6. Glossed text: A day out in Hewa

This text was elicited on 18th October 2021 by Saskia Dunn, Alejendro García Matarredona, and Julen Villarreal Moreno. Following the initial session, we parsed the text using ELAN and FLEx, and then met with the consultant, who gave a free translation. Based on this translation we were able to gloss the text. We then met with the consultant again to clarify any material which we were still unable to gloss. This process was collaborative, as although we glossed according to our own conventions, we did not work on any sections independently and met with the consultant as a group.

o 'ia natar tana, natar tana 'ami-n, natar gəte' wa'a nan

**so** loc village ground village ground 1.pl-poss village big very very

‘So in the village, in our village, in such a very big village’

e'on tərlalu gəte' iwa tapi gəte golo' kalu a'u tenger natar

neg ? big neg but wide very if 1.sg see village

‘it’s not that big, but as I see it it’s very big’

ro'o Koka-t nora Wodo-t natar Hewa-t ləbi gəte'

near Kokang-loc conn Wodong-loc village Hewa more big

‘next to the villages of Kokang and Wodong, the village of Hewa is bigger’

leu' kalo miu ga'i bano lau tahi', tahi' 'ia ro'o, kalu

then if 2.pl.fam want go in.front sea sea loc near if

pano luat la'in wə lau

walk morning not.yet go in.front

‘So if you would like to go to the beach – it’s just very near **– if you go in the early morning...’**

lau tahi miu ga'i bano pasak i'an **ko apa ko**

in.front sea 2.pl.fam want go fish.with.weapon fish **maybe what maybe**

**‘to the beach,** if you want to catch a fish or whatever,’

ini bano lau tahi, tahi lau ro'o leu reta baler 'ia ləpo

so go in.front sea sea in.front near then left turn loc house

‘so you go to the beach, the beach nearby, and then you go back home’

ganu opo i'an miu toma ba'a pasak lau

for.instance what fish 2.pl.fam get already fish.with.weapon in.front tahi, i'an ko

sea fish maybe

‘**like you what** you have caught from the sea, for instance fish’

ini miu toma poin lau tahi, huna reta ləpo topo

so 2.pl.fam get whatever in.front sea cook left house call uwe wari təri

peers younger.brother sit

‘you have found from the sea, you prepare at home and invite your neighbours and relatives to sit’

**'ea hamahama leu'**

**eat together then**

**‘eating together, then’**

miu ga'i bano dari ləpo bano reta wuko reta ilin ilin

2.pl.fam want go loc house go left Wuko left so so

‘and after that if you would like to go to Wuko, to a mountain and then’

reta natar ilin

left village so

**‘to the mountainous area’**

e'on tərlalu gəte iwa tapi

neg ? wide neg but

‘it’s not that big, but’

miu bisa' lema anak ha məleng anak ha wə lala

2.pl.fam can climb small one tired small one go above

‘you can go up a bit, get yourself tired a bit up’

**reta** ilin 'ami bəta ilin wuko

**left** so 1.pl.excl name so Wuko

‘that mountain we call Wuko mountain’

noran 'ai watu 'ahan di 'oher ini

have tree stone pl ? a.lot so

‘There are a lot of trees and...’

noran napun wair napun wair blatan wair nimun 'enak golo' kalo

have river water river water cold water 3.pl.gen sweet very if

miu coba

2.pl.fam try

‘There is a river with cold and very sweet water, if you try it’

ini minu anak ha rasa anak ha

so drink small one taste small one

‘drink a bit, try a bit’

wair nimu-n wair blatan wair 'enak golo'

water 3.pl-gen water cold water sweet very

‘Its water is cold and very sweet’

nulun mai bi'an riwun pano 'ia napun noka

past past people crowd walk loc river catch

‘In the past, a lot of people went to the river to fish’

rimu noka 'ale nawung ia napun tapi

3.pl catch search things loc river but

‘they would fish and search for things in the river, but’

'ena 'ete bi'an 'oher iwa ba'a pano 'ia napun

today dem people a.lot neg already walk loc river

‘nowadays a lot of people don’t go anymore’

rimu 'oher pano lau tahi'

3.pl a.lot walk in.front sea

‘A lot of people go to the sea.’

le'u kalu miu bano 'ia flores

then if 2.pl.fam go loc Flores

‘After that if you would like to go to Flores’

pratano miu bano 'ia Maumere oti'

first 2.pl.fam go loc Maumere then

‘first you have to go to Maumere’

'ia Kupang leu' Maumere oti' gu miu lema

loc Kupang then Maumere then then 2.pl.fam climb

**‘In Kupang and Maumere, after that you take-’**

lema bis ato lema motor reta natar

climb bis or climb motorbike left village

‘take the bus or a motorbike to the village’

Wi'in blawir anak ha, 'ia biasa nimun jam ha rua

approximately far small one loc usually 3.pl.gen hour one two

təlu miu da'a reta natar ba'a.

three 2.pl.fam arrive left village already

‘A bit far away, like one, two, three hours, you will already get to the village.’

Kalo 'ita tenger pulau Flores 'ia, Hewa, Hewa, nimu gəra nimu-n,

if 1.pl.excl see island Flores loc Hewa Hewa 3.sg stand 3.pl-gen ro'o reta pulau Flores ubun, 'ita tenger reta ubun, Hewa

near left island Flores top 1.pl.excl see left top Hewa

nimu-n da'a 'ia.

3.pl-gen arrive loc

‘If you look at the island of Flores, Hewa it lies near the end of Flores, look at the tip of the island and Hewa is there.’

Tapi Hewa, natar Hewa 'ia ro'o nimu-n nora Maumere nora

but Hewa village Hewa loc near 3.pl-gen conn Maumere conn

Larantuka, pas 'ia perbatasan golo'.

Larantuka exactly loc border very

‘But the village of Hewa is near Maumere and Larantuka, it is exactly at the border.’

Jadi bi'an reta natar, rimu ulun bahasa bi'an ha rua

therefore people left village 3.pl speak language people one two

ra'itan bahasa Lamaholot,

know language Lamaholot

‘Therefore, the people in Hewa talk, a few of them know a bit of the Lamahalot language,’

tapi 'ami le'u wa'i ha ulun bahasa Sikka, bahasa

but 1.pl.excl then leg one speak language Sikka language Sikka Krowe, bahasa Hewa.

Sikka Krowe language Hewa

‘but they all speak the language of Sikka, the language of Sikka Krowe, Hewa language.’