ENDANGERED LANGUAGES DATA SUMMARY

Linguistic Society of America
Committee on Endangered Languages & Their Preservation
Compiled by Akira Y. Yasumoto
University of Kansas

At the 1995 meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) in New Orleans, Louisiana, the Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation proposed a survey on endangered languages with which the LSA members have worked or are working. In consulting with other linguistic societies and organizations such as German Linguistic group, Endangered Languages Clearing House, Society for the Study of Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), the Endangered Languages Survey Questionnaire was prepared. Both the LSA Bulletin and the SSILA Newsletter included the questionnaire in their late summer issues.

To the call for assistance in compiling information on endangered languages, forty-eight (48) language researchers responded on 80 languages/dialects. Language researchers reported from Australia (2), from Belize (1), from Canada (1), from China (1), from Denmark (1), from Mexico (1), from the Netherlands (1), from Venezuela (1), and the rest from the United States (39).

This is the first report on the results of the survey, and the data base is perhaps too small to be effective. The purpose of this report is to alert the readers of the following:

a) The reasons for the small sample of the languages reported here may indicate the sensitive nature of a survey of this kind. That is, in many cases the linguistic researchers may be cooperatively working with the language communities and what is to be reported may be dependent on the wishes of the communities.

b) This report is preliminary and therefore very tentative in nature, and the readers are advised to use this with other published materials such as Barbara F. Grimes' Ethnologue (11th edition, 1988).

c) We want to appeal to a wider range of readers to contribute their responses to make such a survey more effective.

The Committee members believe that the survey and the kind of data compiled will provide a significant information not only for the academic linguists, but for the endangered language communities as well as for the general public. The survey, therefore, will be conducted again to increase the information on the endangered languages. The Committee will request the LSA and SSILA to include the questionnaire in their future bulletin and newsletter. The questionnaire will be essentially the same in its question items, but a brief statement will be added to clarify the nature of information requested. "In some cases, the community situation may not allow you to provide all the information requested in the questionnaire, or you may not be able to answer all the questions. Please provide us with as much information as you feel comfortable in sharing."

Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume 21, 1996, pp. 159-229
This report is organized by country. Within each country, the languages are ordered alphabetically. In the main entry, there may be a note stating See attached page. These additional pages providing additional information are grouped together at the end as Appendix and the items appear alphabetically according to the language/dialect names of the main entries. The main entries for each country are preceded by a summary using the following format for listing.

Countries (Number of languages/dialects)
None of language/dialect, Lg Family [Researchers reporting]

1. 1995 Survey Form

TO: All LSA Members
FROM: Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation
SUBJECT: Request for your cooperation

The Linguistic Society of America's Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation would like to ask for your help in compiling a database on the status of the endangered languages of the world and the research being done on them.

Background:
The Committee has received many inquiries from Native American communities regarding the status of their languages, who has worked on those languages, whether or not anything can be done to revive, maintain, or enhance them. We expect to receive an increasing number of such inquiries from other communities and individuals throughout the world.

A good deal of work has been done already that can form the basis for a database that can be used to respond to such inquiries. The Society for the Study of Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA) has compiled with its membership list the languages that its members have researched. Barbara F. Grimes has authored the Ethnologue (12th edition) Dallas, Texas: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1992), which presents an impressive amount of important data on the status of languages of the world; Joseph Grimes, Barbara Grimes, David Slampe; and Evan Antworth have recently made it easier for us to access information on the status of those languages contained in Ethnologue by placing it on the SIL's World Wide Web site. Linguists in Germany are preparing a questionnaire on endangered languages. The Department of Asian and Pacific Linguistics of the University of Tokyo has accepted the UNESCO's request to be the clearing house for information on the world's endangered languages.

Purpose:
Beyond the above resources, what is needed from LSA members is a comprehensive list of the endangered languages of the world, the state of their vitality, and the nature and goals of current work on them. The Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation needs information that will complement the existing sources, and, in particular, information that would be helpful to community leaders, educators, and the general public, as well as to other linguists concerned with the documentation and preservation of these languages.
Data Management:
The data gathered in this survey will be processed initially at the University of Kansas, under the direction of the Chair of the Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation. Further processing of the data, including its updaling and dissemination, will be managed by the Committee in consultation with SSILA and other relevant organizations.

Request:
Please fill out a copy of the questionnaire on the other side of this sheet for each language or language community you have worked with, or for which you have reliable information. Please return the completed form to:

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University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2110
Phone: (913) 864-4103; FAX: 913-864-4225
E-mail: akira@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu

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1. Information on the researcher supplying this information:
Name:
Where and How To Contact (Address, e-mail, phone, FAX, etc.):

2. Language (or dialect) with its affiliation/language family:

3. Year(s) and location of field work (including a broad geographical area designation):

4. Other language community/communities in which this language (or dialect) is spoken*:

5. What is the vitality of the language? [1] estimated number of speakers, [2] approximate proportion of speakers to the total population, [3] is the language being acquired by children? [4] is there a community language program or other preservation activities? [5] others [Please note if these comments apply to item 3, or to a larger language community noted in item 4.]:

6. What is the nature and goal(s) of the researcher's field work, and what further linguistic work remains to be done?:

7. Major prior linguistic documentation if any:

8. Additional comments:

*If you are providing information derived from sources other than your own research, please note (in item 8) the names of the other researchers or sources.

Thank you for taking time to fill out the questionnaire.
2. Reported Languages/Dialects by Countries

Abbreviated field names are as follows:

Inf by = information reported by
Lg: Diet = language or dialect
Lg affil = language affiliation/language family
Fldwrk loc = fieldwork location
Othr lg com = other language communities
Nu fldwrk = nature of fieldwork and needed linguistic work
Est # spkrs = estimated number of speakers & is the lg acquired by children?
Total pop = size (number) of the total population
Lg prgm = is there a language program?
Othr prs acit = are there other language preservation activities?
Major doc = major documentation and the data compilation date

Total number of languages/dialects reported: 84
Total number of researchers responded: 49
Number of speakers, range of: 0 - 350,000
Compilation Date: February 17, 1996

Australia (1)
Wambaya, West Barkly [Rachel Nordlinger
<rachel@csii.stanford.edu>]}
int by Rachel Nordlinger

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Phone (415) 723-1691
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Lg. Diet Wambaya.

Lg Affi West Barkly Family, a non-Pama-Nyungan language of Australia.

Flower Desc Barkly Tablelands area of Northern Australia, esp. the towns of Elliott, Tennant Creek, and Borroloola in the Northern Territory, Australia. [since 1991]

Othr Lg Com


Eng & spkr Approx, 10-12 fluent speakers, all over the age of 60. Many people above 35-40 yrs have a reasonable passive knowledge, but little spoken knowledge. No children speaking the language.

Total Pop A few hundred (?)

Lg Prgrm

Othr Pr Acct Low scale preservation activities, mainly vocabulary collection.

Belize (1)
Belize Creole [Ken Decker <ken.decker@sil.org>]
Ken Decker
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Belize City, Belize
Central America

Phone 011-501-2-74152
Fax
Email ken.decker@si.edu
Lg. Dist Belize Creole.

Lg Assi Creole with English-lexicon.

Fidwks loc Belize, Caribbean Coast of Central America [1993-present].

Ottr Lg Cour There are said to be as many Belize Creole speakers in New York,
Chicago, and Los Angeles as in Belize.

Ntr Fidwks Decker is working as a consultant to Belizean Creoles who are actively
promoting and developing the language.

Edl & Spkrs Approx. 40,000 speakers of Creole as their first language in Belize.
There are twice as many Spanish-speakers, but the Creole speakers are culturally
dominant. Creole is virtually everyone's second language, if not the first.

Total Spkrs Approx. 205,000 and Creole is virtually everyone's second language if
not the first.

Lg Prgrm Yes. There is a discussion of use in the schools also.

Ottr Pre Act

the Creole and English Spoken in the City of Belize in its Cultural and Social Setting. 9220-95

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Brazil (8)
Baniwa of Içana, Hohôden, Sium; North Arawak
[Alexandra Aikhenvald
<aikaliug@durras.fac.anu.edu.au>]
Bare, North Arawak [Alexandra Aikhenvald
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Jarawara Dieialect of Madi, Arawá Lg Family
[RMW Dixon, Alan Vogel
<ARVST1@unix.cis.pitt.edu>]
Kadiweu, Waikuruun Lg Family [Filomena Sandalo
<sandalo@NL.cs.cmu.edu>]
Kwaza, Affiliation unknown [Hein van der Voort
<hein.van.der.voort@let.uva.nl>]
Tariana, North Arawak [Alexandra Aikhenvald
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Warekena of the Xie River, North Arawak
[Alexandra Aikhenvald
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Xavante (Shavante), Gê Lg Family [Laura Graham
<laura-graham@uniowa.edu>]
Inf by: Alexandra Y. Askhenvald

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Lg: Baniwa of Igana; Hahödene; Shuef.

Lg Tran: North Arawak (Rio Negro Group, Baniwa Subdivision by Mason, 1950).

Fidwkr loc: Igana River, Community of Utuki-cachoeira, Upper Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil.

Othr Lg Com: Numerous communities on the Igana River and in Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira.


Est # spks: 3,000+ of various dialects of Baniwa.

Total Pop: The population of the Baniwa community is not explicitly stated.

Lg Prgrm: Orthography in Hohödene dialect. Several attempts to teach the basic literacy in the language.

Othr Prg Act: (See appendix)

Major Doc: 9/10/95
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Lg . Dic  Bare [In Brazil it is called Barawana and in Venezuela Bare', according
         to Voegelin & Voegelin 1977].
Lg Abb  North Arawak (Orinoco Group by Schmidt, 1926).
Fidwkr loc  Cucui, Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira, Upper Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil.
Othr Lg Com  Santa Rosa de Amanadona and Ss Carlos in Venezuela.
Nr Fidwkr  1) Grammar (forthcoming in Lincom Europa Language Materials, 100),
Est & spks  The last speaker in Brazil died in 1992. Approx. 20-34 speakers in
         Venezuela.
Total Pop  Several thousands who may speak either Nheengatu (Lingua Geral) or
         only Portuguese or Spanish.
Lg Prgrm  
Othr Pre Act  
Major Dic  (See appendix)
Inf by R.M.W. Dixon

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Lg : Diet Jarawara Dialect of Madi Language. Other dialects include Jamamadi and Banawá. (See appendix; See also Alan Vogel)

Lg Ame Arawá Language Family [Not to be confused with Arawak.]

Flxwkr loc Jarawara village of Casa Nova, near the Purus River, State of Amazonas, Brazil.

Othr Lg Com Two other dialects of the same language: Jamamadi (approx. 180 speakers) and Banawá (approx. 90 speakers).

Othr Flxwkr

Mr Flxwkr 1) Comprehensive grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. RMW Dixon is co-researcher along with Alan Vogel.

Est # spks 150 speakers spread over 7 jungle villages. All have Jarawara as first lg. Over 20% are literate in Jarawara. Children are acquiring the lg.

Total Pop

Lg Prgrm Yes.

Othr Prx Act

Major Doc Negligible.

9/1/85
Inf by Alan Vogel

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Lg. Dialect Jarawara Dialect of Madi Language. Other dialects include Jamamadi and Banawd. (See appendix.

Lg. Affiliate Arawá Language Family. [Not to be confused with Arawak.]

Lg. Start Date Jarawara village of Casa Nova, near the Purús River, State of Amazonas, Brazil.

Other Languages

Mtr Fidwrk 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary. Alan Vogel is co-researcher along with RMW Dixon.

Est # Spks 150 speakers spread over 7 jungle villages. All have Jarawara as first lg. Over 20% are literate in Jarawara.

Total Pop

Lg. Priority The literacy program is informal. All teachers are Jarawaras. Literacy materials, Jarawara-authored stories, Bible stories, and others.

Other Projects

Major Due Several articles on Jamamadi have been published over the last 25 years by Robert and Barbara Campbell. 9/2005
Inf by: Filomena Sandalo

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          Pittsburgh, PA 15260

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Lg. Dict: Kadiweu.

Lg Affil: Waskran Family.


Other Lg. Comp.


Eth # spks: 1,500, of whom around 3% acquire Portuguese as first language (by 1995 report by Fundacao Nacional do Indio (FUNAI), Brazil).

Total Pop: 850 (Grimes 1988: 96, SIL 1986 figure).

Lg. Prog: 

Other Pro Act:

Major Doc: (See appendix) 9/17/95
Int by Hein van der Voort

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Lg . Dist Kwaza (also as Koaïd, Koyáé, Koaïd, Quaïd).

Lg Att Unknown.

Fldwrk loc Municipality of Vilhena, Southern Rondônia, Brazil.

Othr Lg Com Unknown.

Nbr Fldwrk 1) Documentation and description of the language, 2) Identification of the
lg classification. [Note that Kaufman in his "Language History in S.
America" in Doris Payne, ed. Amazonian Linguistics, 1990 (Austin:
University of Texas Press) lists Kwaza as 'dead' (AYY)].

Est # spk Approx. 20, majority of whom are not of the Kwaza Nation, and most
are members of the Aíkaná Nation. Children acquire the lg, although not
all adult Kwaza speakers pass it to their children.

Total Pup Unknown at the time of this report.

Lg Prgrm Unknown.

Othr Prs Act

Major Doc 1) Stanislav Zach's unpublished word list from the beginning of the
century; 2) Claude Lévi-Strauss' unpublished word list (1930b); 3) Harvey
Carlson's unpublished word list (1964); 4) Unpublished
fieldwork interviews on upe by Jone "Biocencen" (1994). (Cont'd in
appendix) 9/10/95.
inf by  Alexandre Y. Aikhenvald
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         Australia
Phone    61-6-2798214
Fax      aikaling@fac.anu.edu.au
Lg. piet  Tariana.
Lg Affil  North Aruawk (Rio Negro Group, Tarinam Division by Mason, 1950).
Fidwrk loc  Communities of Santa Rosa and Jaquira, goeus in the Territory
           of Vaupes, Amazonas, Brazil.
Othr Lg Com  Periquitos in Brazil.
Ntr Fidwrk  1) Grammar (in progress), 2) Dictionary (in progress), 3) Text collection (around 50pp.).
Est # spks  100. All speakers in both communities are multilingual. Children are not
           acquiring the lg.
Total Pop  1,500.
Lg Prgrm  Othr PrJct  A lg preservation project is proposed by Simeon.
Inf by: Alexandra Y. Alkhovenvald

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Lg: Dict: Warrekana of the Xic River.

Lg Affil: North Aruwak (Orinoco Group by Schmidt, 1926).

Fidwkr loc: Communities of the River Xic, Brazil.

Othrl Lg Com: Another dialect is spoken in Maroa, Atabaipo on the River Guarna in Venezuela.


Est # spk: A few-dozen adults in Brazil. There are about 200 speakers in Venezuela.

Total Pop

Lg Prgrm

Othrl Frn Act

Major Doc: (See appendix) 9/9/05
Inf by Laura R. Graham
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Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1372

Phone
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Lg. Diet Xavante (Shavante).

Lg Affil Gê (36) Family.

Fidwrk loc Mato Grosso, Brazil (on the Reserve of Pimentel Barbosa, one of 6
Xavante Reserves).

Othr Lg Com

Ntr Fidwrk 1) Lg and culture research (gender & discourse, current project, 2) Lg
socialization, 3) Formal work on honorific system.

Est # spkrs 6,000; Xavante is the first lg of all speakers, some adult males speak
Portuguese; few women speak Portuguese.

Total Pop

Lg Prgrm

Othr Pra Act No language preservation programs. Education is intermittent (Xavante
& Portuguese very little in mission communities only).

Major Ooce 1) Graham, Laura R. 1995. Performing Dreams: Discourse of
Immortality among the Xavante of Central Brazil. Austin: University of
Texas Press. [Ethnography of communication (i.e., speech styles,
gender differences, socialization, patterns of speaking, honorifics)].
1995/95.
Canada (7)
Cayuga, Iroquoian Lg Family [Michael Foster,
Marianne Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Maliseet-Passamaquoddy, Algonquian Lg Family
[Karl van Duyne Teeter <kvte@husc.harvard.edu>]
Mohawk, Iroquoian Lg Family [Marianne Mithun]
Oneida, Iroquoian Lg Family [Bryan Gick
<bgick@nimerva.cis.yale.edu>]
Onondaga, Iroquoian Lg Family [Hanni Woodbury
<thwoodbury@delphi.com>]
Tuscarora, Iroquoian Lg Family [Marianne
Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Wyandotte, Iroquoian Lg Family [Bruce Pearson
<blpears@univscvm.csd.sc.edu>]

Inf by  Michael K. Foster
Address  Curator Emeritus, Canadian Museum of Civilization
         746 Patrell Road
         Norwich, VT 05055-9479
Phone
Fax
Email
Lg . Diet  Cayuga

Lg Affil  Iroquoian Family.

Flower loc  Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, Canada.

Other Lg Com  There are rumors to be Cayuga speakers in New York State. There may
               be a handful in Oklahoma.

Nbr FLOWER  1) Traditional texts (editing, translating & analyzing) on council
               speaking, 2) Dictionary (with a morphological introduction).

Ent # spks  130 – 150, most over the age of 50. Few children acquire the lg.

Total Pop  The band membership for the Six Nations Reserve is around 16,500,
            with a half of the population living off the reserve. (See appendix)

Lg Progr  The language is offered in the elementary and middle grade levels of
          some reserve schools.

Other Prov Act

           Foster. The principal work on Cayuga has been conducted by Marianne
           Mithun and Foster. Mithun has written a number of papers and a
           teaching grammar of the language with Reg Henry. 9/25/95
**Inf by**  
Marianne Mithun

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Santa Barbara, CA 93106

**Phone**

**Fax**

**Email**  
mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu

**Lg . Diet**  
Cayuga

**Lg Aff**  
Iroquoian Family.

**Fidwrk loc**  
Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, Canada.

**Other Lg Com**

**Nbr Fidwrk**

1) Documentation of the spoken language (narrative and conversation).

**Est # spks**

130 – 150, most over the age of 50. Children are not acquiring the lg.

**Total Pop**

3,000 on the Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, Canada. (See appendix)

**Lg Prgrm**

Community based language classes for children and adults. The lg is offered also some reserve schools (elementary & middle grades)

**Other Pr Acq**

**Major Doc**

Int by Karl van Duyne Teeter

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Cambridge, MA 02140-1220

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Lg Mat Maliseet-Passamaquoddy

Lg Avn Algonquian Family

Figurk loc Western New Brunswick, Canada (St. John River valley), and eastern Maine (St. Croix River valley), USA.

Othr Lg Com New Brunswick (Tobique, Woodstock, Fredericton, and Oromocto); Maine (Perry, Princeton, Houlton, Indian Island, nominallyPokessit).


Sel # spks Approx. 1,000 speakers. Children are not learning the lg.

Total Pop Approx. 2,500 - 3,000.

Lg Prgrm Language instruction in several places, including the Micmac-Maliseet Institute at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Othr Prs Act

(Continued in appendix) 9/17/95
Inf by Marianne Mithun

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Phone
Fax
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Lg - Dee Mohawk.

Lg Aml Inquion Family.

Fidwrk loc Kahnawà:ke, Quebec; Akwesasnne, Quebec-Ontario; New York. (USA); Thayendanega, Ontario; Six Nations Reserve, Ontario; Wabita, Ontario. Canada.

Othlr Lg Com Certain urban centers.

Ntr Fidwrk 1) Full documentation of the language including narrative and conversation, 2) Full grammatical description, 3) Assistance with the language programs.

Est # spks Several thousand speakers. The situation varies by community in some communities, middle age and older speak, in others only a few. In particular a few children acquire the lg.

Total Pop 5,638 in New York, 7,671 in Canada (Robert N. Wells, Jr. in Davis 1994: 353).

Lg Prgrm Community programs are very active and successful. Three communities have ambitious and successful immersion programs.

Othlr Prs Aect

Inf by Bryan Gick

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Lg - Diet Oneida.

Lg Aff Iroquoian Family.

Field Lkg Oneida, New York, USA, with speakers from Oneida Reserve in
Southwold, Ontario, Canada. (The original homeland is the Oneida
Reservation in Oneida, NY.)

Other Lkg Com Oneida is spoken only on the Reserves in Ontario and Wisconsin.
Attempts are now being made to reintroduce the lg in Oneida, New York.

Ntr Fldevk 1) Translating and databasing previously written and recorded texts; 2)
New text collecting, translating, and databasing under the direction of
Ployd Lounsby of Department of Anthropology, Yale University.

Est # speks Approx. 50 in Ontario; about a dozen in Wisconsin; a few in Oneida,
New York.

Total Pop 3,000 in Ontario, Canada; 700 in Wisconsin and 700 in New York,
USA (Jack Campisi in Davis 1994, 407-408).

Lg Prgrm The Oneida people in NY are currently implementing extensive programs
to reintroduce the language in schools.

Other Prg Act To a lesser extent, language programs are implemented for adults
and preschool children.

Major Doc 1) Lounsby, Ployd. 1953. Oneida Verb Morphology. Yale University
Publications in Anthropology No. 48 (1976 reprint is still available from:
Human Relations Area Files Press, 455 Prospect St., New Haven, CT
06511). 2) There are many others. 5014955
Inf by Hanni Woodbury

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Hancock, NH 03449

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Lg. Diet Onondaga.

Lg Affil Iroquoian Family.

Fdwk loc Six Nations Reserve, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

Othr Lg Com Onondaga Nation, Nedrow, New York. (The number of speakers at 50 in 1980.)

Ntr Fdwk 1) Preparation of reference dictionary and 2) Teaching grammar. Both are sponsored by the Ontario Training and Adjustment Board, the Six Nations of the Grand River, and Woodland Cultural Center. 3) Text collection.

Est # spkrs 34 at Six Nations according to the Sweetgrass First Nations language Council at Six Nations Reserve (5/31/95).

Total Pop 18,173 (Total enrollment, approx. 1/2 live off the reserve. Thus Onondaga is spoken by less than 1/2 of 1% of those at Six Nations).

Lg Prgrm The lg is taught for a short period each day in grade school at Onondaga Nation. No lg classes at Six Nations.

Othr Prj Act

Inf by: Marianne Mithun

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Phone
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Email: mithun@humanitx.ucsb.edu
Lg. Diet: Tuscarora

Lg Aff: Iroquoian Family.

Field loc: Western New York near Niagara Falls (Lewiston), USA; Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

Other Lg Comp

Note: 1) Full Documentation, 2) Grammar (revised edition in progress), 3) Dictionary (extensive completion being completed by Blair Rudes).

Est & spoke: A handful of speakers (Mithun and others are working with all the speakers who are all elderly.) Children are not acquiring the lg

Total Pop: 1,200 in New York (Chief Kenneth Patterson in Davis 1994: 663).

Lg Prgrm: Language classes in elementary schools in New York State.

Other Pr Acct

Major Doc: 1) Extensive texts recorded a century ago by J.N.B. Hewitt for the Smithsonian Institution; 2) Texts collected and published by Blair Rudes; 3) Grammar by Mohr (Williams) in 1976 (Garland); 4) Various articles and texts by Mithun. 9/11/95
Inf by Bruce L. Pearson

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Lg. Spkr Wyandotte, (Set appendix)

Lg Affil Iroquian Family.

Fidwrt loc Extinct. Archival work: (Originally Quebec, Canada). [Current]: we find Wyandotte people in Oklahoma, USA. It is reported that the last speaker passed away in 1995.

Othr Lg Com

Ntr Fidwrt 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.

Esp & spks 0.

Total Ppl 3,617 in Oklahoma, USA (Clifford E. Tru'zer in Davis 1994: 700).

Lg Prgrm

Othr Prs Am

China (2)
Salar, Turkic (Oghuz Lg Family) [Arienne Dwyer
<adwyer@u.washington.edu>]
Secret Language of China [Qu Yanbin]
Qu Yanbin

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Lg. Diet
Secret language (folk enigmatic language & cant) of Chinese.

Lg. Affil

Fieldloc
Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China [more than 20 years].

Other Lg. Comp

Other Fieldloc

Eth # spks
Approx. 10,000 (= 0.09% of the total population).

Total Pop

Lg. Progrm

Other Progms

Major Doc
1) Some aspects of the language recorded as early as the 9th century
B.C.; 2) articles and books by Qu Yanbin. 10/23/95
inf by Arienne M. Dwyer

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Lg. Diet Salar. (See appendix)

Lg Affil Turkic; Oghuz Family.

Fieldwork Inc Amdo Tibet: Qinghai Province, China (Hunhua and Hualong Co.) Eastern Turkestan: Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China (Samyz Co. in the Ili Valley) [Fieldwork period: 1991-1993].

Other Lg Com

Mtr Fieldwork Goals: 1) Salar phonology (Dissertation), 2) Comparison of Eastern (Amdo) and Western (Xinjiang) Salar dialects, 3) Salar grammar (reference book, in progress), 4) Salar texts (book, in progress)

Est # spkts 50,000 (?); Non-speakers are largely in major cities away from areas listed above. Rural children (most of total population) still acquire Salar at home, but Tibetan and Chinese in the streets.

Tensl Pop 90,000 (1990 Chinese census)

Lg Prgrm

Other Prs Act

France (1)
Gascon Dialect of French, Romance Lg Family
[Francis Karam]
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Lg. 2bt: Gascon Dialect of French, vernacular of Donzac (Tarn-et-Garonne).

Lg. arti: Romance.

field loc: Donzac, a rural community of southwest France [1960, 1962, 1963].

Other Lg Comp: None.

Nbr Fldwrk

Est # spk: In 1960, a handful of speakers age 65 and older. At the time of the field work, the dialect was on the brink of extinction.

Total Pop

Lg Prgrm

Other Prj Act


9/17/85
Germany (1)
Serbian (Upper and Lower), West Slavic Lg Group
[Gunter Schaarschmidt <gschaar@uvvm.uvic.ca>‐]
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Lg  Sorbian (Upper and Lower).
Lg Affil  West Slavic Language Group
Fidwks ion  Saxony and Brandenburg, Germany [1989, 1992]
Own Lg Com  None
            2) Historical syntax.
Est # spk  45,000 Upper Sorbian & 15,000 Lower Sorbian, i.e., less than 0.1% of the total population of Germany.
Total Pop
Lg Prgrm  Lg of instruction in some schools; officially recognized bilingual region, but learned as a second lg.
Other Prg Act  Research institute in Bautzen (Saxony); language teacher training institute in Bautzen; radio program (one hour/day).
Greenland (2)
West Greenlandic (Inuit), Eskimo-Aleut [Jerrold Sadock <sadock@sapir.uchicago.edu>]
Inuktut, Eskimo-Aleut [Jerrold Sadock]
Inf by: Jerold Saslock

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Lg Diet: West Greenlandic (Inuit).

Lg Affil: Eskimo-Aleut.

Lg Work loc: West Greenland, Baffin Island, Keewatin.

Othr Lg Fam: None.

Lmr Lg Work:
1) Grammar of West Greenlandic (about 23 finished).

Ext P sph: 45,000. Nearly all children are learning the lg.

Total Pop

Lg Prgrm

Othr Prv Act

Major Doc: Considerable amount of work has been done.
94595
Inf by Jerrold Sadock

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Lg . Diet Inuit (Inuit).

Lg AM E Eskiimo-Aleut.

Fidwrk loe West Greenland, Baffin Island, Keewatin.

Othr Lg Com North Alaskan Eskiimo (4,000) & Northwest Alaska Inupiat Eskiimo (4,000) in Alaska; Copper Inuitut (2,000) & Eastern Arctic Inuitut (17,500) in Canada; Greenlandic (45,000) (Grimes 1998: 12, 15).

Nr Fidwrk 1) Grammar.

Est # spks 20,000. Number of children learning the lg. but varies greatly by community. The further west, the fewer.

Total Pop

Lg Prgrm

Othr Prs Act

Major Doe Considerable amount of work has been done.
96/95
Guadeloupe (1)
Guadeloupean French Creole, Atlantic Lesser Antilles French Creole [Gregory Paul Meyjes <gppm@acpub.duke.edu>]

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Lg . Die: Guadeloupean French Creole.

Lg Affil: Atlantic Lesser Antilles French Creole.

Fidwkr loc: Guadeloupe (French West Indies) [1992-1993].

Othr Lg Com: Martinique (French West Indies). This variety is distinguished from
Commonwealth French Creole, Haitian French Creole, Louisiana French
Creole, Guianese French Creole, and Karipuna French Creole (Brazil).

Nbr Fidwkr: Language attitude study (survey, ethnography, literature review) into the
social psychology of on-going language shift toward French in
Guadeloupe.

Needed: Descriptive linguistic data collection on this language shift.

Est # spkr: 350,000 in Guadeloupe (1990), well over one million total (also see

Total Pop: 387,000 (1990 census). Acquisition of the lg depends on demographic
factors (including gender) & attitudes of immediate family members.

Lg Prgrm: Long-standing experimental public school program in municipality of
Capesserre.

Othr Prs Act: Various cultural groups and activities, radio and limited television
broadcasts as well as sparse publications.

Guadeloupe: A Study of Present-Day Language Attitude.” PhD
Dissertation. Department of Linguistics, University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill; (Continued in appendix) 9/28/95
Guatemala (2)
Chuj, Mayan Lg Family [Judith Maxwell
<circm@uvz.edu.gt>]
Kaqchikel, Mayan Lg Family [Judith Maxwell
<circm@uvz.edu.gt>]
(Mayan dialects of Mexico and Guatemala [Eleanor Frankle])
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Lg. Dia: Chuj. (See appendix)

Lg Am: Mayan Family.

Flndwkr loe: Huehuetenango, Guatemala.

Othr Lg Com: Huehuetenango (3 town: S. Mateo, Jxtatan, S. Sebastian Coatan, Nentan).


Est # spk: Approx 40,000 speakers, almost all population of S. Mateo and S. Sebastian, and 1/3 of Nentan. Almost all children acquire the lg.

Total Pop: Some adult education. One bilingual teacher.

Othr Pr Acct: Academy of Mayan Lgs of Guatemala supports local committee, but the committee does little due to lack of training.

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Email: cirma@uwg.edu.gt
Lg. Diet: Kaqchikel (Cakchiquel). (See appendix)

Lg Aff: Mayan Family.

Fidwrk loc: Chimaltenango, Guatemala.

Othr Lg Com: Dep't of Guatemala, Sacatepéquez, Chimaltenango, Escuintla, Sololá, Sacatepéquez, Baja Verapaz.

Ntr Fidwrk: 1) Discourse analysis, 2) Neologisms for technical and educational texts in 7 Mayan lngs of K'iche' group, 3) Technical preparation of bilingual teachers, 4) Development of bilingual teaching text for monolingual children who want to learn Kaqchikel (native literature creation).

Est # spk: Approx 405,000 speakers (one of 4 majority lngs of Guatemala). Acquired by children in rural areas only.

Totel Pop: 

Lg Prgm: Academy of Mayan Lngs of Guatemala supports local committee which runs 64 Kaqchikel schools for children and some adult programs.

Othr Prg Act: 1) Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquin (PLFM) dictionary; 2) SIL dictionary; 3) Coordinadora Cakchiquel para el Desarrollo Integral (COCAI) dictionary; 4) Peace Corps dictionary; 5) Descriptive grammar and prescriptive and writers manual Ostajuj Koej Maya Ajo'ii (OKMA); 6) University of Landivar teaching materials. 9/1/93
Mayan languages and their dialects of Mexico and Guatemala. (See appendix)

Mayan Family.

In Mexico with native speakers of some of the Mayan languages primarily of Guatemala.

Quintana Roo, Chetumal; Chiapas; Campeche, Mexico City (mostly refugees from Guatemala).

1) Ethnography including philosophy, education, beliefs, ethnobotany, etc.

Bilingual programs for Mayan lgs in Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco in Mexico. National Institutes in Guatemala

Italy (1)
Factor of Provençal, Romance Lg Family
[Naomi Nagy <nagy@unagi.cis.upenn.edu>]
Inf by
Naomi Nagy

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Lg. Diet
Faeatar, a dialect of Francoprovençal.

Lg Ave
Romance Lg Family.

Fidwk loc
Faeto, in the province of Foggia, Central Italy. [1992, 1993, 1994]

Othr Lg Com
A very similar dialect in the neighboring village of Celle. Small communities in the USA (Rochester, NY; Bridgeport, CT; Cleaveland, OH; Philadelphia, PA). (Continued in appendix “Other Lg Com”)

Ntr Fidwk
Goals: 1) Data collection for a lg description; 2) Collection of recordings and transcriptions (60 hrs of recorded speech with transcriptions, done); 3) Collection of data on lg change due to Ig contact (e.g., grammates due to Italian, variable deletion of final segments due to Apulian & lexicon). Needed: standardization of orthography and a pedagogical grammar.

Est # spks
 Virtually all (800 in Faeto), and they are bi- or trilingual (with standard Italian and the Apulian regional dialect). Acquire the lg at home and learn Italian at school.

Total Pop
Approx. 800 in Faeto.

Lg Prgrm
There is a movement to use Faeatar as the school lg, as soon as materials can be constructed.

Othr Prs Act
Quarterly journal Il Pruvane, with some articles in Faeatar/Italian trans.; street signs in Faeatar, a chorus (some songs in Faeatar).

Major Doc
Naomi Nagy has recorded numerous stories, songs, jokes, and discussions in Faeatar.

(See appendix “Major Documentation”) 9/1/95
Japan (1)
Hokkaido Ainu, Ig isolate [George Simeon <giselle@msn.com>]}
Inf by George J. Simeon

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Lg . Dicr Hokkaido Ainu. (See appendix)

Lg Amr Isolate

Flwrvk lce Hokkaido, Japan [Summer 1967, 1970-1].

Othr Lg Com

Ntr Flwrvk 1) A comprehensive grammar of Hokkaido Ainu.

Flwrvk Epua None. The last speaker passed away a few years ago.

Total Pop 15,000 in Japan & 1,500 in Russia (Grimes 1988: 539).

Lg Prgrm Some attempts at community lg programs.

Othr Prs Act

Major Dicr 1) Shirō Hattori's Ainu Dialect Dictionary; 2) Kyōsuke Kindaiuchi has done a great deal of work (Note by AYY), 9/9/68.
Mexico (11)
Azoyú Tlapanec, Tlapanecan Lg Family [Søren Wichmann <søren@cppling.dk>]
Coatzospan Mixtec, Mixtecan, Oto-Manguean [Priscilla Smalt <pris.smalt@siu.org>]
Kiliwa, Yuman Lg Family [Mauricio Mixco]
K'wa'il, Yuman Lg Family [Mauricio Mixco]
Mocho, Mayan Lg Family [Laura Martin <l.e.martin@csuhio.edu>]
P'aipai, Yuman Lg Family [Mauricio Mixco]
Pima of Ónate, Uto-Aztecan Family [Kenneth Hale <kjihale@miu.edu>]
Potosinos of Huastec, Mayan Lg Family [Barbara Edmonson]
Southeastern Tepehuán, Uto-Aztecan Lg Family [Thomas Willett <tom.willett@stl.org>]
Texistepec Popoluca, Mixe-Zoquean Lg Family [Søren Wichmann <søren@cppling.dk>]
Tzeltal of Tenejapa, Mayan Lg Family [Luisa Maffi <maffi@cogsci.berkeley.edu>]
(Mayan dialects of Mexico and Guatemala [Eleanor Fraule])
by Søren Wichmann

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Lg. Dict
Azoyú Tlapanne. (See appendix)

Lg Affil
Tlapannean Family.

Fidwrk loc
Guerrero, Mexico

Othr Lg Com
Various communities in Guerrero, Mexico.

Ntr Fidwrk
1) Aspects of grammar including verbal inflections (5 articles forthcoming), 2) Dictionary, 3) Joking style, 4) Sound linguistics.

Est n spkr
Approx. 800, including about 30 children. All speakers are bilingual (Spanish). Acquisition of the lg by children is limited.

Total Pop
The population of Tlapazco was estimated at 14,000-16,000 (Voegelin & Voegelin 1977) and 40,000 (Gmaz 1986: 31, SI 1977 figure).

Lg Prgrm
None.

Othr Pr Aot
None.

Major Doa
1) Paul Radin’s short article (poor).

9/95/95
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Lg Affli: Mixtecan, Oto-Manguean.

Lg Flwrk loc: This is a linguistic island in the Sierra Mazateca of Oaxaca, Mexico
surrounded by Mazatec and Cucapá, related Oto-Manguean languages
(since 1963).

Lg Com: Rancho in the Coatzospan municipality (San Isidro Coatzospan, Agua
Español, Loma de la Plaza); also small groups of speakers in Mexico
City (Colonia del Sol), Puebla (Colonia Concepción La Cruz) & Oaxaca.

Lg Flwrk: Basic phonological and grammatical analysis done. Work in progress
include: 1) Tone analysis, 2) Transcription and publication of native
texts, 3) Mixtec-Spanish dictionary, 4) Practical grammar, 5) Literacy

Est # speak: Nearly all 4,000 speak the lg. Most of the younger generation also speak
Spanish due to the presence of government schools in the area. Yes.
Coatzospan Mixtec is used in the home and in town meetings.

Total Pep: Approx. 4,000.

Lg Prgrm: Comparative Mixtec dialect studies using data from Coatzospan have
been done by Evangeline Arana, Maurice Swadesh, Cora Mak, Robert
Longacre, Katharine Joserand, Henry Bradley, and Barbara
Hosteenbach. (See appendix) 9/12/95

thr Pr Corr

Major Doc: Comparative Mixtec dialect studies using data from Coatzospan have
been done by Evangeline Arana, Maurice Swadesh, Cora Mak, Robert
Longacre, Katharine Joserand, Henry Bradley, and Barbara
Hosteenbach. (See appendix) 9/12/95

the Pre Act
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Lg. Diet Kiliwa. [The Kiliwa people share Santa Catarina Community with Pa'pai and K'at people. Intermarriage among these is common.]

Lg. Amh Yuman Family.

Fidewrk loc Lower California, Mexico. The community is located to the southeast of the Valle de la Trinidad in the foothills of the San Pedro Mártir Range.

Othr Lg. Com

Ntr Fidewrk 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. All as reference works for scholars and communities.

Nat # spks Fewer than 10.

Total Pop 40.

Lg. Prm

Othr Prm Adt

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Lg: Oth K’i’t, [The K’i’t] people share Santa Catarina Community with Palaipai
and Kiliwa people. Intermarriage among these is common.

Lg AmE Yuman Family.

Fl dúw 1e Lower California, Mexico.

Othr Lg Com

Nh Flówk 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. All as reference works for scholars and communities.

Est # spks 5 (in Mexico).

Total Pop 20+ (?).

Lg Progrm

Othr Pro Acct

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Lg. Dist Mochó (Motozintlaeco); closest dialect is the Tzutujil variety (also moribund).

Lg. Affil Mayan Family, Q‘ajq’ab’alan Branch.

Fldwrk loci Barrio Guadalupe, Motozintla, Chiapas, Mexico. Motozintla is in SE Chiapas close to Guatemalan border.

Othr Lg Com Mochó only in the barrios around Motozintla.

Mr Fldwrk
1) Text collection (with commentary, linguistic analysis, English translation, and grammatical sketch; under contract to University of Texas Press, NEH funded).
2) Documentation and comparison with Tzutujil variety urgent. Archival of unpublished texts in Martín’s Mochó corpus needs to be worked on.

Esl & spks Fewer than 100, all over 50 yrs old. No children are acquiring the lg.

Total Ppl Several hundred identify as Mochó.

Lg Prgrm

Othr Prs Aot Limited to teaching a few common words and phrases. Some young trying to learn Mochó to obtain teaching positions. Spanish dominant.

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Lg. Dscr Pa'ipai. [The Pa'ipai people share Santa Casarina Community with Kiliwa and K'itl people. Intermarriage among these is common.]

Lg Affil Yuman Family.

Fidwrk loc Lower California; Mexico.

Othr Lg Com

Nr fidwrk 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. All as reference works for scholars and communities.

Ext # spks 200+

Total Pop 300+

Lg Prgrm

Othr Prc Act

Major Doce 1) Sketches of Kiliwa, Pa'ipai, Kw'ial (in press) with Archivo de Lenguas Indígenas (ed. by Yolanda Lastra, Colegio de México). 9/13/95
Inf by: Kenneth Hale

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Lg . Dct: Pima of Oinas. The language is also known as Pima Bajo (but is not to be confused with the related Mountain Pima of mactob and Yervative also known as Pima Bajo).

Lg Affil: Tepiman Subbranch, Uto-Aztecan.


Othr Lg. Com: None during the past 50 years or so.

Mtr. Fldwrk: 1) To document the lg and determine its linguistic affililation to its Tepiman relatives, esp. Upper Piman (Tobono O’odham & Aksmel O’odham). 2) In 1977, a voc was prepared (Hale et al.) & copies given to the remaining speakers and to the Presidente Municipal of Oinasas.

Evl & spks: There were four in 1964, two in 1976, both now deceased. No children acquire the lg.

Total Pop: Approx. 100 residents (down from 1,000 in 1910). The original population is now largely dispersed. Whether dispersed members speak Pima is unknown.

Lg Prgrm: None.

Othr Prs Act: Tape recordings by John Robert Cornell (1971), stored at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. (See appendix) 2/18/96.
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          Tulane University
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Lg . Dialect  Potosíno dialect of Huastec. Closely related to Veracruzano and
             Sierra Otonpec Dialects spoken in Tantoyuca, Tantima, Tacuasco,
             Chinampa, Chontla.
Lg Affil  Mayan Family.
Fitwr loct  South-eastern San Luis Potosí (esp. Aquismón & San Antonio, S.L.P.),
             Mexico.
Othr Lg Csm  Tanlajás, Huehuétla, Tancamán, Tampalalón.
Hr Fitwr  1) Grammar, 2) Text collection.
Est # spkr  68,733 in San Luis Potosí (1990 Mexican census), 11.8% of which
             monolingual. Twice as many women as men monolingual. Veracruz
             46,897 (6.4% of which monolingual).
Total Pop  
Lg Prgrm  
Othr Pr Acct  
          (Potosino Dialect). PhD dissertation, Tulane University; 2) Texts
          (Tahocan) published.; 3) Articles in press (U-L) and in preparation; 4) Terrence
          Kaufman is working on a Huastec Dictionary; (Cont’d in
          appendix) 9/13/95
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Lg, Diet Southeasters Tepehuán.

Lg Affil Uto-Aztecan Family, Sonoran Branch, Tepehuan Group.

Field site Municipality of El Mezquital, Estado de Durango, Mexico (SE corner of Durango State, approx. where Continental Divide crosses Tropic of Cancer).

Other Lg Comm Adjacent to Huichol and Cora in neighboring States to south.


Est & Spoken 20,000-30,000 speakers, mostly monolingual or partially bilingual with Spanish. Few fully bilingual speakers. Language is still spoken at home.

Total Pop

Lg Program Language is taught in primary grades by State Department of Indian Education.

Other Prog Act The National Institute of Adult Education has just begun a program of teaching adults to read and write Tepehuan.

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Lg. Diet: Texhtepec Popoluca, related are Oluta Popoluca, Sayula Popoluca, and Sierra Popoluca.

Lg Affil: Mixe-Zoquean Family (Penuian).

Fidwrk loc: Veracruz, Mexico.

Othr Lg Com: Oluta Popoluca (100-200) in Southeastern Veracruz, Sayula Popoluca (5,000) in Veracruz, and Sierra Popoluca (25,000) also in Veracruz (Grimes 1988: 29).


Est # spk: Less than 400, for youngest 15 yrs old, a dozen or so 20-30, and the majority elders. Children are not acquiring the lg. Very few households use the lg in everyday communication.

Total Pop: 2,000 (Grimes 1988: 30).

Lg Prgrm: None.

Over Prs Act: Adults who are curious learn the lg but not attain fluency. No preservation activities.

Major Doc: 1) Vocabulary (in manuscript) by SIL members; 2) List of numerals (19th century work). 9/9/95
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Lg: Tzeltal
Lg Affil: Mayan Family
Research loc: Highland Chiapas, Mexico

Oth Lg Com: Tzeltal also spoken in 17+ other communities, Chiapas, Mexico
(Guaquitepec, Tenango, Sitalá, Bachajón, Chilté, Yahualica, Peralta, Altamirano, Sitacá, (Cont’d in appendix “Other Lg Com”)


Est # spk: 258,153 (Mexican census of 1990). 1st indigenous lg of Chiapas for many, and still learned by children, but Spanish is emphasized in education, media, & public communication.

Total Pop: 3,210,496 (Total population of Chiapas) (Continued in appendix "Total Population No.”)

Lg Prgrm: A smattering of bilingual education in primary schools, but ineffective and inefficient

Othr Prs Act: No systematic preservation activities. Tzeltal in general shows signs of lg shift in progress.

Major Doc: (See appendix "Major Documentation")
Inf by: Eleanor Frankle

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Lg.: Diet: Mayan languages and their dialects of Mexico and Guatemala. (See appendix)

Lg Affil: Mayan Family.

Fieldwork loc: In Mexico with native speakers of some of the Mayan languages primarily of Guatemala.

Othr Lg Com: Quintana Roo, Chiapas, Campeche, Mexico City (mostly refugees from Guatemala).

Ntr Fieldwork: Ethnography including philosophy, education, beliefs, ethnobotany, etc.

Est # spks

Total Pop

Lg Prgrm: Bilingual programs for Mayan Igs in Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco in Mexico. National Institutes in Guatemala.

Othr Prv Act

Nicaragua (1)
Ulwa (Southern Sumu), Misumalpan (Miskitu-Sumu-Matagalpa) [Kenneth Hale
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Lg . Div Ulwa (Southern Sumu).

Lg Affil Sumu Sub-branch of Msimalpan (Miskitu-Sumu-Matagalpa).


Othr Lg Comp A few speakers live at nearby Kara. Occasional reports are heard of speakers in more inland locations, upriver, in areas once more densely occupied by Ulwa people.

New Fieldwork The project began in response to a request in the 1980's for a lg program for Ulwa roughly on the model of an existing program for the Rama people initiated in 1984 by the Sandinista Gov't, and developed by the linguist Colleen Craig and her Rama colleagues. (See appendix "Nature of Fieldwork").

Est # spks Approximately 400. A handful of children who speak Ulwa. For all intents & purposes, it is no longer learned by children. Most acquire Miskitu as their 1st lg now.

Total Pop Approx. one half the population of Karawala which, since the early 1950's, has spoken Miskitu as the primary language.

Lg Prgmr

Othr Prs Act (See appendix "Other Preservation Activities")

Major Doc The primary earlier sources for Ulwa are Conzemius (1910) and Heilmann (1928). These are excellent works, consisting of vocabulary, grammatical notes and sentences, and they are consulted heavily by the Ulwa Language Committee, especially for words now forgotten. (See appendix "Major Documentation") 2/18/96.
Pakistan (6)
Dargi, Dardic or Nuristani, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker <ken.decker@sil.org>]
Kalasha, Dardic, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
Khowar, Dardic, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
Phulera, Dardic, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
Ushojo, Dardic, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
Yidgha, Pamir, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
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Email:    keo.decker@sil.org
Lg:     Dari
Lg Aff: Dardic or Nustani Group, Indo-Iranian.

Oth Lg Com:

Mr Flwr: 1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).

Est # spkr: Approx. 5,000. The Dameli are a very small group proportional to the
district. Yes. Children and some women are monolingual.

Total F-sp: 1,500 (Grimes 1988: 372, citing the 1969 figure).

Lg Prgrm: None, but they live in a very remote location and they have very little
contact with outsiders.

Xthr Prs Act:

Major Doc: Very little is known of Dameli. 1) Morgenstern, Georg. 1942. Notes
on Dameli: a Kafir Dardic language of Chitralt. Nordisk Tidsskrift for
Språkvitenskap 12: 115-119. The series of five volumes of the
Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data,
including language vitality on 26 languages. 9/21/95
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Lg Diet: Kalasha.

Lg Amil: Dardic Group, Indo-Iranian.


Othr Lg Comp:

Nbr Fedwrk: 1) Sociolinguistic survey (language viability).

Est: I spakda: Approx. 5,000. The Kalasha are a very small group proportionally in the
   district. Yes. Most children are monolingual; most women have only
   minimal proficiency in Khowar. A few men are monolingual.

Total Pop: 2,300 (Grimes 1986: 573, citing the 1985 figure).

Lg Prgrm:

Cnnr Prx lxt: Yes. Because the Kalasha are the last non-Islamic group in Central Asia,
there are numerous lg & culture preservation projects.

Major Doe:
more recent work by E. Bashir or F. Touil. (Continued in appendix 9/1993)
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Lg. Diet Khowar (Churia).

Lg Aml Dardic Group, Indo-Iranian.


Other Lg Com Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Karachi, Pakistan.

Vac Fldwk 1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).

Est & Spks Approx. 200,000 (majority in the district, minority status nationally). Most children and women (and many men) are monolingual.

Total Pop 250,000+ (Grimes 1988: 574).

Lg Prgrm

Other Prg Act Orthography has been developed and language preservation activities are beginning to be formed.

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Lg. Diet: Phalora (Dangarik).

Lg Affil: Dardic Group, Indo-Iranian.


Othr Lg Com: The related variety of Sawi (Saul) was spoken in Saul, Afghanistan in the Kunar Valley of Northeastern Afghanistan. Since Afghan War little is known of the survival of this group.

Ntr Fidurk: 1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).

Est # spk: 8,000-9,000. Minority even in their district, but good vitality in most villages. Many children and women (and some men) are monolingual.

Total Pop: 2,500 (Grimes 1988: 375, citing the 1964 figure).

Lg Prgmn: None.

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Lg Affli Dardic Group, Indo-Iranian.


Othr Lg Com

Mtr Fri-work

1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality) (See appendix)

Eai & speke Approx. 2,000 (vitality judged as poor). They are a very small group proportional to neighboring groups. Children acquire the lg, but they also learn Pashto and Torwali.

Total Pop Difficult to estimate. When families shift to another lg., they identify with the other lg group. Also other lg speakers live among the Ushojo.

Lg Prgm None.

Othr Pra ket

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Lg Dct Yidgha (Munji-Yidgha).

Lg Affil Pamir Group, Indo-Iranian.
Fidwrk loc Lutkoh Valley, Western Chitrnl District, Northwestern Pakistan [1989-1990].

Orth Lg Com The related Munji was spoken in the Munjan Valley in Northeast Afghanistan. Since the Afghan War, some have moved to Chiral and elsewhere. Little is known of the survival of this group.

Mr Fidwrk 1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).

Est # spkr Approx. 5,000-6,000. A small minority even in their District.

Total Pop 14,000 in Afghanistan (Grimes 1988: 575).

Lg Prgrm No preservation activities.

Othr Pts Act

Perú (2)
Jaqaru, Jaqí (M.J. Hardman)
Kawki, Jaqí (M.J. Hardman)
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          Gainesville, FL 32604

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Fax        
Email     

Lg . Dist  Jaqarur

Lg Affl  Jaq (languages include Jaqarur, Aymara, Kawki). [Kawki is also
          endangered, but Aymara is not.]

Fid bark  Tupe, Aysha, and Quilqa in the Yauyos province of the Department
          of
          Lima, Peru.

Othr Lg Com Spoken in urban centers by immigrants (especially Huancayo, Cairete,
          and Lima.

Htr Fid svcr 1) Grammatical description, 2) Comparison of related languages, 3) Text
          collection and transcription.
          Needed: Historical reconstruction.

Est  n spkr  Approx. 5,000. Recent political difficulties have reduced the Tupe pop.
          to less than 1,000. In cities groups continue to speak the lg. but children
          learn Spanish. Tupe, Aysha, & Quilqa, they learn Jaquar & Spanish.

Total Pop  

Ly Prgrm Prior to current political difficulties, the school in Tupe began bilingual
          education which included literacy in Jaqarur.

Othr Prs Act  

Major Doc  None. There are two Tupeans who are currently doing serious work on
          the language. Hardman has compiled a bibliography: 12/22/95
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Lg. dec Kawki.

Lg. Ami Japi (languages include Jaqaru, Ayamaru, Kawki).

Fieldwork loc Cachayu, Cachán, and Chavin in the Yauyos province of the Department of Lima, Perú.

Other Lg. Comp Spoken by immigrants to the cities, especially Callite and Lima.


Est. # Spkr Fewer than 25 (fewer than half dozen are fluent). The youngest speaker is about 50 and is the only one in the generation. No children acquire the lg.

Total Pop

Lg. Progmr The youngest speaker (about 50 years old) wants to teach the lg to the children in Cachayu.

Other Progmr Hardman have supplied the youngest speaker with primers (stories from his grandmother and other stories that Hardman collected).

Major Doc None. [Hardman has compiled a bibliography.] 12/22/95
Russia (3)
Russia (1)
Western Itelmen, Chukchi/Koryak (?) [Jonathan Bobajlik <bobajlik@mit.edu>]
Dagestan Republic (2)
Ginux (Dido), Tsezic group, Nakh-Daghestanian Lg Family [Ramazan Rajabov <rajabov@chaph.usc.edu>]
Tsez, Tsezic group, Nakh-Daghestanian Lg Family [Bernard Comrie <comrie@bcf.usc.edu>, Maria Polinsky <polinsky@bcf.usc.edu>, Ramazan Rajabov <rajabov@chaph.usc.edu>]}
int by Jonathan David Bobaljik

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Lg . Diet Western Ilgumen (a.k.a. Kamchadal); North and South dialects; Sedanka and Khaituzovskaya. (See appendix)

Lg Affil Chukchi/Koryak (controversial)

Fieldwork 100 Kovran/Sedanka villages in Tigil Region of Kamchatka Peninsula, Russian Far East.

Oth Lg Com Northern dialects: Sedanka, Tigil, Palana (Kamchatka); Southern dialects: Kovran, Khaituzovskaya, Palana, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy (Kamchatka).

Hr Fieldwork 1) Theoretical analysis of morphology and phonology; 2) Educational materials for schools (collection, translation into Russian of traditional and contemporary narratives [in collaboration with researchers on Kamchatka]. Needed: Dictionary & Grammar important, but a slim chance of being used by the Ilgumen people as lg maintenance tools.

Est # spkr Less than 60 speakers; youngest speaker about 50 yrs old. No children are acquiring the lg.

Total Pop Approx. 1,500 ethnic Ilgumen group. All use Russian as daily language of communication.

Lg Progrn Some efforts to teach the lg in kindergarten and primary schools supported, in principle, by the government.

Oth Prs Act Lack of funding, materials, teachers, enthusiasm on the part of the people. True of all Ilgumen population.

Ginux (also Gnestik, Hinaq). Ginux is the lg name, ethnic group name, and village name.

Tsezic (Tsezian) group, Nakh-Daghestanian (Northeast Caucasian) Family.

Ginux, the Tsanta District of Daghestan Republic, Russia [1994-5].

Grammar, 2) Dictionary.

300 active speakers who live in the village of Ginux. 200 living outside the village speak it to a certain extent. In the Ginux village, children are acquiring the lg.

3007

Inf by: Bernard Comrie, Maria Polinsky, and Ramazan Rajabov

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Lg. Diet: Tsez (or Dido). The language is undergoing significant influence of Avar and Russian.

Lg Affil: Tsezic (Tsezian) group, Nahk-Daghestanian (Northeast Caucasian) Family, around the southern Sulak River.

Field Info: Tsventa district of Daghestan Republic, Russia [1992-5, Rajabov]; USC with a graduate student who is a native speaker of Tsez [1992 present, comrie & Polinsky].

Other Lg Comp: Lowland Daghestan (in and around Makhachkala).


Exp # spks: About 8,000 in the highlands, where the lg is best preserved; about 7,000 in the lowlands who speak the lg to some extent. Children in the community learn the lg, but the lg is not taught at school.

Total Pop: See above.

Lg Prgrm: Local cultural events.

USA (33)
Absentee Shawnee, Algonquian Lg Family [Bruce Pearson <bpearson@univscvm.csd.sc.edu>]
Acoma dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Caddo, Caddoan Lg Family [Wallace Chafe <chafe@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Central Pomo, Pomoan Lg Family [Marianne Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Chitimache, Yokuts Lg Family [Robert Lyday]
Chukchansi Yokuts, Yokuts Lg Family [Robert Lyday]
Cochiti dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Costanoan languages, Utian Lg Family [Catherine Callaghan]
Delaware, Algonquian Lg Family [Bruce Pearson <bpearson@univscvm.csd.sc.edu>]
Eastern Band Cherokee, Iroquoian Lg Family [Robin Sabino <sabino@auburn.mail.edu>]
Havasupai, Yuman Lg Family [Akira Yamamoto <akira@ukans.edu>]
Hualapai (Hualapai), Yuman Lg Family [Akira Yamamoto <akira@ukans.edu>]
Karuk, Hokan (?) [William Bright <brightw@spot.colorado.edu>]
Kechi of Chukchansi, Penutian [Robert Lyday]
Laguna dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Loyal Shawnee, Algonquian Lg Family [David Costa <dcosta@garnet.berkeley.edu>]
Maliseet-Passamaquoddy, Algonquian Lg Family [Karl van Duyne Teeter <ktv@husc.harvard.edu>]
Mandan, Siouan Lg Family [Mauricio Mixco]
Miwok languages, Utian Lg Family [Catherine Callaghan]
Mohawk, Iroquoian Lg Family [Marianne Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Montana Salish (Flathead), Salishan Lg Family [Sarah Thomson <sally@isp.pitt.edu>]


Oneida, Iroquoian Lg Family [Bryan Gick
<bgick@minerva.cis.yale.edu>]
San Felipe dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire
Valiquette]
Santa Ana dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire
Valiquette]
Santo Domingo dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate
[Hilaire Valiquette]
Seneca, Iroquoian Lg Family [Wallace Chafe
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Suchits'umshits (Coeur d'Alene), Salish Lg
Family [Gary Palmer <gpm@nevada.edu>]
Tuscarora, Iroquoian Lg Family [Marianne Mithun
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Wiyot, Algic [Karl van Duyn Teeter
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Wyandotte, Iroquoian Lg Family [Bruce Pearson
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Yavbé of Yavapai, Yuman Lg Family [Akira
Yamamoto <akira@ukans.edu>]
Yuchi, Lg isolate [Mary Linn
<mslinn@lark.cc.ukans.edu>]
Zia dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire
Valiquette]
Inf by  Bruce L. Pearson

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Lg. Diet  Absentee Shawnee.

Lg  Aff  Algonquian Family.

Lndr  loc  Shawnee, Oklahoma, USA.

Othr Lg Com  Loyal Shawnee in White Oak and Vinita areas, Oklahoma, and Eastern Shawnee in northeast Oklahoma.

Ntr Lndr  1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.

Est # spks  Approx. 250 in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Total Pop  2,000+ (Peter R. hacker in Davis 1994: 585).

Lg Prgrm

Othr Prj Act

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Lang. dialect: Acoma dialect of Keresan. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. (See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)

Lg Affil Language isolate.

Flkwrk loc Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.

Othr Lg Com

Mrk Flowrk

Est. speakers 1930 (i.e., 90% of the total population speak the lg). Age 30 may be the break point. Children are not acquiring the lg.

Total Pop 3860 [Figure from Simmons 1976, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]

Lg Program There was a bilingual program at Sky City Elementary School, but it ended about 8 years ago.

Othr Prg Adv

Major Res: 1) Miller (1965) [his "surface" forms are totally reliable; he has several texts]; 2) Mearing (1967) [not well done; sloppy in transcription and unimaginative in analysis]. 9/13/95
Inf by: Wallace Chafe

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         Santa Barbara, CA 93106

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Lg. Diet: Caddo.

Lg Affil: Caddoan Family.

Fieldwork loc: Caddo County, Oklahoma, USA. [1960s, and currently conducting fieldwork].

Other Lg. Comp:

Other fieldwork: 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Texts.

Est # spks: Approx. 25, varying in competence.

Total Pop: 3,371 in 1992 (Carol Hampton in Davis 1994: 89-90)

Lg Prog: Sponotic adult language appreciation classes. Community interest is limited to a few individuals.

Other Prac Act:

Major Doc: 1) Chafe, Wallace. In press. "Caddo." In Southeastern Languages, ed. by Heather Hardy and Janine Scancarelli. 9/17/95
Inf by: Marianne Mithun

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Lg, Diat: Central Pomo (See appendix)

Lg Affili: Pomoan Family.

Ptdwrk Ion: Three communities (Hopland and Yokaya rancheras near Ukiah, Potter Arena-Manchester on the coast) in Northern California, USA.

Othr Lg Comm: None

Hr Ptdwrk: 1) Full documentation of the language, 2) Narrative and conversation grammar, 3) Dictionary, 4) Text collection.

Ext Spkr: Fewer than a handful of speakers remaining. Children are not acquiring the lg.

Total Pop: The 1990 census shows 4,766 as identifying themselves as Pomo.

Lg Prgrms: None.

Othr Prs Act: None

Major Doc: Articles by Mithun.

9/11/95
Inf by Robert Lyday

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Lg . Distr Choinime (Yokuts).

Lg . Affil Yokuts Family (Penutian).

Fidwrk loe Sierra Nevada foothills; Corsego/Oakhurst, California (41 miles north of Fresno, 15 miles south of Yosemite National Park; 2,000 - 3,000 feet), USA.

Othr Lg Com Fresno, Clovis, Cold Springs Rancheria (Tolthouse, CA).

Ntr Fidwrk Immediate documentation of the lg with speakers: Leona Davis (63), May Davian (66), Annie Atec (68), May Lewis (70), all of Fresno; John Davis (65) of Clovis, CA; Dan Davis (59) of Cold Springs Rancheria, Tolhouse, CA. Needed: documentation work with speakers, including a basic grammatical sketch. Lexicon is especially needed.

Est # spks Approximately 6 plus (see above). No children acquire the lg.

Total Pop Approximately 300. The tribe has been trying to get recognized, but unsuccessful.

Lg Prgrm No.

Othr Prg Act No.

Major Doo 1) Frank Lafa'a's lexicon (available only from Yosemite National Park Library) [inadequate transcription]; (Continued in appendix) 2/1996
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Lg . Diet Chukchansi (Yokuts), Northern Valley Yokuts, Hill Division. Dialects of this lg are Dumna and Kechayi. Kechayi has just one elderly speaker now.

Lg Affil Yokut Family (Penutian).

Field loc Oakhurst/Cooegold, California, the Sierra Nevada foothills, Fresno River drainage (41 miles north of Fresno, about 15 miles south of Yosemite National Park), USA.

Othv Lg Com One very old speaker lives in Santa Rosa. There is at least one in Fresno/Madera area in the Central Valley.

Ntr Field Tribal gods: 1) Dictionary, 2) Practical orthography, 3) Simple phrase book. Researcher's (Lyday) goals: 4) Basic structure (phonology, morphology, syntax); 5) Dialect relationships; 6) Borrowing and inter-family relationships.

Est # spkr Approx. 5+ (.5-yr old, 67, 70, 81, 91) speakers who are recapturing their knowledge of the lg. Another 12 semi-speakers with voc knowledge. Some children are learning some vocabulary.

Total Pop 100 (Chukchansi), 206-300 (Cha'umnu), 250-300 (Wukchumni), 400 (Tachi); 4 major tribes (Lernie A. Planas in Davis 1994: 712-714).

Lg Pygrm

Othv Prz Act Tribal lg project.

Major Doc (See appendix) 2/10/96
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Email

Lg. Dist: Cochiti dialect of Kerewan. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. (See appendix Kerewan Language Isolate)

Lg. Mill: Language isolate.

Field loc: Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.

Other Lg. Com

Note 1: Text collection. There may be more work as the Tribal language preservation project becomes a reality.

Est. # spkrs: 525 (i.e., 50% of the total population speak the lg). Age 30 may be the break point. Children are not acquiring the lg.

Total Pop: 1050 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]

Lg. Prgram: The lg is taught at Cochiti Elementary School as a second language, but the program is currently weak.

Other Prg. Act: Beginnings of a pueblo-wide preservation project.

Major Doc: 1) Bear has some unpublished texts (around 20) and word lists [available from the American Philological Society Library, these are better quality than the Laguna work]. 5/13/95
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Lg. Diet: Cutoanoan languages. All extinct. (See appendix)

Lg. Affiliations: Utoian Family. Utoan is Miwok-Cutoanoan, supposedly Penutian.

Lkr Lkr loc: [Originally in central California coast from San Francisco Bay to Point Sur south of Monterey Bay (Linda G. Yumane in Davis 1994: 143), USA].

Other Lg. Com

Nbr Lkr Lkr: 1) To direct Amy Miller in dictionaries of three fairly well-attested Cutoanoan languages (Choctecko, Mutsun, and Rumsen), 2) Grammars of Choctecko and Rumsen.

Est # spks: 0.

Total Pop

Lg. Program

Other Professional Activity

9/16/95
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Lg. Name: Delaware. The Delaware, who call themselves Lenni-Lenape, reside in widely scattered communities primarily in Ontario, Canada (1,000?) and Oklahoma, USA (1,000?).
Lg. Affil: Algonquian Family.

Fldwkr loc: Basketsville, Oklahoma, USA.

Other Lg. Comp: Anadakio, Oklahoma where a very few elderly persons speak the lg. [Those who call themselves Lenape, are in widely scattered communities primarily in Ontario, Canada (1,000?) and Oklahoma, USA (1,000?).]


Est # spks: Approx. 6.

Total Pop: 1,000? (defined as one-quarter or more blood quantum; Jay Miller in Davis 1994: 66-170).

Lg. Prgm: Other Prv Act

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Lg Spet: Eastern Band Cherokee (Kishequa dialect) of Cherokee (Tsalagi).

Lg Affil: Iroquoian Family

Funder loc: Alabama, USA.

Other Lg Com: 9,800 in North Carolina (Eastern Band), 122,000+ with the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (Duane H. King in Davis 1994: 95).

Other Funder: Goals include: 1) To assist the Echota in the reclamation of their cultural Lg, 2) To update existing descriptions of Eastern Band Cherokee, 3) To document the structural changes in Eastern Band associated with its vernacularization in Alabama.

Est # spk: The tribe reports that few adults speak the Lg in Alabama; 1,000 in North Carolina, 13,000 in Oklahoma (Duane H. King in Davis 1994: 95). No children are learning the Lg in Alabama.

Total Pup: The Echota estimate that there are 22,000 Cherokee (not only Echota Cherokee) in Alabama.

Lg Prog: Title V Indian Education program since 1970's in Lawrence County, Alabama; and other historical work & cultural development work.

Other Pro Act: Substantial documentation from the 30s, 40s, 50s, & 60s in archives along with recorded samples of the Lg. Little on Lg use. 91/95

23/3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Inf by</strong></th>
<th>Akira Y. Yamamoto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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| **Email** | akira@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu |
| **Lg. Diet** | Havasupai |
| **Lg Anthr** | Upland Branch of Yuman Family |
| **Lg Loc** | Supai, Arizona, USA. The community is located at the bottom of Havasu Canyon (Grand Canyon to the north). The major contact with outside is through tourists (over 30,000/year). |
| **Cntwr Lg Com** | |
| **Mtr Flwrk** | 1) Preparation of teaching materials, 2) Teacher training. |
| **Est # spkrs** | 500+ (close to 100% of the population). Children are acquiring the lg. |
| **Total Pop** | 565 (in 1994). |
| **Lg Prgm** | Tribally controlled Contract School offers bilingual education. |
| **Othr Pr Acct** | |
Inf. by: Akira Y. Yumamoto

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Lg. Diet: Hualapai (Hualapai, Walapai).

Lg. Affil: Upland Branch of Yuman Family.

Fideref loc: Hualapai Indian Reservation, Peach Springs, Arizona, USA.

Other Lg. Conn.

Mr. Fideref:

Est. # spks: Approx. 1,000 (about 50% of the total population). Some children are acquiring the lg.

Total Pop: 1,872 (in 1993).

Lg. Prgrm: Active bilingual education program in schools (K-8) headed by Mrs. Lacile J. Watahomigie.

Other Prj. Act:

Init by: William Bright

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Boulder, CO 80302

Phone
Fax
Email: brightw@spo, colorado.edu
Lg . Diet: Karuk (also Karok). (See appendix)

Lg Affil: Hokan (tentative).

Field loc: Humboldt County and siekyou County, Northwestern California, USA. [previously for dissertation work 1949-50, more recent work on oral narrative].

Other Lg Com: None.

Nat Field: None.

Est # spkr: Approx. 10 fluent speakers, all aged.

Total Pop: 4,800 (Julian Lang in Davis 1994; 264).

Lg Prgrm: Community lg program, and children are exposed to the lg.

Cont Prs Act: None.

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Lg. Dist: Kekchayi, dialect of Chukchansi (Yokuts), Chukchansi is a member of the Northern Valley language, Hill Division. The other dialect of this group is Duma (extinct).

Lg. Affil: Yokuts Family (Penutian).

Field loc: Coarsegold and Oakhurst, California (about 30-40 miles north of Fresno, 12 miles south of Yosemite National Park, in foothills of Sierra Nevada, 2,000-3,000 feet), USA.

Other Lg. Com:

Not yet undertaken. Needed immediate work with the speaker.

Ex. or spks: At least 1 speaker (May Lewis, age 73, in Fresno, CA). [May Lewis is said to have very good knowledge of the language.]

Total Pop: ? (Probably mixed with other Yokuts and maybe Mono. Some may reside at Table Mt Rancheria (Friant) or Fresno.

Lg. Prgrm:

On or Prgrm:

Major Doc: Kroeber’s Yokuts Dialect Survey (1903) has 300-400 words. Kroeber’s (1906) Yokuts Language of S. Central California contains a few more. Anna Gayton’s Yokuts and Western Mono Ethnography: Northern Foothills (1948) has some vocabulary. (See appendix) 2/17/95
Hilaire Valiquette

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Laguna dialect of Keresan. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, and Pueblos in New Mexico. (See appendix, Keresan Language Isolate)

Language isolate.

Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.

Dissertation (Valiquette 1990) was written on Laguna. Recently Valiquette has transcribed some texts and assisted the dictionary project (the main linguist is livving Davis).

2060 (i.e., 30% of the total population speak the lg). Age 40 may be the break point. Children are not acquiring the lg.

6865 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]

Laguna as a second lg is taught at Laguna Elementary School.

Lg preservation project is in existence but requires more coordination.

1) Bous, 1923 (a good grammatical sketch), 1925/1928 (texts) (there are some consistent errors but quite usable); 2) Valiquette, 1990 (contains the best bibliography); 3) Valiquette has collected a number of texts, reasonably well analyzed, but needing more work; 4) Davis (Valiquette as a consultant) is working with the Laguna dictionary. 9/11/95
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Lg . Diet: Loyal Shawnee. (See appendix)

Lg Affil: Algonquian Family.

Fidwrk loc: Tahlequah and Vinita, Oklahoma, USA.

Othr Lg Com: Absentee Band Shawnee in central Oklahoma, and Eastern Shawnee in northeastern Oklahoma.

Wrr Fidwrk: 1) Inflectional morphology and verb diminutives, 2) Dictionary.

Est # spkr: Approx. 14-16 speakers, mostly women, over 65 yrs old. No children are acquiring the lg.

Total Pop: Approx. 8,000 for Loyal Shawnee, 2,000+ for Absentee Shawnee, and 1,550 for Eastern Shawnee (Peter R. Backer in Davis 1994: 585-586).

Lg Prgrm: Loyal Sapanwa Language Committee formed in 1993 by Chief Don Greenfeather.

Othr Prs Act: Language documentation and preparation of teaching materials in progress with Marcelino Berudo. (Note by A. Yamamoto)

Major Doc: 1) Published and unpublished materials by Carl Voegelin. 9/1995
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Email       kvt@busc.harvard.edu
Lg . Diet   Maliseet-Passamaquoddy.

Lg Affil    Algonquian Family

Fitwrk loc  Western New Brunswick, Canada (St. John River valley), and eastern
            Maine (St. Croix River valley), USA.

Othr Lg Com New Brunswick (Tobique, Woodstock, Fredericton, and Oromocto);
            Maine (Part of Princeton, Voulton, Indian Island, nominally Penobscot).

            Dr. Peter Lewis Paul of Woodstock, N.B.] A volume of texts underway
            to be published in the Algonquian Text Series.

Est # spks   Approx. 1,000 speakers. Children are not learning the lg.

Total Pop   Approx. 2,500 - 3,000.

Lg Prgm     Language instruction in several places, including the Micmac-Maliseet
            Institute at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Othr Prgm   Act

Major Doe   1) Around the turn of the century by J.D. Prince and by Montague
            Chamberlain; 2) Sherwood, David Fischl. 1983. Maliseet-
            (Continued in appendix) 9/1/95
Inf by Mauricio Mescos

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Lg. Diet Mandan (Nu’eta). (See appendix)

Lg. Alli Siouan Family.

Fidwri loc Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation, North Dakota, USA.

Othr Lg. Com


Est. # spks 10-20.

Total Pop

Lg. Prgrm

Othr Prgrm

Major Doc 1) A grammar and dictionary of Mandan in preparation; 2) Texts in preparation. 9/13/95
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Email
Lg . Dim: Miwok languages.

Lg Fam: Utian Family. Utian is Miwok-Costanoan, supposedly Penutian.

Site loc: Central California, USA.

Related Langs: 1) Complete the historical and synchronic grammar of Lake Miwok, 2) Complete comparative Miwok and comparative Utian dictionaries. Needed: Plains Miwok and Northern Sierra Miwok grammars. Suzanne Wash is working on these.

Ethn # spk: Lake Miwok: 3; Cost Miwok and Saclan: extinct; Plains Miwok: 1; Northern, Central, and Southern Sierra Miwok: 12 each.

Total Pop: 3,381 (US census 1990).

Language Prog:

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Id : Dm

Lg Affiliation Mohawk.

Lg Affiliation Iroquoian Family.

Dm Lg Com Certas urban centers.

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Int by Sarah G. Thomason

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Lg . Diet Montana Salish (Flathead). (See appendix)
Lg Affill Salishan Family

Fidwrk loc Northwestern Montana, USA [1995; 14 years]

Othr Lg Com Other dialects of the same (nameless) language are spoken in other places: Spokane, Kalsupel.

Ntr Fidwrk Goals desired by the community: 1) Dictionary (Salish-English, English-Salish), 2) Analyzed texts. Full grammatical description is needed and Thomason has made a start on it.

Est # spk 70(?) fluent speakers (or fewer), No children are learning the lg as a first lg.

Total Pop 5,000 (?) at least several thousand tribal members.

Lg Prgrm Salish is taught on reservation schools at all levels.

Othr Prs Act

Onieda, New York, USA, with speakers from Onieda Reserve in South wood, Ontario, Canada. (The original homeland is the Onieda Reservation in Onieda, NY.)

Onieda is spoken only on the Reserves in Ontario and Wisconsin. Attempts are now being made to re introduce the language. New text collecting, translating, and data banking under the direction of Floyd Lounsbury of Department of Anthropology, Yale University.

Approx. 50 in Ontario; about a dozen in Wisconsin; a few in Onieda, New York.

2,000 in Ontario, Canada; 7007 in Wisconsin and 700 in New York, USA (Jack Campisi in Davis 1994: 407-408).

The Onieda people in NY are currently implementing extensive programs to re introduce the language in schools.

To a lesser extent, language programs are implemented for adults and preschool children.

1) Lounsbury, Floyd. 1953. Onieda Verbal Morphology. Yale University Publications in Anthropology No. 48 (1976 reprint is still available from Human Relations Area Files Press, 455 Prospect St., New Haven, CT 06511); 2) There are many others.
Inf by Hilaire Valiquette

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Lg. Diet San Felipe dialect of Keresan. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. (See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)

Lg. Affs Language Isolate.

Fidwrk loc San Felipe Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.

Othr Lg Com

Ntr Fidwrk

Ext # Spk 1985 (i.e., 90% of the total population speak the lg). Children are acquiring the lg.

Total Pop 2205 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]

Lg Prgrm Not written. Not taught at schools, but used by teachers and teacher aides.

Othr Prfaet

Major Doe 1) Boas has a few notes [available from American Philosophical Society Library]; 2) Mark and Karen Tremper of the Summer Institute of Linguistics has done some work.

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Language: Santa Ana dialect of Keresan. Dialects include Acosta, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochita, all Pueblos in New Mexico. (See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)

Other: Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.

Est # spkr: 384 (i.e., 69% of the total population speak the lg). Age 25 may be the 'break point. Children are not acquiring the lg.

Total Pop: 640 [figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]

Lg Prgmr: There may be some program.

Other Prs Act:

Major Doc: 1) Davis' (1965) grammar [uses lists where Miller uses rules].

Signature: 13/05
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Lg: Diet: Santo Domingo dialect of Keresan. Dialects include Acoma, Zia, Laguna, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. (See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)

Lg Att: Language Isolate.

Fidwrk loc: Santo Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.

Othr Lg Com

Ntr Fidwrk

Est y speak: 2965 (i.e., 95% of the total population speak the lg). Children are acquiring the lg.

Total Pop: 3120 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]

Lg Prgmr: Not written. Not taught at Santo Domingo School or the headstart program. Teachers and teacher aides use the lg.

Othr Pr Acl: Preservation is simply based on the fact that parents are expected by the community (and obliged by the officers) to teach their children.

Major Doc: No work has been done, with the exception of a few notes by Boas and by Davis. No linguistic work is allowed.

9/13/95
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Lg . Dct  Seneca. (See appendix)

Lg Affil  Iroquoian Family.

Fidwrk loc  Cayuga and Allegany Reservations, New York State, USA.

Othr Lg Com  The lg is now spoken only on the 3 reservations in the New York State, USA. The lg spoken by the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma was a
dialect of Cayuga, not Seneca.

Ntr Fidwrk  1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary (updating), 3) Texts, and 4) Pedagogically
useful supplements.

Evr f spks  Approx. 150. Few speakers are under 50. No children are acquiring the
lg.

Total Pop  6,241 in New York State, USA (George H.J. Abrams in Davis 1994: 381).

Lg Prgrm  Several bilingual programs.

Othr Pr Act

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Lg  Diet  Snochita'umishutan (Coeur d'Alene).

Lg  Aff  Salish Family.

Lg  Spkr  Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in northern Idaho & in neighboring towns of Idaho and Washington State, USA [1978-1980].

Othr Lg  Com

Ntr  Spkr  1) Transcription of recorded tapes.

Stn  Spkr  104 (and less than 20).

Total  Ppl  1213, of whom 383 lived on the reservation (in 1989).

Lg  Pgrm  The lg will be offered as elective at the high school near the reservation in the spring of 1996, with the help of Lawrence Nicodemus.

Othr  Pkr  A group of about 12 Spokane and Coeur d'Alene elders meet weekly for lg preservation, and participation is increasing.

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Lg. Del Tuscarora
Lg. Affil Iroquoian Family.

Flwrk loc Western New York near Niagara Falls (Lewiston), USA; Six Nations:
Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

Othw Lg Comn

Nr Frdwrk

1) Field documentation, 2) Grammar (revised edition in progress), 3) Dictionary (extensive compilation being completed by Blair Rudes).

Est # spk A handful of speakers (Mithun and others are working with all the
speakers who are all elderly.) Children are not acquiring the lg.

Total Pop 1,206 in New York (Chas. Kenneth Patterson in Davis 1994: 663).

Lg Prgrm Language classes in elementary schools in New York State.

Othw Pre Act

Major Doc

1) Extensive texts recorded a century ago by J.N.B. Hewitt for the Smithsonian Institution; 2) Texts collected and published by Blair Rudes; 3) Grammar by Mithun (Williams) in 1976 (Garland); 4) Various articles and texts by Mithun. 9/11/05
Karl van Dyk Teeter

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Wiyot. There are three slightly differing dialects. (See appendix)

Algonquian, Wiyot, Yurok.

Loreto, California, USA.

Original territory in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, Calif., from Mad River to Eel River. Includes modern cities of Arcata, Eureka, Fortuna.

Goals: 1) Grammar. 2) Texts. 3) Dictionary.

Last speaker Della Henry Prince (1878-1962).

Approx. 800, all English speakers.

Teeter materials are studied under direction of Ms. Cheryl Seidner.

Fieldnotes and tapes with her and Humboldt State University.

1) Teeter, Karl van Dyk, 1964. The Wiyot Language. UC Pub., in

Ling Vol. 237, 2) Two-volume Glossary in Algonquian and Iroquoian

Linguistics Newsletter. 1964, 3) A.L. Kroeber’s word list. 4) Richard,

Gladys. 1922. Wiyot Grammar and Texts. UC PAAE Series. (Franz

Boas’ student; Poor phonetics and difficult to read). 9/1/95
Inf by Bruce L. Pearson

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Lg. Diet Wyandotte. (See appendix)

Lg Att Irregular family.

Fidwkr loc Extinct. Archival work. (Originally Quebec, Canada). (Currently we
find Wyandotte people in Oklahoma, USA. It is reported that the last
speaker passed away in 1995.)

Othr Lg Cmt

Num Fidwkr 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.

Est. # spks 0

Total Pop 3,617 in Oklahoma, USA (Clifford E. Trafzer in Davis 1994: 700).

Lg Prigm

Othr Prj Atc

National Museum of Canada Bulletin 165 (Ottawa, Canada). [40
Wyandotte-narratives with English translation]; 2) Pearson, Bruce L. To
[comprehensive grammatical description with lexicon] 2/17/96
Inf by  Akira Y. Yamamoto

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Lg . Distr  Yavapai, a dialect of Yavapai (other dialects are Tolapaya, Wiipukpaia, Kweeapkaia).

Lg smil  Upland Branch of Yuman Family.

Fidwrk loc  Yavapai Prescott Tribe, Prescott, Arizona, USA.

Othr Lg Com  Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community, Arizona; Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Community, Arizona.

My Fidwrk  1) Sketch of the grammar, 2) Preparation of teaching materials (preliminary work completed).

Ext Papas  A handful in Prescott. The situation seems the same in other communities. Children are not acquiring the lg at home.


Lg Prgrm  Yavapai Prescott Tribe has been offering language classes with Mrs. Esther Scott as the teacher.

inf by Mary S. Linn

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Lg. Dist Yuchi.

Lg Affil Language isolate (or possible Sonor affiliation).

Flwfr loc Sapulpa area (southwest of Tulsa), Oklahoma, USA.

Othr Lg Comp None.

Nbr Flwfr
1) Description of the language (grammar & lexicon, dissertation work).
2) Pedagogical grammar for Euchee/Yuchi teachers.

Nd Flwfr
Needed: All areas still need work, esp. phonology, discourse texts, etc.

Ext # spks
10-12 fluent speakers, all 55+; 20-25 partial-speakers, all 45+; 20+ non-speakers who understand, all 40+.

Total Popp 1,500 (John Moore in Davis 1904: 716).

Lg Prgrm
1) Euchee Language Class of Sapulpa in its 5th yr.
2) Children's Class, Sapulpa (for toddlers - junior high).

Other Prg Act
Three-day Euchee Language Camp during the summer by Euchee Language Class of Sapulpa.

Major Doc
1) Wagner, Glidden. 1930. Yuchi Tales. Publications of the BAE 13, 2;
3) Crawford, James. Unpublished materials, American Philosophical
Society Library; 4) articles variously published by researchers Wolf,
Carawford, Ballard, and Linn. 9/14/05
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Lg. Dialect Zia dialect of Keresan. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico.
(See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)

Lg. Affiliation Language isolate.

Field 100 Zia Pueblo, New Mexico, USA (See also entries for Laguna and Cochiti).

Other Language Community Zia Pueblo, New Mexico (See separate entries for Acoma, Laguna, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, and Cochiti Pueblos).

Names of Fieldworker 1) [Consultant to the Zia tribal culture preservation program] Development of Orthography (completed), 2) Dictionary (focusing on plants and animals at present), 3) Text recording and analysis, 4) Zia researcher training, 5) Teacher training; [Research 1] Dictionary, 2) Text collection.

Est # Spkr 504 (70% of the total population); Age 20 may be the break point. Some children acquire the lg.

Total Pop 720 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]

Lg. Program The lg is taught at Zia Elementary and Jemez Valley High School only to Zia children.

Other Project Presetion project is beginning to take shape.

Major Doc None at the present.
9/13/95
Venezuelas (2):
Kari'a, Northern Carib [Andrés Romero-Figueroa]
Warao, Lg isolate [Andrés Romero-Figueroa]
Inf by Andrea Romero-Figueroa

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Lg. Dm
Kari'ia.

Lg Affl
Northern Carib.

Fidwik loc
El Tigre (Cachama), State of Anzoategui, Venezuela.

Othr Lg Com
All villages within oil fields of the Guanipa Plateau in the State of Anzoategui. About 15 main communities along a very busy road connecting Barcelona and Ciudad Bolivar.

Nbr Fidwik
1) Reference grammar, 2) Collection of narratives representative of Kari'ia values.

Est & spks
Approx. 5,000. Heavily influenced by Spanish society since they are concentrated in an industrial zone. Yes in the outermost villages, soon becoming Spanish monolinguals.

Total Pop
10,000 in Venezuela (Orimes 1988: 140, citing 1976 Ministry of Justice figure).

Lg Prgrm
Very weak lg programs with a few bilingual teachers.

Othr Pra Act

Major Doc 9/13/95
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Lg: Dialect Warao.

Lg Affiliation: Language isolate.

Fieldwork: Yaracuy, State of Delta Amacuro, Venezuela; San José de Sucre (Warao), State of Monagas, Venezuela.

Other Languages: All small towns and villages spread over the Orinoco Delta, including areas of the State of Sucre in northeastern Venezuela.

Number of Fieldworkers: 1) Syntax; 2) Morphology.

Estimated # Spks: Approx. 15,000. Much influenced by the Spanish as they tend to settle nearby towns inhabited by people of Hispanic descent. Monolingual in Warao in outmost villages; once in towns, switch to Spanish.

Total Population: 15,000 in Venezuela (Grimes 1988: 142, citing 1975 Gaceta Indigenista figure).

Lg Prgrm: Very passive programs with a few bilingual teachers.

Other Prac Act: 9/13/95

major Doc: 9/13/95
Appendix: Additional Information

The entries are organized alphabetically by language/dialect names.

Abbreviations:
- Lg. Dlct = language or dialect
- Inf by = information reported by
- Add Inf = additional information
Lg.Detc Absorber Shawnee.
Inf by Bruce L. Pearson

Add Inf (Major Documentation continued)

Lg.Detc Azoyer Taganac.
Inf by Sènô Wichmann

Add Inf Wichmann has done some exploratory fieldwork on Aypa Zoque (M Mixe-Zoquean) o Aypa, Tabasco, Mexico. There are less than 10 fluent speakers, all elderly. Zero documentation apart from some lexical items. Wichmann notes that the language is so marginalized as to sometimes not even being recognized by linguists.

Lg.Detc Banawa of Ígana, North Arawak.
Inf by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald

Add Inf Banawa of Ígana (including two dialects known as Kurripako and others) is still the healthiest Arawak language of the region of the Upper Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil. However, the growing bilingualism in Portuguese among younger people looks dangerous for the survival of the language.

(Major Documentation)
Bare, North Arawak.

Add Inf

Bare used to be one of the most important indigenous languages of the region of the Upper Rio Negro in the last century and the beginning of this century.

(Major Documentation)
Lg.Dict Cayuga.
Inf by Marianne Mithun
Add Inf Less than 500 on the 3 Seneca reservations and on the Onondaga Reservation in New York, USA (William A. Starna in Davis 1904: 94). See also Michael Foster.

Lg.Dict Cayuga.
Inf by Michael K. Foster
Add Inf Other Iroquoian languages (Mohawk, Onondaga) besides Cayuga are spoken on the Six Nations Reserve and on other reserves. The % of the population that is estimated to be fluent in an Iroquoian language on this reserve is 1.73 (Shimony’s Consedaia Monograph, 1954). See also Marianne Mithun.

Lg.Dict Central Pomo.
Inf by Marianne Mithun
Add Inf There are 7 mutually unintelligible languages in the Pomoan family: Central Pomo, Northern Pomo, Eastern Pomo, Southern Pomo, Southeastern Pomo, Northeastern Pomo, and Kashaya (=Southwestern Pomo).

Lg.Dict Choinime (Yokuts).
Inf by Robert Lyday
Add Inf (Major Documentation continued)
Lg.Dict
Chuj.

Inf by
Judith M. Maxwell

Add Inf
There are unpublished 12 elementary Chuj lessons by PLFM.
Information on documentation, etc. available through: The Academy of
Mayan Languages of Guatemala, Guatemala City, Apto Poval 1322,
Guatemala. FAX 502-2-25942.

Lg.Dict
Chukchansi (Yokuts)

Inf by
Robert Lyday

Add Inf
(Major Documentation)
1) Broadbent, Shyva and Sydney Lamb. 1954. Field Notes. (On file in
the Survey of California and other Indian Languages. University of
California at Berkeley); 2) Collard, Thomas. 1968. Yokuts Grammar.
Chukchansi. University of California PhD dissertation. Berkeley:
University of California; 3) Curtis, Edward S. 1923. The North
Kroeber, Alfred L. 1907. The Yokuts Language of South-central
California. University of California Publications in American
Archaeology and Ethnology 2:165-378. Berkeley: University of
Anthrological Records 11:3 (Berkeley: University of California); 6)
Publications in Anthropology Number 2 (New York).
Lg. Dct  Factar, a dialect of Franco-Provengal

Inf by  Naomi Nagy

Add Inf (Other Lg Com continued) Canada (esp. Toronto, Ontario); Switzerland (Bern); and Northern Italy (Torino).

No standard orthography.

In the emigré communities, interest is high in the dialect; the journal is read and there are annual gatherings to celebrate Factar holidays.

(Major Documentation continued)

Unlike many dialects spoken in small isolated communities, Factar does not appear to face rapid death or shift. In most European countries, local dialects flourished only until the institution of a national language; yet all the natives of Faeto still speak Factar on daily basis with Italian for communication with outsiders. Most emigrés continue to speak Factar for several generations after leaving Faeto. Factar is held in high regard by its speakers: they recognize a certain amount of prestige in their distinctness from other southern Italians. However, Factar is in danger of disappearing from its homeland within a few generations, due to the rapidly decreasing population of Faeto (and the rest of rural southern Italy).
Lg.Diet: Conotooscan, Mixtec, Mixtecan, Oto-Manguean.

Inf by: Priscilla Small

Add Inf: Henry (Chip) Gerfen (currently teaching at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA) has recently done extensive phonological analysis of Conotooscan Mixtec as part of his PhD program and thesis at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

(Major Documentation)

Lg.Diet: Coastaoscan languages.

Inf by: Catherine A. Cushing

Add Inf: The terms Conostaoscan and Oto-Manguean are used interchangeably today. Eight Conostaoscan/Oto-Manguean languages are recognized: Karuk, Chochoyoy, Ramayush, Tamyu, Awaawaw, Musun, Tsumit, and Chalot. Four groups are seeking federal recognition: the Atitib Band, Carmel Mission Band, Indian Canyon Band, and Muwukita Tribe (Linda G. Yamane in Davis 1994, 143-144).
Inf by George L. Simeon

Add Inf The community is preparing for a lack of speakers and lack of interest on the part of the young. Simeon's dissertation was based on his Ama linguistic fieldwork, and he continued the research as a Fulbright Research Scholar.

Compiler's Note: At the International Symposium on Endangered Languages (University of Tokyo, Japan, October 1, 1995), Tomomi Okada of Sapporo-Gakuen University and Harumi Sawa of Hokkaido Prefectural Center for Ama Students report that there may be at least 40 or so speakers and that there are some active language classes.

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Lg Dict Guadeloupean French Creole.

Inf by Gregory Paul P. Meyjes


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Lg Dict Hualapai (Hualapai, Walapai).

Inf by Akira Y. Yamamoto

Add Inf (Major Documentation continued)


Younger people are now coming back to the community speaking primarily English. The role of the school in the language maintenance is becoming increasingly important. Yamamoto continued to work with the school. Konoko Yehoshua-Nakayama of University of California at Santa Barbara is currently working on Hualapai discourse/conversation.
Jarawara dialect of Madi Language.

Inf by P.M.W. Dixon.

Add Inf Dixon is working with Alan Vogel (STI, linguist). The Brazilian Government has scarcely ventured into this forest area. There is no school, no medical post. The people do listen to the radio (Portuguese programs) on battery-powered sets, but this has minimal impact on the language. With Jarawara and other two dialect speakers, older people (from teens) also know varying amount of Portuguese for communication with whites on the main river (Parnaíba).

The language is not currently threatened. But the people would like a school and medical post. If these are provided (in the way they have been in other parts of Brazil), a threat to the maintenance of the language may then develop.

Jarawara Dialect of Madi Language.

Inf by Alan Vogel

Add Inf The education program was begun by Elizabeth Vencio and Sandra Giati, Brazilians with Jovem com uma Missão (JOCUM). Alan and Lucila Vogel are with STI, and they have cooperated with the education program since it began. More recently David and Joëlle Irving have also joined the JOCUM team and Sandra Giati has inf. See also RWM Dixon.
Lg, Dlet Kadiweu.
Inf by Filomena Sandalo
Add Inf [Major Documentation]

Lg, Dlet Kalasha.
Inf by Ken Decker
Add Inf Decker has written several papers specifically on language vitality of Kalasha. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 26 languages.

Lg, Dlet Kaqchikel (Calchiquel).
Inf by Judith M. Maxwell
Add Inf Information on documentation, etc. available through: The Academy of Mayan Languages of Guatemala, Guatemala City, Apdo Postal 1322, Guatemala. PAX 302-2-29442.
Lg. Dic: Karuk (also Karok).
Inf by: William Bright
Add Inf: Bright actively cooperating in the community lg. program for lg. preservation. New research on Karuk morphosyntax has been done in recent years by Dr. Monica Macaulay (Purdue University). Work on oral literature and songs is being done by a young Karuk scholar, Julian Lang, of the Center for Indian Community Development, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California.

Lg. Dic: Kechari, Chukchansi (Yokuts).
Inf by: Robert Lutsky
Add Inf: Desire to learn the lg. is high, and the Tribe initiated the lg. preservation project. The project faces problems such as lack of cooperation and funds. The orthography project is done; 1500 dictionary items collected and shared. In general, the project faces problems.  
(Major Documentation)  
Lg. Diet  Keresan. Language Isolate.
Inf by  Hilaire Valiquette

Add Inf  (Linguistic Work Needed) in every area with every dialect: 1) Studies of the phonology (esp. the tone system) of every dialect, and then comparative studies; 2) Grammars for all dialects; 3) Dictionaries for all dialects; 4) Texts—recording, transcription and analysis. There are some for Acoma, Laguna, Zia and Cochiti, but they need further analysis; 5) Studies on dialect relationship; 6) Studies on relationship of Keresan with other Pueblo families. Valiquette is convinced that Greenberg’s proposed connection with Caddoan (and Iroquian) is totally without evidence. One possibility is with Uto-Aztecan (as suggested by Davis); 7) Discourse work (stories, speeches, etc.); 8) Sociolinguistic work. 9) Work on music and song text. Furthermore, a study is needed of earlier anthropological material to find and identify words, usually of questionable transcription. Recording needs to be done of all Keres recorded materials (e.g., at Indiana University; the Library of Congress, American Philological Society Library), some of which are 50 years old or more. Work with Keresan languages is an extremely delicate issue, and may not (and should not) be done without the explicit permission of the Tribal Government. Some pueblos (e.g., Zia and Laguna) are willing to engage in such work, a recent change; others (e.g., Santo Domingo and San Felipe) are totally against such work. The irony of the fact that the pueblos which do not allow linguistic work are also the pueblos where the language is best preserved should be obvious. Any pueblo person working with a linguist without the explicit permission of the Tribal Government would be seen as betraying the people. Any “secret” work is both unethical and damaging to possible future work. [General Bibliography (Valiquette 1990 contains the best bibliography)] 1) Boas, Franz. 1923. “A Keresan Text.” JRAL 2: 171-190; 2) Boas, Franz. 1925/1928. Keresan Texts. American Ethnological Society Publication Vol.8, parts 1 & 2 [1925 has Laguna texts in Boas’ orthography; 1928 is a literal translation]; 3) Davis, Irvine. 1960. The Language of Santa Ana Pueblo. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 191. Washington, D.C.; 4) Maring, Jod. 1967. Grammar of Acoma. PhD Dissertation. Indiana University; 5) Miller, Wick. 1965. Acoma Grammar and Texts. University of California at Berkeley; 6) Miller, Wick and Irvine Davis. 1963. “Proto-Keresan Phonology.” JRAL 29: 310-330; 7) Simmons, Marc. 1979. “History of the Pueblos since 1821.” In Alfonso Ortiz, ed. Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 9: 207-223; 8) Valiquette, Hilaire. 1990. A Study for a Lexicon of Laguna Keresan. PhD Dissertation. University of New Mexico; 9) Various ethnographic studies, especially of Acoma, Santa Ana, and Zia by Leslie White.
Lg.Dict  Keresan Language isolates
Inf by  Hilaire Valiquette
Add Inf  Rather than the common division into Eastern and Western (Laguna and Acoma), Valiquette suggests a dialect continuum: Acoma/Laguna <-> Zia/Santa Ana <-> San Felipo/Santo Domingo <-> Cochiti. At the both end, intelligibility may be above 70%. The main differences are in the verb forms and the "small words" such as evidentials, conjunctions, etc.

Lg.Dict  Khowar (Chitraili).
Inf by  Ken Decker
Add Inf  (Major Documentation continued)
There are at least 3 dictionaries, an occasional journal in Khowar, 2 Khowar cultural conferences, but little actual long-range development to help the people linguistically. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 36 languages.

Lg.Dict  Kwa (also as Kosi, Koay, Kosi, Quasi).
Inf by  Hein van der Voort
Add Inf  (Major Documentation continued)
Some of the above set included in publications listed below.

Lg.Dict  Loyal Shawnee
Inf by  David Costa
Add Inf  Since June of 1995, a University of Kansas graduate student Marcellino Benard has also been working with speakers of Loyal Shawnee. His goal: a grammar and dictionary.
Most of the Teeter material is yet to be published. There are a number of slightly differing dialects, but only one Ig (the two names come about because of the int’l boundary through the middle of their territory, on which the Indians were not consulted).

Three tribes, the Arikara, Hidatsa (Gros Ventres), and Mandan are officially known as the Three Affiliated Tribes, and occupy the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in western North Dakota. The total tribal enrollment is 6,000 (of which 3,000 reside on the reservation) (Mary Jane Schneider in Davis 1994: 634).

Frankle reports that speakers of Yucatecan Mayan insisted that they could express any new idea in their own Ig. In Cozumel, the Ig is not used as the younger wanted to be known as Mexican; the older disheartened. Frankle deals with more than 30 Mayan Ig’s and their dialects, has worked with Ig programs in Quintana Roo, Campeche, and Chiapas. She works in Ig awareness projects.

Lg. Dict: Mocho (Motocinteco).
Inf by: Laura Martin
Add Inf: (Major Documentation continued)

Lg. Dict: Mohawk, Iroquoian Family
Inf by: Marianne Mithun
Add Inf: Mithun, in a joint effort among all Mohawk speaking communities, is compiling a comprehensive dictionary.
(Major Documentation continued)

Lg. Dict: Montana Salish (Flathead)
Inf by: Sarah G. Thomaon
Add Inf: There is a grammar of Kalispel (Vogt 1940) and a grammar of Spokane (Carbone 1972 & subsequent articles), but none of Montana Salish since Mengarini's 19th century grammar.
Lg.Diet Oñondaga.
Inf by Hanni Woodbury
Add Inf (Major Documentation continued)

Lg.Diet Phalura (Dangarik).
Inf by Ken Decker
Add Inf (Major Documentation continued)

Decker has written several papers specifically on language vitality of Phalura. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 26 languages.

Lg.Diet Pima of Önavas (Uto-Aztecan).
Inf by Ken Hale
Add Inf Önavas Pima is believed to be the direct descendent of Néwome, for which there exists a 17th century grammar and vocabulary (Pennington 1979). On the assumption that Önavas Pima continues the Néwome of the Jesuit Arte (Smith 1862) and voc (Pennington 1979), then those documents can be considered major documentation. Shaul is, in part, an interpretive study of the Jesuit Arte. This author also mentions notes of his own on Önavas (sic) Pima in Shaul (1994).

(Major Documentation)
Lg.Dct  Potonino dialect of Huastec.
Inf by  Barbara W. Edmonson
Add Inf  (Major Documentation continued)
      of World Cultures, Vol. 8 (Middle America & the Caribbean), ed. by
      James Dow & Robert V. Kemper. New York: G.K. Hall/Macmillan [a
      general article about all aspects of Huastec culture/language]. Since
      1970, the Huastec population in San Luis Potosí and Veracruz has nearly
      doubled, but the absolute no. of monolinguals has remained the same,
      showing some language decline.

Lg.Dct  Salar.
Inf by  Arienne M. Dwyer
Add Inf  This is a language with "heavy" Tibetan and Chinese admixture. No
          orthography. The lg at school is Chinese. Although the population of
          speakers may seem large, dominant language structures (Chinese in
          Eastern and Uyghur in Western) are entering Salar at an ever-increasing
          rate. Most adult speakers are trilingual in Salar, Chinese, and Tibetan.

Lg.Dct  Seneca.
Inf by  Wallace Chaie
Add Inf  Chaie is actively involved in lg preservation activities. The Senecas
          presently live in 5 major groups in the USA and Canada: the Seneca
          Nation of Indians (6,241) on 3 reservations in NY State (Cattaraugus
          and Allegany Counties), the Tusawanda Band of Seneca (1,050)
          near Akron, NY State; Ngarondosa Seneca (262) & Kanadaha
          Seneca (331) on the Six Nations Reserve; the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe
          (3,400) in OK (George L.J. Abrams in Davis 1994: 282).
Schnitsu’umshstsn (Coeur d’Alene), Salish.

by Gary B. Palmer

Diame Allen is the director of the Department of Education, Coeur d’Alene Tribe (P.O. Box 238, Davenport Way, DeSmet, Idaho 83824).

(Major Documentation continued)
Lg. Dct: Southeastern Tepethuán.
Info by: Thomas Willett
Add Info: (Major Documentation continued)

Lg. Dct: Tariana.
Info by: Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald
Add Info: (Major Documentation continued)

Tariana is being replaced by Tucano (Tucanoan Family). Tariana is the only Aruak language in the linguistic area of the Vaupés, famous for its obligatory multilingualism described by A. Sorensen.
Lg. Dict  Tzeltal of Tenejapa, Mayan Family.
Inf by  Luana Maffi
Add Inf  (Other Lg Com continued) Ocosingo, Cancuc, Chanal, Oxchuc, Abasolo, Pinotla, Agua catezango, Amanatego. A few other speakers found recently in some communities in SE Chiapas.

(Total Population Nb. continued)
Of the total population of Chiapas, 716,012 are indigenous: Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Chol, Tzotzilabal, Lacandon, Kanjobal, Mam, Zoque (Mexican Census of 1990): 969,95

(Major Documentation)

Although Ig is in no immediate danger of extinction, it might not take too many generations for it to get there. Pressure to switch to Spanish is high. Literacy in Tzeltal is poor to very poor. Generally, contexts of use limited to family and community business. Literature in print very limited. A few (two) primers. Radio programs virtually non-existent. No community-wide Ig programs. Only growing ethnic pride may bring hope concerning documentation and preservation efforts.
Lg.Elev Ulwa (Southern Sumu).
Inf by Ken Hale
Add Inf (Nature of Fieldwork)

The Karawala community designated Mr. Abued Lacyayo to meet with Hale at a Bilingual Educ. Workshop in Bluefields in January of 1988. The Ulwa project began at that time with an elementary vocab of Ulwa (Hale & Lacyayo 1988) printed up in the Lexicon Project of the Center for Cognitive Science at MIT. Lacyayo returned to Karawala and worked with other members of the group (which was to become UYUTUMBAL) to expand the entries (appearing as CODU/UYUTUMBAL, etc. 1989). A number of texts were produced, for distribution in Karawala, and some published in Wani, a journal by the Center for Research and Documentation of the Atlantic Coast (CIDCA, Centro de Investigacion y Documentacion de la Costa Atlantica). A two-year NSF grant was obtained in 1993 to permit Thomas Green to work with UYUTUMBAL in the production of a full-size dictionary of Ulwa and to gather material for a grammar. The future of this project is uncertain. It is hoped that the committee will receive funding from an NGO and from the Ministry of Education as it works toward self-sufficiency. A plan for self-sufficiency includes expansion of the Ulwa Language House (Ulwaq Yulka (Ika), built in 1991 to house materials and provide an uncluttered working space, to a size which would accommodate paying guests, the profits to be used to support the work of the committee.

Ulwa is endangered. However, a full revival of Ulwa is by no means impossible, as the young people of Karawala have the enormous advantage that they know Miskitu, which, for the past century or more has existed with the Sumu lgs in a condition of "grammatical merger" of a most perfect sort. Allowing for morphological differences of detail, the lgs "impose" one another morpheme for morpheme with great ease. Thus, Karawala children have a natural head-start. Another factor in this is the fact they can read sentences out loud with great fluency and perfect phonology (albeit with little comprehension), as the Miskitu orthography is the same as the one adopted for Ulwa, and the segmental phonologies of the two lgs are virtually identical.
Lg.Detc Ulwa (Southern Sumu).

Inf by Ken Hafe

Add Inf (Other Preservation Activities)
Since 1988, there has existed a six-member Ulwa Language Committee called UYUTMUBAL in Ulwa (Ulwa Vulka Tumak Mibika Bala, Council of the Ulwa Language) and, in Spanish, CODIUL (Comité del Idioma Ulwa). The activities of this body include: 1) collection & writing of stories; 2) compilation of dictionary entries; 3) interviews with other Ulwa speakers; 4) the documentation of Ulwa history; 5) cooperative projects with linguists (dictionary & grammar); 6) translations (e.g. novels) into Ulwa; 7) plans for Ulwa in education of Karawala young people for Ig revival.

(Major Documentation)

Lg.Detc Usbojo.

Inf by Ken Decker

Add Inf Ken Decker was the first person to collect any linguistic data on this group. There had been previous references that this group might exist but he provided the first proof. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 36 languages.
Warekena of the River Xie, North Arawak

by
Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald

Warekena of Xie spread in the region of Xie rather recently, outing the "old Warekena" which is still spoken by a couple of old people.

(Major Documentation)
There have been sporadic efforts at documentation or preservation over the past few years, mostly (including the current project) assisted outside the community, with minimal community support. No visible success. Even the oldest speakers have significant influence from Russian in all aspects of their Itelmen grammar. Most recently, Bobaljik collaborated with a team directed by a Free Univ. of Berlin ethnographer, Dr. Eric Hausten in production of educational materials for schools.

Copies of Teeter field tapes at Humboldt State University (e-mail: <ste-der@hosci.humboldt.edu>). Wiyot is famous as one of the two Pacific coast languages Sapir associated with Algonquian as long ago as 1913. History and provenience still a mystery, although the relationship is now well established.

The Wyandotte people originally lived along the northern banks of the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada and were disparagingly called "Huron" by the French. The Iroquois pushed many of them west to Ohio and Michigan. The Wyandotte were later forced to move to Kansas and finally settled in northeastern Oklahoma (Clifford E. Trafzer in Davis 1994: 700-701).
Lg.Dlt  Yavbé, a dialect of Yavapai.
Inf by  Akira Y. Yamamoto

Add Inf (Major Documentation continued)

Lg.Dlt  Yidgha (Munjii-Yidgha).
Inf by  Ken Decker

Add Inf (Major Documentation continued)

Yidgha speakers report that all can speak Khowar, but Khowar feel that Yidgha have poor proficiency in Khowar. Many men prefer Khowar wives so that children will be Khowar speakers. Several villages are so remote that shift to Khowar is still slim.

Lg.Dlt  Yuchi.
Inf by  Mary S. Linn

Add Inf The partial speakers (45 yr old and over) show the following characteristics: ability to hold conversations on limited topics; influence from English phonology and syntax; loss of vocabulary.

Most fluent speakers attend Each language class of Sapulpa to help preserve and encourage fluency. Materials are produced from the class. In the children’s class, many activities are carried out with emphasis on using the language. There are no classes for beginning adults.