

The Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

*** SSILA BULLETIN ***

An Information Service for SSILA Members

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-->> --Correspondence should be directed to the Editor-- <<--

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209.0 SSILA Business

* Address being used for spam
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Note to SSILA members: If you receive any e-mail from me (Victor Golla) at <gollav@axe.humboldt.edu>, it is spam, and any attachment that comes with it may possibly contain a virus. I have not used this address for several years. Although it still functions as an alias for my primary mailbox, any mail that bears it as a return address is not a legitimate message from me. If you can, you should add this address to the list of return addresses that your spam filters are on the lookout for.

-- VG

209.1 Correspondence

* Do you recognize this language?

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From Wayne Lemman (wayne_leman@sil.org) 24 Apr 2004:

A friend who is a linguist in Canada recently sent me the following message:

>This winter the Ethnologue people forwarded to me a request from a lady
>who had contacted them, who was eager to identify the language spoken
>on a recording she had been given long ago, which she highly values but
>doesn't understand. She thinks it's a native language of North America,
>and was sure it was Algonquin. After a few e-mail exchanges with her,
>she sent me a copy of part of the recording, and it's definitely not
>Algonquin or anything else I recognize. How about you? Does the
>attached sound-bite identify the language for you? This lady will
>greatly appreciate any feedback we can give her.

>

>Thank you!

>

>Ruth Spielmann

Like my Canadian friend, I have been unable to identify the language from the sound clip. If any readers of the Bulletin would like to give it a try, they should e-mail me and I will send the audio file.

--Wayne Lemman
(wayne_leman@sil.org)

* Romani in Latin America

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From Sterpone Muntzel (sterpone@avantel.net) 29 Apr 2004:

A master's student at CIESAS, Mexico, is interested in starting up an acquaintance with researchers working on Romani. His M.A. thesis is on Colombian varieties of Romani. I'll pass along any responses.

--Martha C. Muntzel
INAH, Mexico DF
(sterpone@avantel.net)

209.2 "Rosetta Stone" Software to Aid Mohawk Revitalization

From Ilse Ackerman (iackerman@RosettaStone.com) 19 Apr 2004:

Fairfield Language Technologies, developers of the "Rosetta Stone" language-learning software, is proud to announce its collaboration with the Mohawk community of Kahnawà:ke, near Montreal, to develop language-learning software in the Mohawk language.

The Kahnawà:ke-Rosetta Stone collaboration aims to restore the use of Mohawk in the community by targeting beginner learners who were not raised speaking the language, or do not currently have access to it. The program will be made available to the entire community, from adults to schoolchildren.

"We are honored to join the community of Kahnawà:ke in this revitalization effort," said Eugene Stoltzfus, President of Fairfield Language Technologies. "The preservation of indigenous languages has been a priority for Rosetta Stone from the beginning. This initiative will benefit the community of Kahnawà:ke and will create awareness of a powerful resource for the restoration of endangered languages everywhere."

Traditional language-learning software teaches by translation, an ineffective method for becoming fluent in a new language. Native American languages such as Mohawk are richly different from their European counterparts, and much meaning is lost in the attempt to equate them with English or French. Rosetta Stone supersedes the translation method by associating new language directly with meaning, using native speakers, text, and authentic, real-life images. Mohawk learners will be able to work through thousands of fluent phrases, rapidly acquiring the ability to read, write, speak, and think in Mohawk without reference to another language.

The Kahnawà:ke community is on the forefront of language restoration efforts in North America. They started the first indigenous language immersion school in Canada, in 1980, which soon became a model for communities all over North America. In 1999, prompted by community elders, the Kahnawà:ke Language Law was enacted, establishing Mohawk as the primary language of communication, education, ceremony, government, and business in Kahnawà:ke.

Fairfield Language Technologies, founded in 1991, publishes Rosetta Stone Language Library, an immersion-based language-learning software on CD and online that is acclaimed for its speed, ease-of-use, and effectiveness. It is used by more than 5 million language learners in over 100 countries. Fairfield's pioneer partner in indigenous language preservation was the Seminole tribe of Florida, in the production of software for the Miccosukee language. The company is presently involved in language revitalization efforts with other native communities. For more information, see:

<http://www.RosettaStone.com/languagerescue>

209.3 Upcoming Meetings

* Siouan and Caddoan Languages (Wayne, Nebraska, June 11-13)

From Catherine Rudin (CaRudin1@wsc.edu) 23 Apr 2004:

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