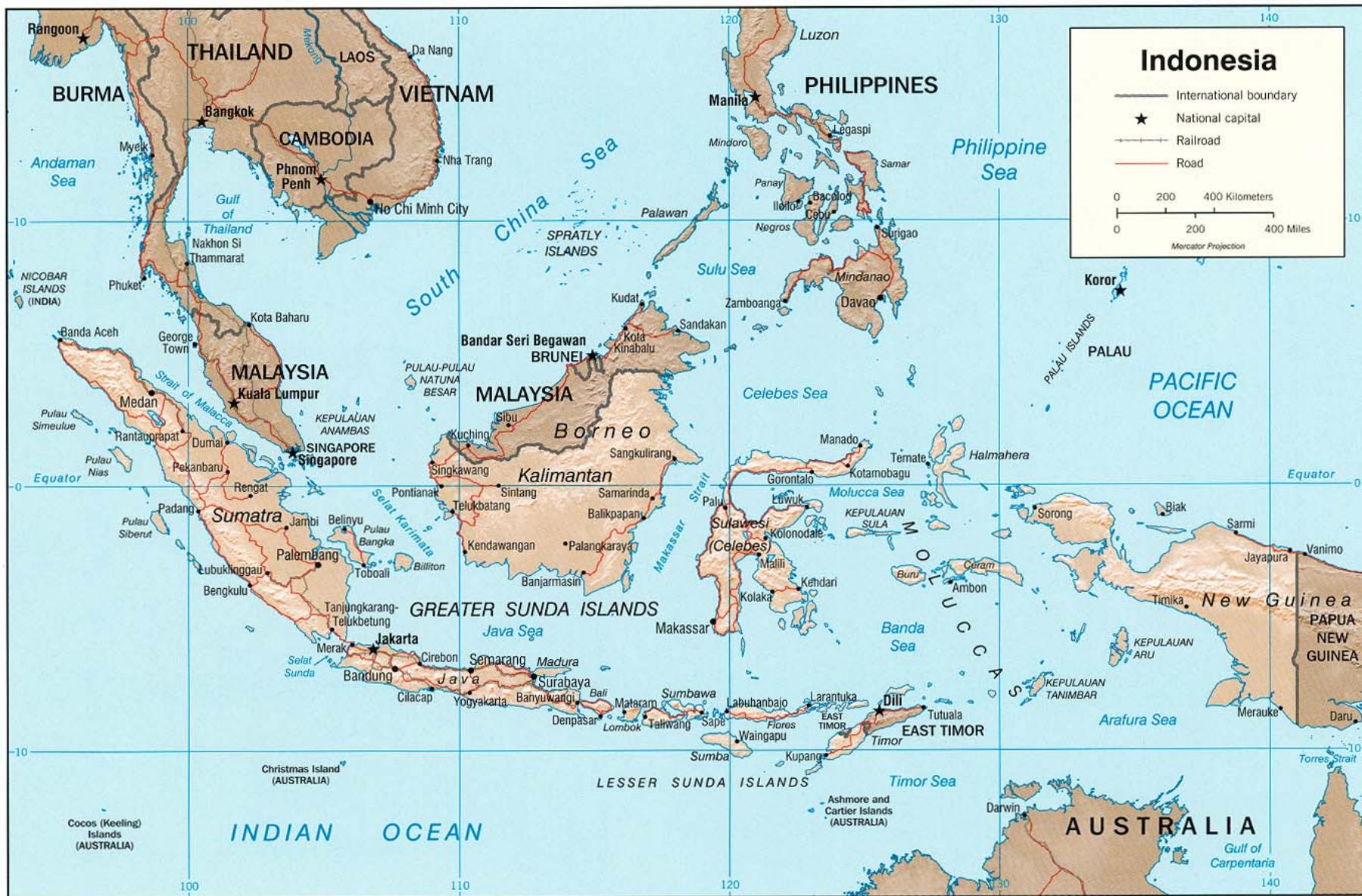


Language description and documentation in Sulawesi

Anthony Jukes (La Trobe University)

Hendrik Paat (Universitas Negeri Manado)



Sulawesi



- Slightly smaller than Great Britain
- Population c. 16 m
- 114 languages (Ethnologue)
- Central region very mountainous – population concentrated in north, south-east and (esp.) south peninsulas
- Economy – cacao and coffee (south), cloves and coconuts (north). Some mining.

Beaches



Pulau Lihaga

Galesong, near Makassar



Lokon in July 2011



Cloves



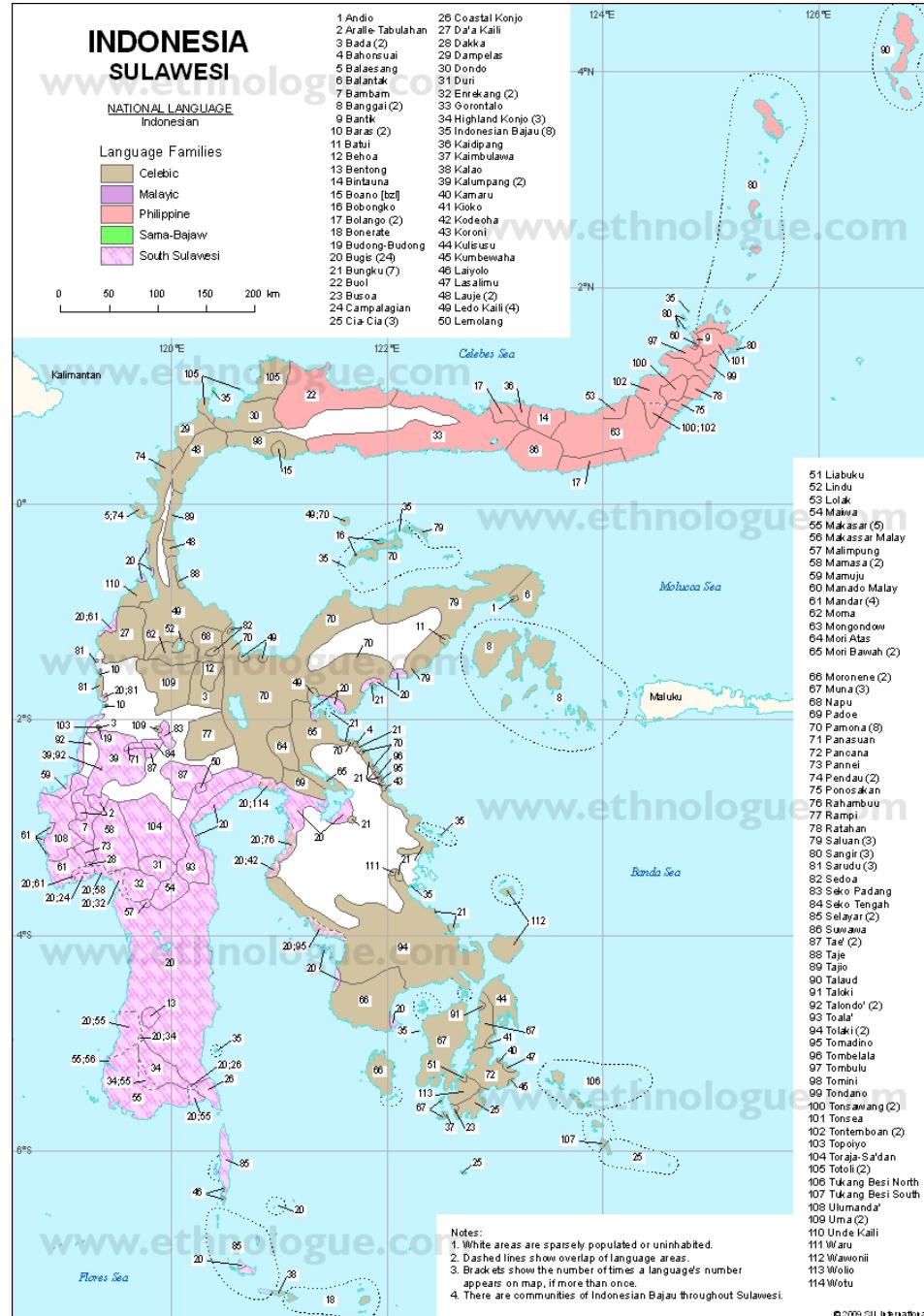
Coconut (copra)



Sugar palm and saguer / ballo'







Documentation projects

- To my knowledge there are only three ‘documentation’ projects as such
- Toratán – ELDP 2005-2007
- Totoli – DoBeS 2005-2011
- Languages of Minahasa – ARC 2011-2014

Toratán project

- ELDP funded postdoctoral project.
- Two years (12 months in the field)
- Over 70 hours of video and 20 hours of audio recorded.
- 15 speakers, from 45-78 yrs of age
- approximately 30 hrs of video + audio from 67 separate sessions selected for archiving at Endangered Languages Archive (ELAR)
- About 80% transcribed and translated into Manado Malay and English using ELAN
- A smaller amount further analysed and interlinearised with Toolbox

Toratán conversations



Here are Willem, Anes, and Bert

And here they are 63 minutes later



Directional gestures



Directional gestures

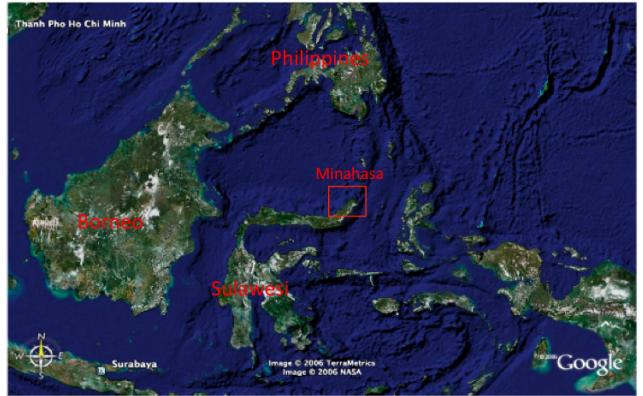


Totoli

- DoBeS 2005-2011
 - Himmelmann, Winarno, Leto, Riesberg
 - 117 hrs recording, 500 sessions (40% annotated),
350 sessions uploaded to archive
 - Training (Bali)
 - Dictionary produced from data by local initiative
 - PhD Thesis by Sonja Riesberg

‘Languages of Minahasa’ project

- A 4-year ARC-funded project aiming to comprehensively document and describe Minahasan languages of North Sulawesi, focusing on Tonsea, Tombulu, Tondano and Tonsawang.



Minahasa team

- Project leaders:
 - Anthony Jukes (LTU), Atsuko Utsumi (Meisei), Hendrik Paat (UNIMA)
- PhD students
 - Tim Brickell (LTU), Takashi Nakagawa (NTU)
- Local assistants
 - Jemmy Rompis, Marsel Ngangi, Guntur Rarun, Vibian Mailangkay

Particular issues in Minahasa

- The languages are all under pressure from Manado Malay and Indonesian
- The last domain of use tends to be in the farms, gardens, forests — but the speakers are becoming too elderly for agricultural work and can't be recorded *in situ*
- Meanwhile, traditional agricultural practices are changing through modernisation
- There are many things to document!

Minahasans across the world

- Netherlands
 - United States
 - Australia
 - Japan
-
- Trying to reach the diaspora
 - Social networks/media