

ziishshichchu

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# A linguistic documentation of beekeeping in Kambaata

29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF CHLSJC, ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, 10 MAY 2022



## 1. Introduction

COLLABORATIVE DOCUMENTATION PROJECT, EARLIER WORKS

#### Participatory language documentation

- Report about an ongoing documentation project on the lexicon of beekeeping
  - Initiated during the corona pandemic (personal initiative)
  - Aim: Text and audiovisual documentation of beekeeping in its social and cultural context
  - Diverse target audience: speaker community, linguists, anthropologists, Cushitists
- Demand formulated in the linguistic documentation literature:
  - More collaborative, mutually beneficial, reciprocal projects
  - Collaborative data collection and analysis
- Persons implicated:
  - Yvonne Treis (based in Paris): linguist
  - Yoseph Yonas Zecharias (based in Duuraame): practicing beekeeper, environmentalist, author and photographer
  - Abel Yonas Zekarias (based in Bielefeld): practicising beekeeper, sociologist, author
  - and family consulted "on the ground"







#### Earlier works on the language of beekeeping

- Only works found (so far)
  - Documentation of **Saho** beekeeping vocabulary in its cultural and linguistic context: Vergari & Vergari (2009) and Banti & Axmadsacad (2009)
  - A small glossed text on **Ongota** beekeeping: Savà (2017)
  - Comparative study from Europe (Lithuanian vs. English): Kraujutienė (2016) [MA thesis]
  - [Numerous publications by Ethiopian agronomists examining economic and technical questions]

Are you aware of other works on beekeeping in Ethiopian languages?

#### Earlier works on Kambaata lexicon

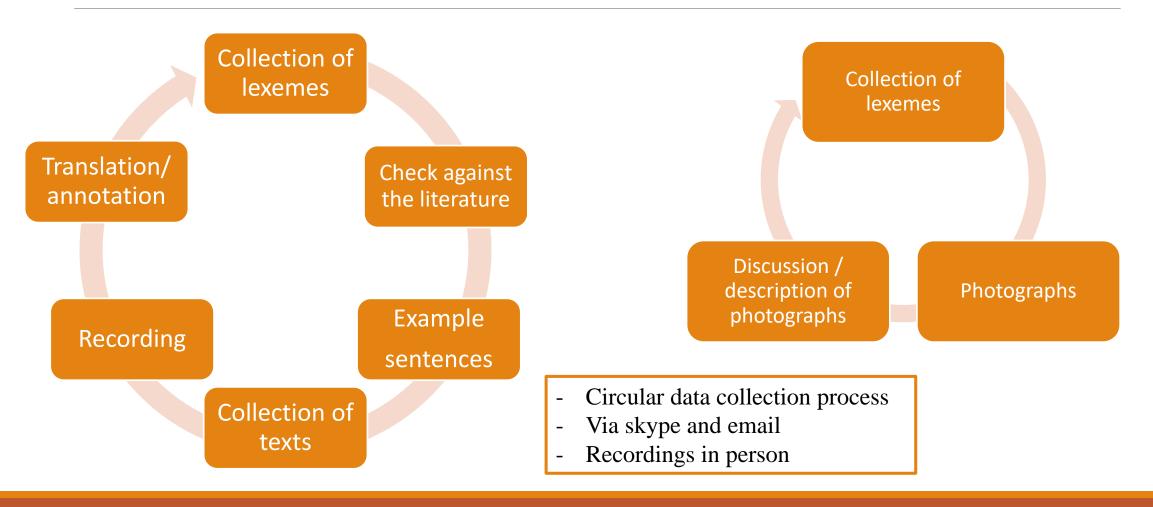
- First dictionary Kambaata-Amharic: Kambaata-Xambaaro Zone Information and Culture Main Department (1997 [E.C.]), 327 p.
- Voluminous Kambaata-Amharic-English dictionary with Kambaata monolingual definitions: Alemu (2016), 1165 p.
  - contains some bee-related vocabulary
- Documentation of the temperature lexicon: Treis & Deginet (2019)
- Documentation of idiomatic expressions: Alamu (2022)



## 2. Data

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY, TYPES OF DATA

#### Data collection methodology



#### Data types

- Lexemes [various sources]
- Examples sentences [Abel]
- Text: The work of the beekeeper [authors: Abel and Yoseph]
- Text: The social significance of honey [authors: Abel and Yoseph]
- Narrative (*heessa*) about honey [source: speaker community, writer: Yoseph]
- 2 poems about bees and honey [author: Yoseph]
- Proverbs and riddles [source: written Kambaata literature and fieldwork data]
- All data is recorded [recorded speaker: Abel]
- The lexeme list is illustrated with photos of traditional and modern beekeeping techniques/material from Kambaata [photographer: Yoseph\*]

\*Cf. his photos in this presentation



## 4. The lexeme list

SEMANTIC FIELDS, STRUCTURE OF THE ENTRY, SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

#### 4.1. Semantic fields covered in the wordlist

- Types of bees (species) and related or similar insects
- Life cycle of bees (from egg to queen)
- Parts of a bee's body
- Behavior of bees (movement, sound etc.)
- Activities of bees (pollination, collection, production, procreation)
- Parts of the hive
- Beekeeping equipment
- Beekeeping activities (production of hives, care for bees, harvest)
- Enemies of the bees/dangers for bees
- Types of honey
- Honey consumption and containers for honey
- Honey-related traditions and cultural concepts

~ 150 entries

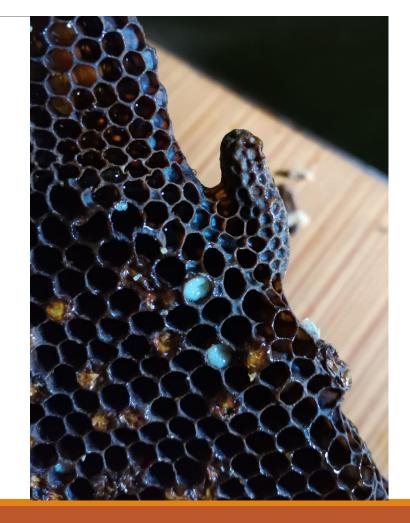
- Lexemes unique to the semantic field
- Lexemes also used elsewhere

# 4.2. Structure of the entry

headword word class + gramm. gender picture + recording available translation + explanation cross-reference example + recording

semantic field

qurbaabba (nm.) queen cell', specially constructed cell in which a new queen  $(\rightarrow woma)$  is raised, bigger than regular cell for worker bees, often in the corner of the honeycomb and the hive wall, cut off by the beekeeper to avoid that new virgin bees are raised ex Ziishshu bahirsumboga qurbaabas murt kam. (21) Cut away the queen cells so that the bees do not swarm!' [AYZ]; BEEHIVE; in the old days: 'vial for perfume' [Alemu 2016: 859; not confirmed by AYZ]



headword

word class + gramm. gender

picture + recording available

translation + explanation

cross-references

sources in [...]

example + recording

shaala (nm.) 🖭 🗖 'partition in the beehive', two crossed sticks creating a partition in the beehive  $\rightarrow qachchuta$ , about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the beehive between the front end  $(\rightarrow nafa)$  and the shaala is left to the bee for reproduction, about 3/4 of the beehive between the *shaala* and the back end  $(\rightarrow tuphuta)$ is accessible to and exploitable by the beekeeper; the shaala is within hand's reach; lexeme unique to semantic field BEE [AYZ]; ex. Malabu soroobaammi saata shaaliichch higg ulaamba'a 🖭 'When I harvest honey, I do not touch (the honeycombs) beyond the partition [AYZ]; BEEHIVE PART -Lexeme not to be confused with the homonymous adjective shaala(ta) 'moist [AYZ; Alemu 2016: 907],



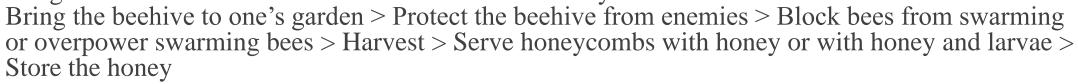
### 5. Text and audio documentation

DOCUMENTARY TEXTS, POEMS, NARRATIVE

# 5.1. Excerpts from texts (I)

Text excerpt from *Kambaati ziishshi xaqqi hayyuta* 'Kambaata beekeeping techniques'

Produce/buy and prepare (plaster, smoke) the beehive > Hang the beehive in a tree\* > Attract a "free" bee colony >



\*Ziishshu halleechchu bata'anobaa kottit yooba'ibbaa iittanotanneeha woqqee tochchiichchii hoolamu mannu xaaccano hegeegiichchii qeersi lagi tochchiga yoo sallakk yiyyee beechchoon yoo haqqeen saqalaamm.

[Where to hang a beehive?] 'As the bees like a place with plenty of shade and where there are no steps (of people passing by), I hang (the beehive) far from the road and far from where many people meet into a tree in a quiet place beside a stream.'

Aim: Document beekeeping in the Kambaata language itself



# 5.2. Excerpts from texts (II)

Text excerpt from *Malabi xee'nnitannee kulaman yoo heessa* 'Story which reports about the sweetness (and the temptation) of honey'

A new bride spends the months after her wedding in a little hut in her in-laws house and weaves baskets. Her brother-in-law gives her a pot of honey to store, as he considers her more trustworthy than anybody else. The bride is terribly tempted by the honey and sometimes shyly pierces her weaving needle through the cover of the honey pot and licks it off. When her brother-in-law comes to collect the honey, the pot is suspiciously light. Has somebody come into her hut and served himself? The bride bursts out in distress and curses the honey.

Malabu qorabu ba'u Mateeminnit ba'u Mutiin gobu ba'u Malabu qorabu ba'u 'May the honey-watching be damned'

'May the busyness be damned'

'May the weaving with a needle be damned'

'May the honey-watching be damned'



Aim: Document the cultural significance of honey

# 5.2. Excerpts from texts (III)

Excerpt from a poem: 1st stanza of Ziishshichchiichch roseenun! 'Let us learn from the bee!'

(Note: alliteration and rhyme)

Qoxareen abbeen he'eenun zoobbeechchiga,

Qooreen qaareen hujateenun ziishshichchiga.

Qallimata laamfita barree gisanata takka'een uujjeen,

Qaarseen qo'rreen hujateenun zahu zaazu agureen.

Let us be brave, be feared and live like a lion, Let us be intelligent, be strong and work like a bee, Let us quickly drop foolishness, slackness and midday sleep, Let us buckle up, stop procrastinating and hovering around, and work!

Aim: Document bees and honey in artistic language

# 6. Some final thoughts

#### Challenges of the documentation

Small and bigger challenges

- Finding succinct translations for words that have no English equivalents
- Finding botanical names for all the flowering grasses, shrubs and trees on which bees feed

maaheeta 'thorn apple' (*Solanum incanum L*.)

- Serving the interests of a diverse audience (solution: diverse data)
- Finding *one* place to publish the lexicographic, textual, audio and visual data and analyses



#### References

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#### Ziishshu karaniyanin malabu soroobeenno.

No sweet without sweat.

(~ You don't harvest honey without being stung by bees.)