

FINAL REPORT (updated 27-04-2014)

1. Objectives and goals

The Meso-American (morpho)Phonology project (MAmP, 2009-14) covered five areas in descriptive and theoretical linguistics :

- i) the fabric of linguistic diversity,
- ii) linguistic typology,
- iii) endangered languages,
- iv) modeling phonology and grammar vs. empirical approaches,
- v) how to make linguistic data from past and current literature on Mesoamerican languages available in databases for the sake of interdisciplinary research.

A strong emphasis was given to the geolinguistic mapping of data. The MAmP project for the 2009-2014 IUF fellowship addressed these issues through the scrutiny of Amerindian languages spoken mainly in Mexico and Guatemala: two linguistic stocks and one isolate (Mayan, Otomanguean languages, and Huave/Ombeayiüts). It aimed at four strategic goals: i) tabular data mapping, ii) revisiting Otomanguean phonology and morphology from a cross-linguistic standpoint, iii) analysis of chain shifts (vowel, consonant and syllable shifts) as clues to city-dialect competition in ancient and modern Mesoamerica, iv) linguistic documentation of endangered languages (first hand, through fieldwork, and second hand, through the vast literature available in tabular form converted into databases). Declarative Phonology and Paradigm Function Grammar were the main reference models applied to Mesoamerican morphophonemics, in particular to Otomanguean and Ombeayiüts. Workshops with native communities and bilingual schools, scholars from various fields of research dedicated to Mesoamerindian languages, history, geography and culture, were planned in Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala, and Europe.

2. Output

The total output of contributions (publications + oral presentations + databases) during the 5 years of the IUF fellowship amounts to 121. A web page on the 2009-14 IUF project and other contributions to general linguistics, dialectology and sociolinguistics is available, although still a work in progress, at <http://jll.smallcodes.com/home.page>.

The MAmP project produced the following output, (co-)organized or (co-)published by J. L. Léonard (additional production by members of the project is not taken into account in order to focus the report on core activities):

- Six international conferences (5 in Paris, 1 in Montpellier)
- Six international workshops (5 in Paris, 1 in Montpellier), one satellite workshop at a Complex Systems International conference (ISCN) forthcoming (Le Havre, June 2014)
- 32 literacy and linguistic training workshops (2-3 days) in Mexico, with a team of 6 scholars from Mexico, France and Italy (Léonard, Colazo-Simon, Avilés Gonzalez, Pettirino, Gnerre, Cuturi)
- Two intercultural congresses in Mexico on the role and future of indigenous languages (Huautila, 2011 and Tehuacan, 2012).
- Two essays: one on “general dialectology” (Paris, Michel Houdiard, 2012), another forthcoming, on aspects of Mazatec phonology and morphology (to be published in 2014 by Honoré Champion).
- Five edited volumes (from the Paris 3 conferences):
 - a) on backing & backness in typological phonology see http://lincom-shop.eu/shop/article_11299%2520ISBN%25209783862884636/LSPhon-01%3A-Base-articulatoire-arri%C3%A8re.-Backing-and-Backness.html?sessid=pksRSg2Gqv,
 - b) on Mesoamerican morphology (in press, Michel Houdiard éditeur, Paris),

c) on Romance inflectional morphology (in press, Peeters, Louvain),
d) on epistemological and empirical insights in the documentation of endangered languages, forthcoming (all papers received and in the editing process),
e) in collaboration with Enrique Palancar (Sedyl, CNRS & Surrey Morphology Group), *Disentangling the role of tone in inflectional morphology* (editorial project accepted by Mouton de Gruyter in December 2013; papers in preparation with the 15th of February 2014 as the deadline), see the conference program at <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/tons-et-paradigmes-flexionnels-modelisation-et-parcimonie-disentangling-the-inflectional-role-of-tone-219195.kjsp>.

- A special issue of the journal *Histoire, Epistémologie, Langage* n° 35-1, 2013 (from the papers given at http://www.univ-paris3.fr/21228218/0/fiche_actuelite/)
- 33 papers published in national and international conferences and workshop proceedings.
- 51 presentations in Mexico, Estonia, Serbia, Germany, England, France.
- 27 articles or chapters of books.
- Four reviews or forewords.
- Five papers for scientific divulgation.
- Six geolinguistic or diasystemic databases on indigenous languages of America (Mayan, Western Tzeltal, Mazatec, Mixtec Chinantec and Numic), among which one nearly completed linguistic atlas (on Western Tzeltal: *ALTO = Atlas Lingüístico del Tzeltal Occidental*), with first hand data, for 18 localities, 2 speakers for each, in collaboration with Ciesas Sureste, Chiapas, Mx. See http://94.80.170.154:88/fmi/iwp/res/iwp_auth.html;jsessionid=052EAF2B70CA2AA150DF346.wpc1 with the key word *maya* as Account Name and Password).
- A linguistic atlas in progress: the ALMaz (*Atlas Lingüístico Mazateco*), see <http://94.80.170.154:88/fmi/iwp/cgi?-db=Tzeltal&-loadframes>.
- Two projects (one “innovative Project”, Paris 3, 2009-10: 2 000 € and one PEPS/Exploratory Project, CNRS, 2010-11, 10 000 euros) and 1 LabEx EFL operation, strand 7, 2011-13 (see http://axe7.labex-efl.org/em2_bilan), 34 000 euros. Total: 46 000 €.

3. Assessment and prospects

The MAMp project achieved results in various fields of research, such as geolinguistics, linguistic typology and empirical methods, challenging current theories and methods from fourteen standpoints, as follows:

3.1. Outline of general dialectology: The IUF fellowship made it possible to complete and publish an essay on general dialectology [A1] we had been planning since our accreditation to supervise doctoral research, in 2005. The purpose was to show how dialectology may be considered as a fine-grained dimension of general linguistics. We based our argumentation mostly on non Indo-European languages, such as Estonian and Basque. We applied recent models in inflectional phonology and morphology, such as *Particle Phonology* (Schane) and *Word & Paradigms* (Blevins). We applied a systemic model to dialectological analysis, distributed between four dimensions of research: i) *static* systems, ii) *finality* or *teleological* systems, iii) *acquisition* systems and iv) *decisional* systems. These four sets account for the fact that i) a dialect area shows manifold states of one pattern (variation), ii) *variation* is generally consistent with a higher level system (the *diasystem*), iii) language is not a living organism, but a system undergoing constant acquisition processes, iv) clusters of varieties end up taking decisions, out of a gradual process of differentiation from their neighbours. We advocated for an emancipation of dialectology from local, national or ideological frames. Dialects do not only tell us a lot about the inner variation of national languages, or about cultural areas throughout history: they tell us much about the range of inner variation of typological patterns, in close relation with universal grammar, which we may call fine-grained typology.

3.2. Fine-grained typology and dialectology: [C4, 8, 11, 13, 16, 21], [D4]. We applied a typological approach to various dialects – romance, Mesoamerican, Uralic, and we enlarged the empirical scope with two volumes. With [A2] we gathered over twenty specialists of Afro-Asiatic, Caucasian, Eskimo-Aleut, Chukchee-Kamchadal, and Mesoamerican languages to develop methods and models of fine-

grained typological analysis of dialect data. The [A2] volume narrowed the scope to Romance languages and varieties (Portuguese, Galician, Sardinian, Italo-Romance, Daco-Romanian, Catalan), with a strong focus on *Word & Paradigm* models, such as PFM (Stump), or Instanciation models, such as Exemplar Phonology (Bybee). In [B2, 5] we questioned current typological assessments based on cross-linguistic databases (B2) or on diachronic reconstruction (B3), focusing on the fine-grained diversity of feature specification of segments in Mesoamerican languages (Q'anjob'al, Western Mayan, and Mixtec or Tu'un Savi, Eastern Otomanguean).

3.3. Mesoamerican Geolinguistics, geolinguistic or diasystemic databases for Mesoamerican languages: The MAmP was one of the first attempts to design geolinguistic atlases of Mesoamerican languages and, therefore, to develop the paradigm of Amerindian geolinguistics, as a contribution to geolinguistic theory. Mayan and Otomanguean are exemplar on this respect: the former is a phylum of the *spread zone* type (low genetic and structural diversity, one or several lingua francas, clear-cut irradiating center versus periphery, cf. Nichols, 1992), whereas the latter is typical of a *residual zone* (high genetic and structural diversity, no overt leading center nor lingua franca). Nevertheless, from the standpoint of their geolinguistic inner structure, these two phyla provide an outstanding laboratory to observe the intricacy of these types throughout space and time: whereas Chinantec [E4] can be qualified as relevant to the residual zone type, Mixtec [E3] resorts to the Spread Zone type. Many discrepancies can be observed when comparing Mesoamerican geolinguistic patterns to the overall patterns of geolinguistic variation of languages in Europe. Though "town dialects" do explain some of the patterns of distribution of phonological areas, as predicted by Jorge Suarez in 1983, many other factors account for isoglottic patterns, such as waves of population expansion, in the postclassic era (especially as far as Mixtec is concerned [E3], expanding to the Pacific coast and to the north-eastern canyons, towards Puebla and the Cuicatec and Mazatec area), or during the colonial era or the free market era, which interfered drastically with settlement patterns of peasant communities in Mesoamerica. In [C5], we develop critical insights about the notion of Mesoamerica as a linguistic area, though we show on the basis of quantitative geolinguistics that the concept is undoubtedly heuristic when considering loanwords and the lexicon and flows of morphological patterns within basins or pools of dense contact. In this respect, interactive patterns between history (the Mesoamerican precolonial eras), geography and sociolinguistic networks become more obvious. The [D3] presentation enhanced our criticism of the scenarios available in the current literature on Mesoamerican language diversification, thanks to cladistics analysis, with Pierre Darlu, showing that an array of alternative paths and patterns of dispersion and settlements underlie current representations. [D13, 14, 28, 38] also questioned current dialect classification within Mesoamerican languages, on the basis of sets of analytic and synthetic maps generated by our databases. Results of this strand are quite challenging for the *Spread/Residual Zones* when considering the diffusion or attrition of languages in space and time. The six MAmP geolinguistic databases make further research possible on issues such as intricacy of the dynamics of spread/residual trends in dialect networks, modeling diffusion of languages in ecological and socioeconomic settings throughout history, revisiting secondary data under the light of primary data, etc. Although Numic does not belong to the Mesoamerican area, we chose to work out a database as this sub-phylum within Uto-Nahua has for decades been the focus of much interdisciplinary research to highlight processes of the areal diffusion of cultural features in an ecological basin. The MAmP databases will provide a wide array of materials for further interdisciplinary research on the emergence of cultural and linguistic areas. They are designed to conflate with complementary data or other databases (e.g. we expect the Mayan database [E1] to be supplemented by a Yucatecan database by Barbara Pfeiler, and with the ALTO data, as far as Western Mayan is concerned). Specific software is being developed by Smallcodes srl (cf. <http://www.smallcodes.com/dizionari.page>) to make these complex databases available on the Internet.

3.4. Quantitative diasystemics: The ALTO questionnaire was entirely designed in accordance with the core of dialect variation in this important language of the Western Mayan highlands of Chiapas. It does not rely on cognate lists for diachronic studies nor on any generic protocols such as the Swadesh word list. The density of structural variables relevant to phonological and grammatical patterns of Tseltal dialects made it possible to experiment quantitative methods which differ from classical dialectometry. A set of papers provide the formula for computing diasystemic distance/similarity (the methodology is

detailed in [B1, 18] and [C27, 30, 32]) in a dense dialect network. The results highlight discrepancies in the patterning of sociolinguistic and dialect networks according to the structural component at stake. Graphs of similarities according to a w threshold of similarity differ remarkably when we compare phonological results to morphosyntactic or lexical results. We also evidenced that the use of coefficients to weight parameters such as frequency or structural salience or productivity do not significantly change the results, as compared to the cumulative approach, where all structural changes are lumped, without any coefficients (as is usually the case in dialectometry). Quantitative diasystemics turns out to be a heuristic tool to observe fine-grained diversification of dialect networks, and requires a very high level of linguistic expertise on the language studied, especially on grammar – and not only phonology or the lexicon.

3.5. Laboratory dialectology: several papers and presentations develop an array of quantitative and qualitative tools from laboratory phonology to geolinguistic data, especially from the ALTO database of first hand data (cf. [B3, 6]; [C22]). Spectral moments were measured for qualifying allophones and provide evidence on the status of the velar vs. glottal fricative opposition in Tseltal, but also the various types and reflexes of the so called “rearticulated” or “interrupted vowels” in Tseltal (hence, in Mayan and other Meso-American languages, where this kind of complex nuclei is considered an areal phenomenon). These tools enable better grounded statements on the status and function of fricatives or glottal features within a diasystem (the metagrammar of subsets of dialect varieties in a language). They also highlight fine-grained typological discrepancies in dialect patterns in space and time. The whole approach differs conspicuously from the traditional isoglottic approach, as this method compares dialects according to types and phonological drifts ($V'V$, $VhV > VV > V: > V$), rather than according to spatial clusters. In other words, we observe how the type A, B or C behave acoustically, according to laboratory phonology criteria, however distant they may be from one another, rather than analyzing geolinguistic types according to spatial clusters. The results address more phonological theory and typology than classical dialectology – this approach converges with the general dialectology approach, mentioned above as assessment 1.

3.6. Epistemological foundations of data and statements: Revisiting data made available over half a century ago for languages such as Mazatec, Mixtec and Zapotec on the basis of first hand data led us to question how this bulk of data had been collected. According to which prerequisites? With what kinds of analytical grids? Did the models skew the descriptive output? In the case of Mazatec, through the ALMaz endeavour, which made first-hand data available in over 20 varieties instead of the 4 currently described (Huautila, Chiquihuitlan, Jalapa de Diaz, San Jeronimo Tecoahtlan), there were wide discrepancies between the second-hand data and what we actually observed during fieldwork. We evidenced that the available data collected e.g. on Mazatec by the Summer Institute of Linguistics – a missionary institution, with outstanding linguists, in many cases, but nonetheless devoted to the evangelisation of native populations in the “Third World” – were not especially wrong or inaccurate. But they were indeed skewed to some extent, through descriptive norms adapted to Tagmemics, a model designed by Kenneth Pike, Robert Longacre and other linguists from this institution, as a by-product of late structuralism and functionalism (see [B7]). In many cases, data had been made too complex, while basic patterns had been understated. Structural complexity had been exaggerated; details had been overvalued, in an atomistic way – especially tone patterns (cf. [B10, 11], [A8]). Many crucial categories or paradigms – especially inflectional classes – had received a fuzzy definition. This issue is not one of local range: it has strong epistemological consequences, as most currently available cross-linguistic databases such as the WALS or UPSID today use this kind of material. With the HTL laboratory (*Histoire des Théories Linguistiques Paris7/3 & CNRS*) we organized an international conference on the historiography of languages which could be considered seminal or prototypical for current linguistic theories [A4]. We attempted to revisit the basic concepts and prerequisites of this model in [B7] (from [D7]), and we challenged one of the most famous papers produced by this model (Pike & Pike, 1947, on immediate constituents in Huautila Mazatec) with *Declarative Phonology*, a constraint-based theory of phonological constituents, close to the HPSG model [B9]. One assessment is that a historiographical and epistemological view on data published by linguists using tagmemics seriously questions typological diagnostics upon which current typological databases are founded. For instance, the Mazatec inflectional system turns out to be typologically quite different, according to the

analytical matrix chosen by Kenneth Pike in 1948 for the Huautla dialect (the *Tone Languages* handbook) or Carole Jamieson in 1982 (*IJAL*) for the Chiquihuitlan variety: the former states that preverbs are light verbs, whereas the latter assumes they are inflectional class prefixes. In other words, the Mazatec verb can be seen as belonging to a compounding system, or to a highly inflectional, synthetic, inferential system.

3.7. Modeling simplicity versus complexity in Otomanguean grammars: this field of research was one of the main challenges of the MAMp project. How can supposedly complex inflectional systems, for example, with a high degree of suppletivism and allomorphy as in Mazatec, be learned or described? We organized an international conference on this topic, from a broader Mesoamerican perspective [A5], and published several contributions, on various dialects of Mazatec [B8, 10, 11, 19], [C6, 33], or gave talks on the issue [D6, 18, 25, 34, 37] – or will have done so before the end of the project: [D44, 45]. As a result, we show that not only is the Mazatec inflectional system extremely regular and therefore predictable, but that even the tone patterns follow very simple principles, which can easily be accounted for by downstep (lowering contour tone) for 1Sg subject agreement and all incomplete cells in the inflectional matrix on the one hand, and trivial inertia phenomena such as lexical tone preservation or adaptation to the Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP) (see especially [C6], [B10, 11]).

3.8. Challenging systemic models: we do not doubt language systemicity, and the basic prerequisites of our approach to general dialectology and fine-grained typology are firmly grounded on the assumption that all variation phenomena resort to systemic superordinates, such as the *diasystem*. Nevertheless, as *acquisitive systems*, languages may follow *accommodation patterns* rather than *systemic patterns*, especially in language or dialect contact settings, as discussed in [B18, 20] and [D21]. Fieldwork in the Mazatec and the Huave areas provided many situations in which we could observe various degrees of confidence and proficiency in the native language as L2 instead of L1 in school teachers. The intricacy of repertoires will be one of the strands of the EVA project, 2009-14. I am preparing three papers on Ombeayüts for 2014 [B23, 24] & [D43], on the basis of the 2012 fieldwork, enhancing the paradoxical typological situation of this Mesoamerican isolate: on the one hand, unrelated to any other language in America, and yet showing a high degree of typological miscegenation with e.g. Mayan, Mixe-Zoquean and Otomanguean languages.

3.9. Training schoolmasters of endangered languages: the methodology of literacy workshops and training sessions for native school teachers in order to improve technical conditions for alternative forms of bilingual and intercultural education over those made available since the laws of 2003 (*Ley General de Derechos Lingüísticos de los Pueblos Indígenas*) is fully described in English in [B15], in French in [B4], with additional papers in French in [C7, 25, 28, 29]. It was presented in [D11, 15, 17, 28, 33, 36], with two strategic talks in Spanish at the UNAM and INALI in 2013 [38, 39]. The methodology had been elaborated before the MAMp project, since 1999 in Chiapas and Guatemala, but during the period 2009-13, the methodology considerably improved, thanks to close cooperation with four institutions or networks: the ENBIO, the Red EIBI, the CMPIO and the BIC. The array of technical proposals now extends from training sessions in tonology or inflectional morphology of Otomanguean languages, with rural school teachers, to workshops for the elaboration of didactic materials in native languages, encompassing history (cf. [C15] for theoretical insights), geography, social sciences and ecology (cf. [B12, C28] in particular). These so called co-participative educational workshops, in which groups of 20 to 120 school teachers, pupils or students gather for 2 or 3 days to write texts, elicit paradigms or lexicon, and contrive didactic proposals to use these materials at schools or for the benefit of the community developed at such a pace that we had enough materials to launch a LabEx EFL operation (see <http://axe7.labex-efl.org/em2-description> and http://axe7.labex-efl.org/em2_bilan).

3.10. Cross-mediated elicitation: The workshops provide a great deal of oral and written data in the native languages, not only by school teachers, but also by pupils or parents participating in the events. Groups of speakers work out an array of texts and word lists which they read and comment in short presentations. All these productions are videotaped and tape recorded (with a Sony HD camera and a Zoom digital recorder). All the data collected and transcribed since 2010 will soon be made available through the link <http://axe7.labex-efl.org/node/73>, where a Zapotec session at the Red EIBI is stored as

a sample. More samples can be found at http://jll.smallcodes.com/em2Labex_page and <http://redeibi.wordpress.com/category/materiales-didacticos/#jp-carousel-191>).

Funding from the LabEx EFL made it possible for Karla Avilés Janiré Gonzalez to transcribe the materials collected during over ten literacy and grammar workshops. The next stage, planned for April-July 2014 will consist of making these materials available on the LabEx link mentioned above (node/73). Not only the co-participative educational workshops are a powerful way to foster literacy and educative reflexivity on how to teach native languages at schools and using it in all areas of the curriculum, but it also strengthens the ties with communities of practice and speakers.

3.11. *Modeling stigma and counter-stigma:* in 2010, a CNRS exploratory project called “Les Langues et Vous” (LLV), about sociolinguistic activism for the Oïl languages, submitted by Lilianne Jagueneau (FORELL, Poitiers University) and J.L. Léonard was accepted by the CNRS (funding: 10 000 euros). The project gave an account of over 30 years of activities for the codification and standardization of languages such as Poitevin-Saintongeais, Gallo and Bourguignon-Morvandiau, through systematic interviews of 35 activists, on the basis of a semi-directive questionnaire. Results are described in [B16], [C20] and [D8, 9, 22, 23] (see <http://jll.smallcodes.com/pepsLlv.page>). Prerequisites were already sketched in [C2,9]. The purpose of this project was to model stigma and counter-stigma, from the standpoint of varieties which can be considered as the most discriminated against among minority languages in France: so-called “patois”. We enlarged the stigma model developed by Erving Goffman (1963), proposing the following counterpart: how can stigma be reversed and neutralized through positive action on behalf of discriminated languages? How did the activists managed to attain such a degree of resilient criticism toward diglossia that they could overcome the stigma and create new conditions for the Oïl dialects in modern society? How did they acquire the know-how for language management and language planning? How did they organize into associations and communities of practice? How useful to them were dialectology and sociolinguistics? Why did they get involved in this activity? How did they interact with institutions and with people, at local, regional and national levels? In other words, what is the output and how did rural communities and the society as a whole benefit from their work? Most of these activists were initially school teachers or artists (writers, poets, musicians), and are now publishers, consultants, managers of structures such as Maison du Patrimoine Oral (Oral Heritage House, as in Anost, Morvan) or Maison des Cultures de Pays (Parthenay). The LLV project suggests that this form of activism has been highly useful as an innovation for social work and alternative forms of education. The LLV methodology was based on *Language Management Theory* (Jiří V. Neustupný and Björn H. Jernudd, Jiří Nekvapil). We applied the same methodology in the Mazatec and the Zapotec areas in 2011-12, with bilingual school teachers and writers, and then extended it to other types of organizations. Karla Avilés Janiré Gonzalez, for instance, applied it to a rural women’s cooperative in San Jeronimo Tecoatl, in the Mazatec Highlands, who are struggling against unfair market conditions in the commercialization of agricultural products (cf. Karla Janiré Avilés González & Angela Ixkic Duarte Bastian: “Género, lengua y etnicidad en la era de la globalización: El caso de la Organización de Mujeres Unidas - Naxii”, forthcoming), and we plan to further develop this methodology within the framework of the EVA/ELD project.

3.12. *Cross-empirical approach to diglossia and language planning and management:* As for the sociolinguistic dimension of our research in Mesoamerican settings, the MAMP project has constantly benefitted from our expertise in different areas and languages. In particular, we were able to explore aspects of postcommunist situations in Southern Estonia and in Western Russia (cf. [B14, 17], [C18, 24, 26, 31], [D1]), in order to compare them with postcolonial settings (cf. [C1, 3], [D11, 24, 29]). Although even situations such as those of the Southern Estonian languages and Vepsian in the Republic of Carelia (Russian Federation) are quite different, language management is undoubtedly more advanced and efficient in postcommunist settings, as compared to the postcolonial situation of Mazatec, Nahuatl or Zapotec. Nevertheless, the degree of political consciousness and, above all, the potential for cooperative and participative work with speakers is far higher in Mexico and Guatemala than in Russia or the Baltic states. Both areas could benefit from exchanges on innovations and know-how: Mesoamerican communities of practice could gain strong benefits from information technology and language engineering, whereas Eastern Europe language managers could learn a lot from the ability of

Mesoamerican activists to involve local populations in native literacy workshops, round tables (*mesas de trabajo*), and alternative techniques in teaching native languages and cultures and to link this with both tradition and modernity. The MAmP project provided a unique opportunity to observe different sociolinguistic settings not only in Mesoamerica, but also in the European Union (France, with the LLV project) and in Eastern Europe – an experience leading to the EVA/ELD project, which would also make possible to apply for a ERC project applying contrastive methods in language management and planning for endangered languages on a wide scale in the Old Continent.

4. Publications and conferences

A. Books or edited volumes

i) Essay

[A1] Léonard, Jean Léo 2012. *Eléments de dialectologie générale*, Paris, Michel Houdiard.

ii) Edited volumes and special journal issues

[A2] Léonard, Jean Léo & Samia Naïm (eds), 2013 *Base articulatoire arrière. Backing & Backness*, Munich, Lincom (cf. <http://linguistlist.org/issues/24/24-4177.html>).

[A3] Léonard, Jean Léo (ed.), 2013. *Morphologie flexionnelle et dialectologie romane : typologie(s) et modélisation(s)*, *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, n° 22, Louvain, Peeters (in press).

[A4] Franck Alvarez-Pereyre, Sylvie Archaimbault & Jean Léo Léonard (eds), 2013. *Dialectes décisifs, langues prototypiques*, numéro de la revue *Histoire Espistémologie, Langage*, Paris 3 & Paris 7 (in press).

[A5] 2013. Léonard, Jean Léo & Alain Kihm (eds.). *Patterns in Mesoamerican morphology*, Paris, Michel Houdiard (in press).

iii) Forthcoming

[A6] 2014. *Essais de linguistique mazatèque*, Paris, Honoré Champion, collection Bibliothèque de Grammaire et de Linguistique, edited by Olivier Soutet.

[A7]. *Documentation des langues en danger : épistémologie et praxis*, in collaboration with Karla Avilés Janiré Gonzalez: proceedings of the conference at <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/methodologie-de-la-collecte-des-langues-en-danger-ou-des-langues-menacees-et-interaction-avec-le-milieu-epistemologie-et-praxis-111990.kjsp>

iv) In preparation

[A8]. With Enrique Palancar: *Tone and inflection: new facts under new perspectives*. Book proposal for Mouton (EALT series) accepted for December 2014. From the international workshop, June 2013: <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/tons-et-paradigmes-flexionnels-modelisation-et-parcimonie-disentangling-the-inflectional-role-of-tone-219195.kjsp>

B. Articles and book chapters

[B1]. Léonard, Jean Léo & Gilles Polian, 2009. « La morphologie dans ALTO (Atlas Linguistique du Tseltal Occidental). Réseau dialectal et systèmes à décideurs multiples », Grenoble, *Géolinguistique* 11: 149-201. Available online at http://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/docs/00/68/22/94/PDF/Article_Preprint_Morphologie_ALTO_Tseltal_2009.pdf

[B2]. Léonard, Jean Léo & Vittorio dell'Aquila, 2009. « Réseau dialectal, trame et tropismes typologiques : les gutturales, glottales et dorsales en q'anjob'alien » Grenoble, *Géolinguistique* 11: 51-117.

[B3]. Léonard, Jean Léo ; Cédric Gendrot & Gilles Polian, 2010. « Correlación laringovelar y variación dialectal del tseltal (Maya occidental, Chiapas, México): enfoques del proyecto ALTO », Barcelone, *Estudis Romànics*, 311-329.

[B4]. Léonard, Jean Léo 2010. « Enquêtes exploratoires pour l'ALMaz (*Atlas Lingüístico Mazateco*). Elicitation croisée, entre typologie et codification d'une langue otomangue », Grenoble, *Géolinguistique* 11: 59-109.

- [B5]. Léonard, Jean Léo 2010. « Diasystème et spécification de traits en tu'un savi (mixtecan, otomangue oriental) », *Bulletin de la Société Linguistique de Paris* 55: 265-326.
- [B6]. Léonard, Jean Léo; Cédric Gendrot & Gilles Polian 2011. « Voyelles réarticulées en tselal (maya occidentale) : pertinence d'une approche dialectologique et expérimentale pour la typologie phonologique », *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* 56, pp. 395-449.
- [B7]. Léonard, Jean Léo 2011. « A quoi reconnaît-on la tagmémique ? Entre structuralisme périphérique et grammaire de texte : essai de modélisation épistémologique », in *Histoire, Epistémologie, Langage*, n° 34-2 : 123-154.
- [B8]. Léonard, Jean Léo 2011. « Diasystème, table de Jamieson et règles de Bull : qualification et requalification des données de la flexion verbale mazatèque », in *Mélanges offerts à Nicolae Saramandu : Manuela Nevaci (ed.) : Studia Linguistica et Philologica, Omagiu Profesorului Nicolae Saramandu*, Editura Universitatii din Bucuresti : 455-482.
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[D30]. Léonard Jean Léo: « Variation dialectale et graphie normalisée de langues otomanges : le cas du mazatec et du chinantec », lecture at the SYLED seminar Paris 3 & CNRS-LAMOP *Pratiques langagières : oral et écrit d’hier et d’aujourd’hui*. 05-12-2012.

[D31]. Léonard Jean Léo: Elicitations croisées et modèle d’ajustement diamésique : ateliers de dialectologie, de grammaire et de phonologie en domaine Mazatec (2010-2012), lecture at Paris 8 Phonology Workshop. 09-01-2013. Cf. <https://sites.google.com/site/atelierphono/home/archive>

[D32]. Léonard Jean Léo & Gilles Polian, Marco Patriarca & Els Heinsalu: « Le Cañon des isoglosses qui bifurquent : ALTO (*Atlas Lingüístico del Tzeltal Occidental*), les temps et les lieux du diasystème », international conference « *Lieux et espaces de la langue. Perspectives sociolinguistiques contemporaines* », Beauvais, Université de Picardie. 24-25/01/ 2013.

[D33]. Léonard Jean Léo: « Techniques d’immersion en contexte de bilinguisme inéquitable : *tequio pedagógico* au Mexique », key speaker at the biannual symposium of the ISLRF (Institut Supérieur des Langues de la République Française) 2013 on the topic *Immersion, Pedagogy and New Technologies*, La Grande Motte. 5-7/04/2013.

[D34]. Léonard Jean Léo & Julien Fulcran: « Disentangling the inflectional role of tone in Mazatec: Tone Root Class, OCP and 1 sg/Incomplete Marking », in *Flexion et Ton : Parcimonie et Modélisation / Disentangling the inflectional role of tone*, international workshop, organized by Jean Léo & Léonard Enrique Palancar (SeDyl, CNRS), Paris 3 University, Research Centre. 17-18-06-2013.

[D35]. Léonard Jean Léo & Alain Kihm « The accentuation of Lithuanian nominal paradigms: a (very) tentative realizational approach » in *Flexion et Ton : Parcimonie et Modélisation / Disentangling the inflectional role of tone*, international workshop, organized by Jean Léo & Léonard Enrique Palancar (SeDyl, CNRS), Paris 3 University, Research Centre. 17-18-06-2013.

[D36]. Léonard Jean Léo: “Praxis participativa para la educación alternativa y bilingüe: las comunidades invisibles”, international conference Globalization and “Minor” Cultural Groups the role of so-called minority cultures in rethinking the future of modern societies, CHCSC-DRI, CASQY, UVSQ Paris. 19-21-06-2013.

[D37]. Léonard Jean Léo & Alain Kihm: « La flexion verbale du zapotèque (zapoteco del Rincón de la Sierra Juárez, Mexique) », followed by « Préfixes Tamv/Personne mazatecs et mixtécans », *Argument Structures* seminar, Paris 8 & Federation of Typologie (CNRS). 27-05-2013.

[D38]. Léonard Jean Léo: “Dinámicas geolingüísticas mesoamericanas: enfoques del proyecto MamP”, lecture at the Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas (INALI). 30-08-2013.

- [D39]. Léonard Jean Léo: “Geolingüística, diasistema y documentación lingüística: el ALMaz (Atlas lingüístico mazateco) como praxis de la dialectología social”, lecture at the seminar of the Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Universidad Autónoma de México (UNAM). 30-08-2013.
- [D40]. Léonard Jean Léo: « La valorisation des données dialectales d'oïl du liseré frontalier wallon recueillies par Ferdinand Brunot en 1912 : enjeux contemporains », workshop « Ferdinand Brunot, la musique et la langue », organized by Joëlle Ducos & François Picard, BNF & Maison de la Recherche, Paris-Sorbonne University. 09-11-2013.
- [D41]. Léonard Jean Léo: « *An xo'boo* (mazatec de Puebla) : un fil d'Ariane écolinguistique dans le labyrinthe dialectal mazatec », international conference, organized by Ksenija Djordjevic & Jean Léo Léonard *Les minorités invisibles : diversité et complexité (ethno)sociolinguistiques*, Montpellier 3 Université. 28-29/11/2013.
- [D42]. Léonard Jean Léo: « Bassins de langues en contact et en danger en Méso-Amérique : observation et modélisation », ISCN (Institut des Systèmes Complexes en Normandie), Le Havre. 10-12-2013, cf. http://iscn.univ-lehavre.fr/ai1ec_event/jean-leo-leonard-bassins-de-langues-en-contact-et-en-danger-en-meso-amerique-observation-et-modelisation/?instance_id=.
- [D43]. Léonard Jean Léo: *CVCV & CVCV en ombeayiüts (huave) : éléments polylectaux, International conference *Theoretical Issues in Contemporary Phonology: Reading Tobias Scheer*, Paris, February 6-8, 2014, cf. <https://sites.google.com/site/readingtobiasscheerenglish/>
- [D44]. Léonard Jean Léo: “Modelling Simplexity and Complexity in Mazatec inflectional classes: a diasystemic approach”. Surrey Morphology Group, University of Surrey, *Inflectional Morphology and verb classes in Oto-Manguan*, (cf. <http://linguistlist.org/callconf/browse-conf-action.cfm?ConfID=168415>). 14-03-2014.
- [D45]. Léonard Jean Léo: “De la *réalité psychologique des morphèmes* et modèles de complexité/simplexité morphologique en mazatec (popolocan, otomangue oriental). Analyse et ré-analyse Fonction-Forme », research seminar, CLLE-ERSS, Bordeaux. 03-04-2014.
- [D46]. Jean-Léo Léonard: « Le « chaînon manquant » trouvé sur le lac Onega : les (post)néogrammairiens face au vepse (fennique oriental, ouralien) » (see H12 below).
- [D47]. Jean-Léo Léonard & Karla Avilés Janiré Gonzalez: “Cross-mediated elicitation and participative sociolinguistics: the ALMaz project” (see H13 below).

Forthcoming

- [D48]. Jean-Léo Léonard: « L'agglutinance dans les langues finno-ougriennes : déconstruction par modélisation PFM (langues fenniques et mordve) », international workshop « L'agglutinance : critique d'un concept », organized by Patrick Sériot, Lausanne University. 02-04-2014.
- [D49]. Jean-Léo Léonard, Vittorio dell'Aquila & Antonella Gaillard-Corvaglia: « Emergence forte *versus* émergence faible en écologie linguistique : le cas du mazatec ». Interdisciplinary Symposium 2014 of the Institut Universitaire de France, « Nature et Culture », Dijon, Fr (abstract accepted). 26-28.05.2014.
- [D50]. Jean-Léo Léonard, Vittorio dell'Aquila & Gérard H. E. Duchamp: « Geolinguistic diversification as a *complex system*: a mazatec case study », Satellite Workshop, *Space, Topology, Diffusion & Language (STDL): Models, Simulation & Visualization*, Colloque International de l'Institut des Systèmes Complexes de Normandie ISCN International conference, 23-26. 06. 2014.

Under evaluation

- [D51]. Jean-Léo Léonard & Bien Dobui (Ph.D. student, Paris 3) : « *Beyond classification, towards grammar: Stem Process & Analogy Interaction in Amuzgo* », Colloque International du Réseau Français de Phonologie, Université de Lille 3. 30 June-2 July 2014.

E. Databases

In cooperation with Vittorio dell'Aquila [CELE srl], Smallcodes srl, Daniele Dalmaso, MA and Antonella Gaillard-Corvaglia, Ph.D. Paris 3.

[E1] 2009 AEM: *A Mayan Etymological Atlas*, geolinguistic database for Mayan languages, based on Terrence Kaufman & John Justeson's *A preliminary Mayan Etymological Dictionary* (2003). Over 2500 cognates, 31 Mayan languages and dialects.

See <http://94.80.170.154:88/fmi/iwp/cgi?-db=Kaufman&-loadframes>

[E2] 2011 ALMaz: *Mazatec Linguistic Atlas*, geolinguistic database for Mazatec (780 cognates, 12 dialectes) based on Paul Livingston Kirk's unpublished Ph. D. dissertation (Kirk Paul Livingston, 1966. *Proto-Mazatec Phonology*, University of Washington, UMI).

See <http://94.80.170.154:88/fmi/iwp/cgi?-db=Mazatec&-loadframes>

[E3] 2011 ALMix: *Mixtec Linguistic Atlas*, geolinguistic database for Mixtec (188 cognates, 150 varieties), based on Kathryn Josserand's unpublished Ph. D. dissertation (Josserand Kathryn, 1983. *Mixtec Dialect History*, New Orleans, Tulane University).

[E4] 2012 ALChic: *Chinantec Linguistic Atlas*, geolinguistic database for Chinantec (194 cognates, 23 dialects), based on Calvin Ross Rensch's master thesis (1968. *Proto-Chinantec Phonology*, Papeles de la Chinantla, 6, Mexico, Museo Nacional de Antropología).

[E5] 2012 ALNum: *Numic Cognate Database* (Uto-Nahua, Great Basin, USA): 298 cognats, 5 langues, based on David Edmund Iannucci's unpublished Ph. D. dissertation (1972. *Numic historical phonology*, Cornell Univ) and Wick R. Miller, 1967 (*Uto-Aztecan Cognate Sets*, UCP).

[E6] 2009-13: ALTO (*Atlas Lingüístico del Tseltal Occidental*): *A Western Tseltal Atlas* (Western Mayan). The project aimed at gathering primary data with a question list of 461 items (phonology: 196 items, lexicon: 175, morphosyntax: 90). The project was initiated with the Ciesas Sureste, Chiapas, Mx, with a team of 8 Tseltal speaking scholars, as part of a broader Tseltal Documentation Project, funded by the SOAS (Hans Rausing Foundation, since 2007). The MAmP project made it possible to pursue specific goals within this architecture of Tseltal documentation.

Cf. <http://94.80.170.154:88/fmi/iwp/cgi?-db=Tzeltal&-loadframes>

F. Other Papers, divulgation

[F1]. 2010 : « Le double du savant et l'ombre de la langue : un pastiche lovecraftien », in Carole de Féral (ed.). *In and Out of Africa. Languages in Question. In Honour of Robert Nicolai*, Louvain, Peeters, Bibliothèque des Cahiers de l'Institut de Linguistique de Louvain (BCILL), 130: 217-230.

[F2]. 2010. Foreword for Eric Nowak 2010 *Histoire et géographie des parlers poitevins et saintongeais*, Bordeaux, PyrÉMonde: 11-18.

[F3]. 2012. Postface for Antonella Gaillard-Corvaglia, 2012. *De la cladistique à la linguistique. Une étude appliquée aux dialectes italo-romans méridionaux et salentins*, Alessandria, Edizioni dell'Orso : 229-235.

[F4]. 2013. with Jaime Raul Calderón Calderón : « Langues otomanges, langues en danger ? », *Pour la Science* (in press).

G. Reviews

[G1]. 2009. Aleksej Arzamazov 2009. *La koinè "budinos", lingua franca finno-ougrienne*, Izhevsk, Shaer, 240 pages, in *Etudes Finno-Ougriennes* 41 : 236-246.

[G2]. 2011. Robert Nicolai. *La construction du sémiotique. Sur les dynamiques langagières et l'activisme des acteurs de la communication*, 2011, 160 pages, Paris : L'Harmattan, paru dans *Journal of Language Contact*, 4 (2011): 1-5.

[G3]. 2012. Cécile Canut et Jean-Marie Prieur (dirs). 1968-2008. *Événements de paroles*. Paris, Michel Houdriard éditeur, 448 pages (see <http://www.cairn.info/revue-langage-et-societe-2011-3-page-137.htm>)

[G4]. Jean-Louis Massoure 2012. *Le gascon, les mots et le système*, Paris, Honoré Champion, *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, 2012, vol. 2: 269-275.

[G5] (in preparation) Siegl, Florian, 2013. *Materials on Forest Enets. An Indigenous Language of Northern Siberia*, Finno-Ugric Society Monographs, n°267, 523 pages, *Revue d'Etudes Finno-Ougriennes*, n° 43, 2013.

H. International Conferences and Workshops

[H1]. MESO-AMERICAN MORPHOLOGY/MORPHOLOGIE MÉSO-AMÉRICAINNE, PARIS 3, 31.01-01.02 2011. SEAKERS: Matthew Bauerman, Daniel Silverman, Enrique Palancar, Maurizio Gnerre & Flavia Cuturi, Gilles Polian, Claudine Chamorro, Julie Gragnic-McCabe, Karla Avilés Janiré González, Denis Costaouec, Evangelia Adamou). Maison de la Recherche, Paris 3 University. Proceedings by Jean Léo Léonard & Alain Kihm to be published in 2014 by Michel Houliard, Paris. Information online at:

http://www.univ-paris3.fr/58747046/0/fiche_actualite/&RH=1236178100008.

[H2]. DOCUMENTING ENDANGERED LANGUAGES : EPISTEMOLOGY & PRAXIS/METHODOLOGIE DE LA COLLECTE DES « LANGUES EN DANGER » OU DES « LANGUES MENACEES » ET INTERACTION AVEC LE MILIEU. EPISTÉMOLOGIE ET PRAXIS, Paris 3, 21-22 June 2011. Proceedings by Jean Léo Léonard & Karla Avilés Janiré González, (Ciesas DF) to be published in 2014 by Michel Houliard. Information online at: http://www.univ-paris3.fr/88678250/0/fiche___actualite/. Maison de la Recherche, Paris 3 University.

[H3]. DIALECTES DECISIFS, LANGUES PROTOTYPIQUES / DISTINGUISHED DIALECTS, PROTOTYPICAL LANGUAGES, 29 February 2012-2 March 2012: coordination by Jean Léo Léonard & Rachid Ridouane (UMR 7018, Paris 3-CNRS), Sylvie Archaimbault & Christian Puech (Laboratoire d'histoire des théories linguistiques HTL - UMR 7597, Paris 7-Paris 3-CNRS), Roland Noske (UMR 8163, Lille 3), see http://www.univ-paris3.fr/21228218/0/fiche_actualite/. Maison de la Recherche, Paris 3 University. Proceedings published as two special issues of HEL (Histoire, Epistémologie, Langage): a printed issue, already published in december 2013, and a forthcoming 2014 electronic issue.

[H4]. BACKING & BACKNESS/BASE ARTICULATOIRE ARRIÈRE, 2-4 May 2012, coordination: Jean Léo Léonard (LPP, UMR on7018 Paris 3) & Samia Naïm (LACITO, UMR 7107, associated with Paris 3). Information on the conference available at http://www.univ-paris3.fr/20933471/0/fiche_actualite/. Maison de la Recherche, Paris 3 University. Published by Lincom Europa (see http://lincom-shop.eu/shop/article_11299%2520ISBN%25209783862884636/LSPphon-01%3A-Base-articulatoire-arri%C3%A8re.-Backing-and-Backness.html?shop_param=cid%3D253%26aid%3D11299%2520ISBN%25209783862884636%26)

[H5]. « FIRST NATIONS LINGUISTIC RIGHTS IN GUYANA AND ELSEWHERE/DROITS LINGUISTIQUES EN GUYANE ET AILLEURS EN MILIEU AUTOCHTONE », International workshop, 9 May 2012, Maison de la Recherche, Paris 3 University, in collaboration with the Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Tekuremai (labelled IPE since 2013, see <http://ipe-recherche-action.org/>) : Jean Léo Léonard (UMR 7018 Paris 3 & IUF), Eliane Camargo (Tekuremai & EREA centre d'Enseignement et de Recherche en Ethnologie Amérindienne du Laboratoire d'Ethnologie et de Sociologie Comparative, UMR 7186) & UMR 7018 - Laboratoire de phonétique et phonologie (LPP). Speakers : Eva Gutjahr (Diplômée en Affaires Internationales par l'Institut d'Études Politiques-Sciences-Po, Paris), Marie Cornu (Directrice de recherche au CNRS, CECOJI : Centre d'Études sur la Coopération Juridique Internationale), Philippe Karpe (Cirad), Alexis Tiouka (Adjoint au Maire de Awala-Yalimapo Guyane, Chargé de l'Aménagement du territoire, du Logement de l'Environnement et de la Coopération régionale) & Marie Fleury (Association GADEPAM), Eliane Camargo (EREA, UMR 7186 & Tekuremai), Kupi Aluwuiké & Tapinkili Anaiman (Parc Amazonien de Guyane), Tasikale Alupki (Association Kalipo), Michèle Therrien (PU, Section Langues et cultures des Amériques, Inalco), Karla Janiré Avilés González & José Antonio Flores Farfán (LabEx Empirical Foundations of Linguistics [EFL], Universités Paris 3 et 7 / CIESAS (Mexico) & Jean Léo Léonard. See http://www.univ-paris3.fr/20759161/0/fiche_actualite/

[H6]. NARRATIVES ON SOCIAL SHIFTS AND TRANSMIGRATION IN FIRST NATIONS MEXICO/ MISE EN

RECIT DU CHANGEMENT SOCIAL ET TRANSMIGRATION DANS LE MEXIQUE INDIGÈNE: international workshop, Montpellier 3 University, site Saint Charles. Organization : Jean Léo Léonard and Karim Benmiloud (prof. in Latino-American literature, IUF & LLACS, UPV-Montpellier 3) ; with Magali Demanget (CERCE, UPV), Laurent Aubague (LLACS, UPV) and the participation of prof. Otto Schuman-Galvez, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. see <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/mise-en-recit-du-changement-social-et-transmigration-dans-le-mexique-indigene--168674.kjsp>

[H7]. Annual international workshop of the *Société de Linguistique de Paris*: INFLEXIONAL MORPHOLOGY AND ROMANCE DIALECTOLOGY: MODELS & TYPES/MORPHOLOGIE FLEXIONNELLE ET DIALECTOLOGIE ROMANE : TYPOLOGIE(S) ET MODÉLISATION(S), 26 January 2013, with Martin Maiden (Oxford), Louise Esher (Oxford), Olivier Bonami & Ana Luis (Paris & Coimbra), Francisco Dubert Garcia (Santiago de Compostela), Adam Ledgway (Cambridge), Michele Loporcaro (Zurich), Aurélie Guerrero (Toulouse), Vittorio dell'Aquila (Milan & Vaasa).

See <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/morphologie-flexionnelle-et-dialectologie-romane-typologie-s-et-modelisation-s--200601.kjsp>

[H8]. FIRST PEOPLES' FORUM FOR NATIVE LANGUAGES OF THE PAPALOAPAM/PRIMER CONGRESO LINGÜÍSTICO DE LENGUAS DEL PAPALOAPAM : *KJOAMĀÑATSELE ÉN XI TJÍN I 'NDENÁ*. A forum on the future of endangered languages of the Papaloapam Basin, organized in partnership with the Secretaría de Educación Pública (SEP : Javier García Martínez, Herminio González Gallardo, Elisabeth Prado Escobedo, Juan Bravo Carrera & the SEP office 04 of Huautla de Jiménez, Oax., Mx de Huautla de Jiménez), 28-30 September 2011. Over 300 native school masters and social workers involved in the revival of Mazatec, Mixtec and Nahuatl took part in this event, focused on alternatives and prospects for bilingual and intercultural education.

[H9]. FORO DE TEHUACÁN: First Forum on Social Work and Cultural Diversity at Tehuacán, in partnership with the IEU (Instituto de Estudios Universitarios) and the UTT of Tehuacán (Universidad Tecnológica de Tehuacán). In this forum, 80 students in engineering, agronomy, management, accounting, etc. from the Technological University of Tehuacan, in the southern part of the state of Puebla, all native speakers of Nahuatl, Mazatec, Totonac, Amuzgo (from Oaxaca), and even Tsotsil (from Chiapas) participated in this 3 day congress and workshop, enhancing the crucial role native languages can play for the preservation of biodiversity, through social work with rural communities. The basic idea was to foster the mutual transfer of technical know-how on agrarian issues, between scholars, students and rural populations. About 80 students from the UTT actively took part in a workshop dedicated to connecting native languages with social work and agrarian engineering, to address local agrarian issues. As shown on the web page, <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/foro-interdisciplinario-participativo-y-comunitario-en-la-diversidad-linguistica-cultural-y-ambiental-del-vertice-tehuacano-universite-populaire-forum-universite-technologique-de-tehuacan-247243.kjsp> (program and details about activities available on the link "[Convocatoria y programa](#)"), the students were asked to formalize in their native languages, through posters, texts and lexical lists, the socioeconomic challenges their communities are currently facing in the globalized world. They also had opportunities to listen to scholars from Mexican universities and research centres, such as Itzel Vargas García (CIESAS-DF/UNAM), Laura Romero (UDLAP), José Antonio Flores Farfán (CIESAS, DF), Bernardo Faustino Caballero Barrón (ENAH, INALI), Sotero Jorge Ortega García (Náhuatl writer and translator), Otilio Herminio Álvarez Ortiz (Mixtec writer and translator), cf. http://www.lajornadadeoriente.com.mx/noticia/puebla/haran-un-foro-para-analizar-la-diversidad-linguistica-cultural-y-ambiental-de-tehuacan_id_14462.html.

[H10]. DISENTANGLING THE INFLECTIONAL ROLE OF TONE/ FLEXION ET TON : PARCIMONIE ET MODÉLISATION, 17-18 June 2013: International Workshop, in collaboration with Enrique Palancar (SeDyl, CNRS), Paris 3 University, Maison de la Recherche. Speakers: Larry M. Hyman, *University of California, Berkeley*; Valentin Vydrin, *INALCO & LLACAN (UMR-8135)*; CNRS Margaret Dunham, *LACITO (UMR-7107)*; CNRS Berthold Crysmann, *LLF (UMR-7110)*; CNRS Jean-Léo Léonard, *Université Paris 3, IUF, LPP (UMR 7018), CNRS & LabEx EFL (Axes 1 et 2)*; Julien Fulcrand, doctorant *Université de Lille 3 & STL (UMR 8163)*; CNRS Yuni Kim, *University of Manchester*;

Enrique L. Palancar, *SeDyL/CELIA (UMR-8202), CNRS & Surrey Morphology Group, University of Surrey*; Alain Kihm, *Université Paris-Diderot, LLF (UMR-7110), CNRS*; Timothy Feist, *Surrey Morphology Group, University of Surrey*.

[H11]. 28-29 November 2013, in collaboration with Ksenija Djordjevic Léonard : INVISIBLE COMMUNITIES : PATTERNS OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY/LES MINORITÉS INVISIBLES : DIVERSITÉ ET COMPLEXITÉ (ETHNO)SOCIOLINGUISTIQUES, colloque international, Université de Montpellier 3, see <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/les-minorites-invisibles-diversite-et-complexite-ethno-sociolinguistiques-236415.kjsp>.

[H12]. NEOGRAMMARIANS' CHALLENGE FOR MODERN LINGUISTICS/ACTUALITE DES NÉOGRAMMAIRIENS. International workshop of the Société de Linguistique de Paris. Upcoming, the 18th of January 2014. Speakers: Tobias Scheer (Nice & CNRS) & Philippe Ségéral (Paris 7): « Actualité des Néogrammairiens », Daniel Petit (ENS) : « Mécanisme et organisme dans la linguistique des Néo-Grammairiens », Charles de Lamberterie (EPHE) : « De Hübschmann à Meillet », Larry Hyman (Berkeley) : « morphologie de la fricativisation bantoue revisitée », James Clackson (Cambridge) : « Heinrich Hübschmann and Linguistic Classification », Guillaume Jacques (EHESS) : « La contribution des langues algonquiennes à la phonologie panchronique : le cas de l'arapaho et du cheyenne », Martine Mazaudon (Lacito, CNRS) « Haudricourt, la phonologie panchronique et l'héritage néogrammairien », Romain Garnier (Limoges & IUF) : « Dérive postnéogrammairienne des laryngales », Georges Pinault (EPHE) « Flexion, dérivation et composition nominale selon les néo-grammairiens » ; Jean Léo Léonard : « Le 'chaînon manquant' trouvé sur le lac Onega : les (post)néogrammairiens face au vepse (fennique oriental, ouralien) ». See <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/actualite-des-neogrammairiens-250636.kjsp>

[H13]. DOCUMENTING ENDANGERED LANGUAGE: QUALITATIVE, EXPERIMENTAL AND COOPERATIVE APPROACHES / DOCUMENTATION DES LANGUES EN DANGER : APPROCHES QUALITATIVES, EXPERIMENTALES ET PARTICIPATIVES, in partnership with Katharina Haude (Sedyl, CNRS) and Mark van den Velde (LLACAN, CNRS). Upcoming, the 6 February 2014. International workshop of the LabEx EFL, Paris. Programme: Evangelia Adamou (Lacito, CNRS) & Matthew Gordon (University of California at Santa Barbara): "Conducting a quantitative study of focus in a highly endangered language. The case of Ixcatec (Otomanguean)"; Enrique L. Palancar (SeDyL UMR-8082, CNRS ; Surrey Morphology Group, the University of Surrey): "The on-going documentation of Tilapa Otomi: A critically endangered language of Mexico"; Friederike Lüpke (SOAS, University of London) "In favour of "slow linguistics" – or: on ecologically more or less valid ways of data collection in the field"; Jean-Léo Léonard (IUF & UMR 7018) & Karla Avilés Janiré Gonzalez (LabEx EFL) : "Cross-mediated elicitation and participative sociolinguistics: the ALMaz project"; Katharina Haude, CNRS/SeDyL UMR-8082) : "Elicitation vs. corpus data: how about positive evidence? ", Mark van den Velde, Dmitry Idiatov & Odette Ambourou (LLACAN) : "Collaborative projects: three ongoing African experiments". See <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/documentation-des-langues-en-danger-approches-qualitatives-experimentales-et-participatives-documentating-endangered-languages-qualitative-experimental-cooperative-approaches--251955.kjsp>

[H14]. ORALITE ET ECRITURE EN CONTEXTE AUTOCHTONE : RESILIENCE ET PARADOXES, 20 03 2014, international workshop, Université de Paris 3, with José-Antonio Flores-Farfan (Ciesas, D.F., Mx), Karla Avilés Janiré Gonzalez (LabEx EFL), Capucine Boidin (IHEAL, Paris 3), Carlo Zoli (Smallcodes, It), Marie Casen & Eva Toulouze (Inalco), Alexis Pierrad (M2 student, Paris 3) & Javier Rivera (Ph.D. student, Paris 3), Jean Léo Léonard (IUF & Paris 3). Cf. <http://www.univ-paris3.fr/oralite-et-ecriture-en-contexte-autochtone-oralidad-y-escritura-entre-pueblos-originarios-dilemas-y-logros-orality-and-literacy-in-first-people-settings-262196.kjsp?RH=1233068248160>.

Forthcoming:

[H15]. SPACE, TOPOLOGY, DIFFUSION & LANGUAGE (STDL): MODELS, SIMULATION & VISUALIZATION, special one-day satellite workshop devoted to the statistical mechanical/complex systems approach to the study of languages and language diffusion, organized within the framework of the 4th International Conference on Complex Systems and Applications (ICCSA 2014, <http://litis.univ-lehavre.fr/~bertelle/iccsa2014/>, June 23-26 in Le Havre. More details at <http://litis.univ-lehavre.fr/~bertelle/iccsa2014/iccsa2014workshops.html#sw4>. Coordination : Jean Léo Léonard (IUF & Paris 3) & Gérard H. E. Duchamp (PR émérite, Paris 13).

I. Projects and operations

Accepted

[I.1] 2009-11. Crossed Narratives/Narrativités Croisées: a so called « Innovative Project »/ »Projet innovant », Paris 3. This workshop was based on the premise that cultures in contact are influenced by or borrow from each other, and that these cultural mergers can be highly useful for designing original educational materials on and in the native languages used in the classroom. It was implemented as an experimental project with schoolteachers in the region of Oaxaca (speaking Mazatec, Zapotec and Mixe, among others) and in the Huasteca region in 2009 and 2010. Our aim was to apply this method in areas displaying structural language convergence. The Huasteca region of central Mexico was the perfect place to start with three indigenous languages from three different families in contact; Nahuatl (a Uto-Aztec language), Tének (a Mayan language also known as Huastec/Wastek or Teenek) and Pame (or Northern Pame, of the Otomanguan family). The workshop brought together varying degrees of converging bilingualism/plurilingualism, featuring speakers of Spanish and Nahuatl, for example or Nahuatl and Tének, or all of the above. The project concentrated on the diversity of sociolinguistic repertoires and language contact settings, using long and short narratives – from riddles and proverbs to folk tales and legends, myths and beliefs – all of which constituted the corpus.

It was implemented through native literacy workshops in a variety of cultural settings:

- a) The Huasteca Highlands (Julie Gragnic-McCabe, Ph.D. candidate, Paris 3, 2010)
- b) The Oaxaca valley and Canyon (Mazatec, Nahuatl, Mixtec) (Jean Léo Léonard, 2012).
- c) The Northern Chiapas highlands, in the Tila region, where Chol and Tseltal are in close contact (Jean Léo Léonard, 2010)
- d) The Salento peninsula, in Southern Italy, where Greek and Italian are in contact (Antonella Gaillard-Corvaglia, Postdoctorate, Paris 3 & Inalco, 2010).

Mexican institutions involved: CMPIO (Coalición de Maestros y Promotores Indígenas de Oaxaca), EIBI network (Educación Indígena Bilingüe Intercultural), SEP (Secretaría de Educación Pública), CEDELIO (Centro de Estudios y Desarrollo de las Lenguas Indígenas de Oaxaca), ENBIO (Escuela Normal Bilingüe e Intercultural de Oaxaca), ENHP (Escuela Normal de la Huasteca Potosina). Opensource, freely accessible samples have been made available by the CEDELIO (Oaxaca, Mx), on the following links:

La Noche de Muertos en la Sierra Mazateca : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fHjLtwM2sG4>, *El Brujo Con Cara de Tigre* - : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vCR-NBq858> ; *El Armadillo y el Tepescuincle* - Leyenda Mixe <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-ilermcai4> ; *El Compadre Rico y El Compadre Pobre* <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OORWg2oX8AU> ; *La Hormiga y la Cigarra – Narración en Lengua Mixe* <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tvy0JgVpzN4> ;

La Costumbre del Champurrado – Chocholteco http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyFVNGI_MeY

As the grant was only 2000 euros, support from the IUF was inestimable. The project turned out to be a very efficient tool for eliciting narratives, word lists and paradigms for the typological component of the MAmP project, and opened prospects for the EVA/ELD project.

[I.2] Oil Languages and You/Les Langues et Vous: an exploratory project (Projet Exploratoire, Premier Soutien – PEPS (CNRS), in partnership with Lilianne Jagueneau, Poitiers University. Grant: 10 000 euros (see above for aims, contents and output).

[I.3] Cross-Mediated Elicitations/Elicitations croisées: operation of the LabEx Empirical Foundations of Linguistics, strand 7, since 2011 (see <http://axe7.labex-efl.org/em2-description> and http://axe7.labex-efl.org/em2_bilan). Funding: 9000 euros in 2012, 9000 in 2013, 16 000 for 2014 (total: 34 000 euros). The funding has been used to hire a postdoctorate scholar, Karla Avilés Janiré Gonzalez to transcribe the output of the native literacy workshops carried out during fieldwork in Mexico, from 2010. The 2014 contract will be devoted to the online publication of the data, on the LabEx website.

Postponed

[I.4] PopCor: Popolocan Corpus, ANR (the French National Research Foundation: Agence Nationale pour la Recherche), in partnership with Denis Costaouec (SeDyl & Paris 5) and Evangelia Adamou (Lacito, CNRS). Submitted in November 2011. Under revision for resubmission.

[I.5] RAMAL: Root Alignment in Mesoamerican Languages, a project for Paris-Cité grants, in partnership with Denis Costaouec (Paris 5) and Patrice Pognan (Inalco & Paris 4). Submitted in October 2012. Under revision for resubmission.

Recently submitted and accepted

[I.6] PolyGlossMaz: A Polylectal Glossary for Mazatec, a LabEx Empirical Foundations of Linguistics (<http://www.labex-efl.org/?q=en/home>) project, as a s.c. *opération de valorisation* (through online sourcing), aimed at providing lexicographic and grammatical resources to school teachers of Mazatec, in four dialects (Huautila, Jalapa de Diaz, San Pedro Ixcatlan, Chiquihuitlan). Funding requested: 5000 euros. Accepted in April 2014.

J. Fieldwork

[J1] Summer 2010, Jean Léo Léonard: eight weeks, states of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mx.

- i) Seven native literacy workshops and training workshops on Mesoamerican linguistics with ENBIO students and teachers, and the EIBI network of the former EnBIO director. Three in the Mazatec region (Jalapa de Diaz and Huautila de Jiménez).
- ii) **30.15 hours** of elicitation of Otomanguean languages, with students from the ENBIO (Cuicatec, Zapotec, Amuzgo, Mixtec, Chinantec) and for the ALMaz, on Mazatec, in the three main dialect areas where Mazatec is spoken (Soyaltepec, Jalapa, Huautila).

[J2] Autumn 2011, Jean Léo Léonard: six weeks, state of Oaxaca, Mx.

- i) Two workshops: in the Santa Maria Teopoxco B.I.C., in the Nahuatl speaking area of the Sierra Mazateca, and in a primary school, in San Antonio Eloxochitlan.
- ii) Organizing the Primer Congreso de las Lenguas en peligro del Papaloapam, Huautila (see H8)
- iii) **37.25 hours** of Mazatec and Nahuatl elicitation.

[J3] Autumn 2012, Jean Léo Léonard: eight weeks, state of Oaxaca, Mx.

- i) Nine native literacy workshops, in various areas, where Mazatec, Zapotec and Ombeayiüts (Huave) are spoken, mainly with CMPIO and B.I.C.
- ii) Organizing the First Tehuacán Forum on Social Work and Cultural Diversity (see H8).
 - iii) **56.30 hours of elicitation** on Mazatec, Amuzgo, Zapotec (five varieties), Chinantec (four varieties) and Ombeayiüts (three varieties, especially the highly endangered San Francisco del Mar variety).
 - iv) With Maurizio Gnerre and Flavia Cuturi, launching of the ESOMBHEY (studio sociolingüístico del Ombeayiüts) pilot study on San Mateo Huave.

[J4] Summer 2013: six weeks, state of Oaxaca, Mx.

- i) Four native literacy workshops, in the Mazatec area (Mazateco Poblano, Sa Maris Chilchotla & Soyaltepec), with CMPIO rural school teachers and a B.I.C (San Lorenzo).
- ii) **41.15 hours of elicitation** of Mazatec (85%) and Nahuatl and Ombeayiüts (15%). The Mazatec elicitations were entirely focused on inflectional morphology, in 12 dialects, with 21 speakers (95 minutes each) and evaluative morphology, for the preparation of [B19].

- iii) Three working sessions presenting the results of the IUF MAmP project at the Ciesas, DF, the INALI and the UNAM (cf. [D38, 39]).

Other Fieldwork trips (about 75 hours of elicitation)

- Antonia Colazo-Simon, phonetician (UMR 7018), eight weeks, 2011, for ALMaz elicitations, and various native literacy workshops.
- Fabio Pettirino, anthropologist, free lance scholar: six weeks, 2012, for ALMaz elicitations, and various native literacy workshops.
- Enrique Palancar, linguist (SeDyl, CNRS): two weeks, 2012, on Tilapa Otomi, México, D.F.
- Karla Janiré Avilés Gonzalez (postdoc, associated with the Ciesas, D.F. and the LabEx EFL), six weeks, 2012, for ALMaz and Southern-central Nahuatl elicitation and various native literacy workshops.

Total: 30.15 h + 37.25 h + 56.30 h + 41.15 h + 75 h = **239.85 hours** of elicitations.

The amount of elicited data is so huge that it would take a great deal of time and money to deposit the data as an opensource resource on the internet. However all metadata was carefully recorded throughout the documentation process and we have contacted Pascal Cordereix (pascal.cordereix@bnf.fr), from the audiovisual department of the Phonothèque Nationale, Paris (see http://www.bnf.fr/fr/collections_et_services/dpts/s.departement_audiovisuel.html?first_Art=non for a presentation of this institution), and all of the MAmP project materials will be housed and made accessible in their collections, as early as spring 2014.

Fieldwork for the PEPS (see [I.2] above) implied three trips to different areas in Northern France, where Oïl dialects are spoken: Haute Bretagne (Rennes and the rural outskirts), Poitou-Saintonge (around Parthenay, Vienne, Angoulême and in Vendée) and Burgundia (around Dijon, Mâcon and Bourg-en-Bresse). I collected about 20 hours of vernacular varieties, and 25 hours of interviews with activists on language management methods. All costs were met by the PEPS project – none by the IUF.

Two additional fieldwork trips involved the IUF, as they provided interesting data to compare to the methods developed within the MAmP: one in the Basque Country, in Spain, in April 2012, for dialectological examination of verbal inflectional morphology in several Biscayan and Gipuzcon dialects, the other in the Republic of Carelia, in April-May 2013, to document endangered vernaculars and study language revitalization methods in the Northern Vepsian area. Both experiences considerably enriched the MAmP project, as contrastive empirical fields.