

DOKUMENTATION FELDEXPERIMENT

1. TAG

Teilnehmer:

- Adam Mama (AM) Tutitcha
- Nasha Wosho (NW) Berisa village
- Daud Hussein (DH) Edo
- Adam Kadir (AK) Tulu Dodola
- Foge Nigo (FN) Anketo
- Kadir Hussein (KH) Muli
- Abdul Jalil She Kemal (AJ) Achalitsho
- Gishu Wosho (GW) Berisa
- Jamal PA Abgeordneter, jetzt in Deneba

Immelyn Domnick
Ramatu Hussein

INHALTE DES 1. TAGES

- Vorstellung der Trainer und Teilnehmer
- Vorstellung und Einführung in das Thema
- Ablauf des gesamten Feldexperimentes
- Beschreibung und Diskussion der Blockbilder
- Vergleich der Blockbilder

Beschreibung und Diskussion der Blockbilder

Blockbild Nr. 1

Ich: Please can you describe what you see and please give me some ideas what it could be.

Ramatu übersetzt meine Einführung.

AM: This is a mountain area. *Zu den anderen:* If you want, you can ask everything. *Er wiederholt:* mountain area. *Dann sagt, er möchte lieber Oromiffa sprechen, damit alle ihn verstehen.*

KH: Yes, this shows a mountain area ... but I do not know which region is shown.

NW möchte etwas sagen, weist aber nur mit dem Finger auf den Piek (Kaka) hin.

FN: When I look at the map I give my estimation. It seems to be a kind of grassland with mountains, but also I do not know the place, where it is. But for sure this is a mountain area. How can we find out the place?

NW: There is Tulu Kaka and anywhere there must be the plantation.

Diskussion untereinander. Der Tulu Kora wird im Allgemeinen nur als Plantation mountain bezeichnet. An seinem Osthang gibt es Eukalyptus und Zypressen Aufforstungen.

AM: If she tells us the direction, we can get easily the place.

KH: I think there is a mountain, but only I guess that it is mountain, but which mountain? If we know the direction, maybe we find out more.

FN: What do you think, what is your idea?

Ich: You don't know where it is, but you know it is mountain area.

NW: I think this is a mountain, this is Kaka Mountain. And the other mountains are above of it.

Sie erklären alle zuerst die hohen Berge im Süden. Der Tulu Kaka ragt auffällig heraus. Plötzlich hat AM den Tulu Dodola entdeckt und dann den Tulu Lole.

FN: This is the Mumaji track. *Er zeigt auf der Karte den Verlauf.* At the end of this, I think there is Gedee place.

Als ich die Karte drehe in Richtung zu AK, erkennt dieser sofort den Tulu Dodola.

Jamal: Please don't disturb them. We need only them. Maybe you disturb their ideas.

KH: This mountain is Tulu Kora, which is covered by plantation forest. This mountain is Tulu Kaka.

Er zeigt auf den Piek hin.

Ich: Next to Kora?

KH: There is a mountain, do you know the name of this mountain?

Somebody: There is a mountain next to Gedee.

FN: This is Birale.

Somebody: Oh, this is not Birale! But there is a track, which leads to the Adele track.

AM: We should discuss about every mountain and if we have new ideas, we will continue the discussion and when we agree about the name of the mountain, we will tell them. So please not this simply shouting this confuses them (*Ramatu und mich*) only.

KH: This is not Birale, this is Gedee.

Somebody: Oh, there is another thing!

Scheinbar ist die Ausrichtung der Karte egal, denn die rege Diskussion wird ohne Richtungsprobleme geführt. Die Karte liegt genau entgegengesetzt zu unserer Himmelsrichtung.

Jamal: Don't talk all together. Please!

KH: There is a mountain, a rocky mountain. That is Tulu Kaka and there are other mountains, in-between these mountains there is a track to Gedee Abagishu. There is a track to Aragessa Plain.

AK: There are two Gedees. Gedee Abagishu and Gedee Hidii. There is Boro River, this is the border of PA Berisa and PA Burachale and when we follow this river we will find some mountains. This mountain is not in our PA.

Ich wiederhole Aragessa? Burachale?

AK: There is a mountain far east, it is not in our PA, it is in Burachale PA. This is outside of Berisa.

GW sitzt etwas abseits auf einem Stuhl (als einzige) und beteiligt sich überhaupt nicht am Gespräch, sie scheint gelangweilt zu sein.

- Somebody:** This track goes to Gedee Abagishu. It is above Gedee place. This is Habale, or not? Or is it Kaka? I can not identify their names.
- AK:** Which is Kaka? This or this? *Zeigt in der Karte*
- KH:** This is Birale. *(Seine Meinung, aber unsicher)*
- Diskussion*
- AM:** I think this is Birale. *Zeigt auf verschiedene Punkte in der Karte*
- Somebody:** This is not Birale, this is Muidhi Gola.
- FN:** This plain is Chawitti plain; there is a track, which takes to the mountains.
- AM:** This is not Chawitti, but next to Berisa, what's the name of this?
- FN:** This way takes to another plain through Achalitcho to Tulu Lole and then to Mumaji and there is a plain, at its end there is Gedee village.
- FN:** This is Gedee plain, but no ...not Gedee plain...
- Somebody:** Where is Gedee village?
- Ich:** Gedee village, is it over there?
- KH:** Gedee village is here! *Zeigt auf der Karte*
- Jamal:** Please they have work don't disturb them! Go to your work!
- Somebody:** We don't need anything, we only come for looking!
- Somebody:** Birale is here.
- Somebody:** Please go, you disturb them.
- FN:** There is a plain, not Chawitti, it is called Collocho.
- Somebody:** This mountain is not Collocho, it is called Chawitti. There is a plain Gedee - Abagishu and Shifa plain, I think.
- AM:** Can you imagine for example, when we are standing on the top of a mountain we can see the other mountains and then we know their names.
- FN:** This is Weni plain; it has a track to Mumaji. When we follow Achalitcho, there is Weni plain and it directly continues to Mumaji, then they meet here. There is a track, when they meet. In-between Edo and Wakeyo house there is Collocho plain.
- Ich:** Collocho plain?
- FN:** There is a track, which leads directly to Lole. There is a track in-between direct to Mumaji and when they meet it is called Mumaji plain.
- FN:** According to this map I think this is our surroundings. That's why we can give the names for the mountains and plains. For example, we expect this is our village (Berisa), so we know the other places around. But our country or our village is covered by vegetation. But in this map vegetation is not identified. When I look at the map, I only can see the mountains. Why doesn't it show the forest?
- Somebody:** You are running. You show the track to Aragessa plain, I see this is a mountain. If this is a mountain, how can the places be so close together?
- AK:** This is maybe Tulu Dodola, next to this Tulu Dodola there is Dhakabora.
- FN:** Is this Haleio plain, what do you think? And when we go through it directly, there is a village. This village must be Allieh (Alieh) village. Now do you understand? Now this rock is called Dhakabora. *(Logische Folge!)* When we continue down, there is a plain next to Alieh, Dhakabora and on the top of Haleio there is a valley or river, next to this is Muli.
- Somebody:** Muli is somewhere here, I think so.
- KH:** If Muli is here, the place called Dhakee is here.
- AM:** If you say this is Dhakee, what's the name of the other mountains?
- Somebody:** If this is Anketo, somewhere Muli is here.
- KH:** When you pass Anketo, you reach Muli. Muli plain begins here. Chawitti Plain starts here. This is Chawitti, this is Daletti plain and then we meet Gedees Mountain.
- AM:** If this is Gedee, Gedira river comes through this valley or not?
- Somebody:** Yes, Gedira comes through this valley. Gedira is next to Muli *(Gegenüber)*.
- AM:** This is Anketo track.
- AK:** This house *(Ort)* is in-between, when we go direct, in front of us.
- N:** If this is a goro *(Ebene)*, what is the next plain? This is the Mumaji way.
- Ich:** This image is made by computer, not made by person.
- Ramatu übersetzt.*
- Ich:** So maybe there are mistakes. I don't know.
- Ramatu übersetzt.*
- FN:** If this has mistakes, she can't give correction to us. So the map should have mistakes, because of the computer.
- Aber sie kennen den /die Fehler natürlich nicht.*
- Ich:** You know the maps of the Ethiopian government. There are topographic maps, we took their information and roads, settlements, rivers and put it together.
- Ramatu übersetzt*
- Ich:** This is now the result.

Blockbild Nr. 2

AM: This map is the same as we had before.

Ich: Yes, it is like the first one.

KH: This map is a little different, it has little lines, and I think this red colour indicates the main road.

KH: This mountain should be the plantation.

Er meint T. Kora, Plantage, zeigt aber viel zu weit östlich.

KH: If this is Tulu Kora, Dodola must be on the left hand side somewhere here.

Ich: Hmm...not exactly, do you think this is Kora?..

Somebody: This is Tulu Kora.

Somebody: This is not Tulu Kora, this mountain we have seen far from Deneba. We can see this mountain when we are on the top of Hadji Adams Gobentu (*ein Dorf, was sehr hoch liegen muss*)

Somebody: When we go down from this plain, we can see the main road from far away.

KH: When I look at the map, different steps of map reading are following. This is a question of perspective view. When we take a photo, the highest place is far away and big, it seems like that and the biggest one (for us) is smaller. Why?

Somebody: Please go! *Zu den Umherstehenden.*

AK: This is Anketo (*richtig*).

KH: This is Achalitcho.

AM: Achalitcho begins on the Ansicho plain, so this must be Kaka, so we can find out the others.

Somebody: This is Tulu Dodola (*zeigt es auf der Karte*)

Somebody: This is Ansicho place.

Somebody: Please listen!

Jamal: If you want to say something you can tell turn by turn.

AM: This is Tulu Dodola and Absicho River.

Ich: This is already Burachale PA?

Somebody: Yes.

AM: This is Anketo. I don't know the others.

KH: This is Gedira, this is Anketo and this (*er zeigt auf Absicho*)???... *Er zeigt alle auf der Karte*

Ich: Imbeku. This was the computer's mistake (*dieser Fluss Absicho ist irgendwie falsch*)

FN: This is Tulu Dodola, we agree. Then this is Tulu Urgo (*richtig!*) next to Burachale (*alter Name Bura Mojore*). And this river starts from here going to Herero.

AK: This river is Absicho and this is Boro.
Ramatu übersetzt.

Somebody: This is Tulu Tinisso and this is Tulu Abushe.

FN: Now we cross Tulu Urgo. Then we can take these three tracks to Adele.

AM: When we go there, Adele is where? Do you know?

Somebody: This is Adele near to Tulu Dodola.

FN: This way takes to Tulu Gedee.

R: Is there any mountain here?

FN: No mountain, but the track goes through this area.

NW: This place is Abushe. Oh, not Abushe, I don't know the name. This is Birale. There is a way to Abushe and we cross Gedee. It is Kaka Mountain, the track to Gedee starts from here.

NW: In this side, which we call first...oh, the name of the mountain, please tell me?

Ich: Tulu Kora?

Nicken

FN: Sometimes we understand and sometimes we don't, because there is not any additional information on the map. When somebody says this is Berisa, I got the place by estimation or logically. When I look at this map, I got only the mountain without any vegetation (*er zeigt in der Karte*), I can get the answer, or not? That's why we know our surroundings. Because I know Tulu Kaka and Adele, I also know the other places around. Anyhow as you said this is Tulu Dodola, I agree with you. This is Boro, this track leads to Okoto. This is Boro River and next to this there is Gedira, when we go up a little bit.

FN: This is called goro Chawitti and Anketo and Gedee are here.

FN: There are two Gedee. One is here one is here. And when we continue, I told you this river is Anketo, and what is this plain? This plain is Collocho plain. This is Santatta Mountain.

Blockbild Nr. 3

AM: This is Tulu Dodola and the green colour indicates grassland or forest.

Ich: Grassland. Yes, this is right.

AM: This is a river. The other lines are the tracks next to the mountains. This red line is the main road. These are valleys. The same colour indicates farmland and natural trees (*Wald*).

FN: I developed also these ideas. The map shows our village, because of this colour, which means settlement, as he (AM) said. This colour (*yellow or dalacha*) means farmland. This is grass and these are trees, so we agree. This place is covered by forest. This dot line (*gerissene Linie der tracks verwechselt er mit einer Grenze*) indicates the lands without trees in the forest (*Er meint damit das Grasland*). This colour is - as we said - our village (Berisa) and there must be Dodola (*er zeigt nach Westen, Richtung Dodola*).

Somebody: Do you have any other additional idea?

DH: No, if there is any idea, we should point out the focal point, so it is not necessary to make the discussion too long. If we say this is T.D., this must be grassland and this must be farmland. So there must be the Achalitcho river and these are houses. This is Gedira and this is also a village. Muli and Tutitsha are in-between this plain (*d. h. ohne Bäume*).

DH: This is Berisa village. This must be Muli,

Ich: Muli?

Somebody: No, Muli is here.

DH: This is Debissa (???). Mumaji must be here and this is Mumaji. When this is Mumaji, then this is Anketo or Debissa.

Ich: I'm not sure, but I think so. There can be mistakes, because the computer made it.

DH: Mumaji is here and the others are the villages from over there (*In der Nähe von Anketo*). This is Achalitcho; three or four villages are over there. As we said before, this line is Kora River and this is a mountain, the vegetation starts from the bottom to the top of the mountains.

Somebody: If you have new ideas, tell them.

KH: This colour indicates a village and trees. Berisa surroundings. One colour stands for the village Berisa and in other places this colour indicates the village Edo and Muli. And when we pass to the top of the ridge, we reach Gedee and this place is called Gedee. This red colour shows houses as we said before, so Gedee must be here. (*Hinweis auf Legende!*). Here is also a village and here also.

R: Is this a village?

KH: Yes, there is a small village, Gedee. This is clear, it is Berisa. (*Zeigt auf Berisa.*)

Ramatu übersetzt.

Es fehlen diese Dörfer Gedee....

Ich erkläre, warum diese Dörfer fehlen könnten, alte Karte, oder vergessen..

FN: These government maps and this one are different, why? So many villages are on this area, but not on this map.

R: These governmental maps are printed before this map was printed and the villages are constructed after this and also sometimes in the maps can be forgotten something or by less knowledge.

Die anderen nicken, stimmen zu.

KH: No, Gedee was present before already in the DERG time. We say there must be Gedee, but we can't get this information from the map. By estimating following this plain the exact place of Gedee must be here. And now when we say this is Kaka, this place must be a plain or a field.

FN: Please make your idea short! (*Weil KH alles wiederholt*).

KH: Generally on this map there is no symbol to show the Gedee village.

Somebody: Why is this sign missing?

Somebody: Now listen; don't make your talking too long. We said it before and everything is kept by the tape.

Jamal: What she says and what he gets from you, he translates all your ideas to her.

Somebody: Now, the early maps were printed by the government, now these maps were printed by the computer and they have mistakes.

FN: As the map shows, this plan shows our village or our surroundings. This is Gedee Abagishu and Gedee Chabsa. Kadir, what do you think, the village, we have seen is Gedee and this is village

in the field. (*er zeigt auf der Karte, Gedee und dann Berisa.*). There is a plain in Tutitsha. The Gedee villages at the bottom of the mountain can be hidden by the trees.

Somebody: This map is taken from above (*er meint Flugzeug oder Satellit*) or taken by surveyor. This village is not seen clearly, because it was hidden by the trees and it is located in a valley (*wahrscheinlich eher Plateau*).

FN: You see this is at the end of the fields and there the forest starts. That's why this village was not seen clearly.

Ich: So you know also villages, which are not on the map.

Somebody: These maps indicate everything by its colour and we understand.

AK: We know by this symbol every village and we don't need to repeat everything, but now we understand.

AM: Now what we know is that this is Gedira, starting here and it goes down there. When it crosses the main road there is a green colour, what is this? Before we said green colour means forest or grasslands. This is Gedira and this Anketo, now they meet here and they cross the main road.

Somebody: Silent!

Somebody: I understand, I understand.

Ramatu überstezt.

Ich: *Ich erkläre die Farben.*

R: Do you understand?

AM: Yes, I understand. The red colour indicates the place where the villages are found and the yellow one shows farmland. There are two greens. The light green shows grass and the dark green forest.

AM: Do you think there are trees next to the main road through Gedira river; maybe this green colour indicates these trees. There is swampy area.

Ich: Swampy...

Now you have seen all of these maps, three of them....

Vergleich der Blockbilder

Ich: So what do think when you see these three maps?

Ramatu übersetzt.

AM: There is a difference in the maps.

Ich mache einen Witz über injera.

AM: The difference is.... this one (No.1) is not clear to read. If this map is shown to people, who don't come from this place, it could be every place. Our country or anywhere else. The second one easier to read and to understand than the first one, because some lines indicate roads and rivers, because of this it is different. The third one

also is more clear to show everything because of the colour.

Ramatu übersetzt.

Ich: What is the easiest, the best for you?

Alle favorisieren die dritte Karte.

AM: Because we know the surroundings this map (Karte No.2) it is the clearest to show the mountain in front of us, but it has no forest. When we look at third one, the forest seems like touching each other. You see ...

AM: When we need to know something about the natural condition, I prefer the third one, otherwise I prefer the second.

Ich frage nach Orientierung, welche Karte ist dafür am ehesten geeignet?

KH: This first one indicates the mountain places, but it doesn't show the exact place, which area is shown. The difference between No.1 and No.2 are two points:

1. rivers (*Linien für Flüsse*)

2. the tracks (*Linien für Straßen*)

The third one has colours, that lead directly to show a village, forest, grassland, farmland and even if you need information from the people, this map indicates all this clearly, better than the other maps, so I prefer this one (No.3).

Ich frage, ob eine am Anfang anders gewählte Reihenfolge den gleichen Effekt bei ihnen gehabt hätte.

FN: No!

Somebody: Yes! *Nicht aus der Gruppe*

Jamal: Please, you disturb them, because of this I said to go. If you only look on the map it is okay, but don't ask any question.

Ich: Do you like this kind of maps?

Alle sage spontan ja.

FN: First I located everything on the map by estimating and I said this area. But there was no forest and no villages, so I decided it can not be our region. As Obbo Adam said, when I saw the third map, looking at the colours on the map, I knew this is for sure my surrounding. This map indicates everything on 6 points:

Villages, forest and grass, farmland, tracks, rivers, main road

By these 6 points we can identify our surroundings.

Ich frage noch mal nach Vergleich mit anderer Karte, z.B. Top. Karten.

Alle zeigen übereinstimmend auf die Ansichten, lege zum Vergleich die Pilot Area Karte daneben.

AM: This map (*Top. Karte*) is not a clear, because it is very complex. When we see the green colour in the topographic map we can take it as a forest, because of its real colour. This yellow ...and....and...this is a track. Is that not true?

Somebody: Yes, it is a track:

Somebody: Oh, this map is turned around.

Sie legen beide Karten in die Richtung, so wie wir stehen.

KH: If it is turned around, no problem, it is the surrounding. And this is a track, it returns in front of us.

AM: Now we can say this is farmland (*er zeigt nun auf die top. Karte, sie sind sich nicht ganz sicher, aber mit Hilfe der Ansichten versuchen sie auch die top. Karte zu lesen*). Oh, when we see this line and think of the reality, it must be a mountain (*Hinweis Höhenlinie !!!!!*). The colours are also the same, what we had before in the computer maps (*Yellow - farmland*). And the other colours indicate the villages. But it is not so clear. And now what is this, I can't say anything, it is difficult. *Er zeigt auf lila Farben*)

Ich: Erica forest.

R: Geremba!

AM: This colour is so far in the South, it continues to the *Haremma* (*log. Weg wenn diese Farbe soweit geht, dann muss dort Haremma sein*)

FN: The map looks like a slaughtered sheep or the fat parts inside, which people take like map reading to tell something about the future.

Interessante Bemerkung: Wenn Schafe geschlachtet werden, wird aus den Eingeweiden die Zukunft gelesen. Wie Kaffeesatz. FN vergleicht Farbenstruktur der Karte mit den Eingeweiden des geschlachteten Schafes. Sitte bei den Moslems.

AM: To make it short: We decide the computer maps are clearer than the topographic map.

FN: I made this comparison with the fats, because the people give their ideas by estimation like map reading. Now we have everything on the map, but we can not say this is my house, this is my farmland, but we know all the rivers and the ways.

AM: Something that is shown clear on the topographic map is that the track (*er meint die gerissene Linie=Grenze*) at Tulu Dodola means the Border of PA Berisa and Burachale.

Ich: But this you knew before?

Alle übereinstimmend, ja sie wussten es vorher.

Wir vereinbaren Mittwoch, den 6. Mai 1998, 14.00 Uhr als nächsten Termin.

2. TAG

Teilnehmer:

- Adam Mama (AM) Tutitsha
- Foge Nigo (FN) Anketo
- Abdul Jalil She Kemal (AJ) Achalitcho
- Kabato (K) Berisa

Immelyn Domnick
Ramatu Hussein

INHALTE DES 2. TAGES

- Feedback des 1. Workshop Tages
- Vorstellung der PA Karte 1 : 10 000
- Modell

Während ich alles vorbereite schauen sich die Teilnehmer schon das Modell an, was nicht ganz vollständig direkt vor ihnen liegt. Sie diskutieren heftig. Es fällt mir auf, dass sie die Höhenabstufung überhaupt nicht wahrnehmen, sondern versuchen die Form der einzelnen Stufen mit der Silhouette der Berge zu vergleichen. So wird beispielsweise von FN eine scharfe Kurve als unterhalb des Tulu Dodola als Tulu Kora bezeichnet.

Vorstellung der PA Karte

Berisa 1 : 10 000

Ich mache eine Einführung, indem ich erkläre, dass wir beim letzten Mal kartenverwandte Darstellungen in Form von zweidimensionalen Ansichten der PA Berisa diskutiert haben. Heute wird es um eine dreidimensionale Darstellung ihrer Umgebung gehen, indem wir ein Modell der Landschaft nachbilden werden. Dazu stelle ich die Satellitenbildkarte 1 : 10 000 von Berisa vor (AM kennt sie als Einziger bereits). Ich sage kurz etwas zu Satelliten und wie die verschiedenen Objekte in der Karte abgebildet werden. Tulu Dodola, Berisa, Tulu Kora, Tulu Lole, Flüsse. Ferner ist Ackerland und Wald zu unterscheiden. Allerdings sei es nicht möglich mit einem Satelliten die Höhen zu erfassen. Die Beschreibung von Relief und Höhenunterschieden sei das Thema des heutigen Workshop Tages. Ich weise auf die Höhenlinien in der Karte hin. Es handelt sich um contour lines.

Ich: Do you have any idea, what contour lines could be?

Ramatu übersetzt und will eine Erklärung zufügen. Ich unterbreche ihn.

Alle schütteln mit dem Kopf.

AM: We don't have any idea.

Ramatu erklärt die Bedeutung von Höhenlinien, die Höhenlinien entsprechen Höhenintervall.

Sie nicken.

Ich: With the help of contourlines you can describe a mountain.

AM: If we take the contourline and follow to the top of a mountain, we can get the altitude. Is this right?

R: Contourlines are not tracks. Contourlines mean equal distance in-between, from the bottom to the top. They indicate the altitude.

Ich demonstriere am Beispiel der Steine des Gebäudes wie Höhenlinien ein Gebilde beschreiben können. Ramatu versucht zu erklären, dass ein Satellit keine Höhen erfassen kann und deshalb in Karten Höhenlinien zur Beschreibung ergänzt werden müssen.

Ich: In this way you can describe for example Tulu Kaka.

R: Do you know, why she explains these contourlines?

Sie schütteln alle den Kopf.

R: How do you read a map? Last time we had another kind of maps. These satellite maps are more complicated, so she doesn't want to confuse you. That's why she explains the other map features. When you understand this, it is easy for you to read a map.

AM: Contourlines don't look like mountains, they look like tracks, like Tissue or like blood cells!

Ich: With the help of the contourlines we can build a three dimensional model.

Ich positioniere das Modell genauso wie die Karte.

Ich: Do you recognize it now?

Ich erkläre, dass jedes vorbereitete Pappteil einer Höhe von 40 m entspricht. Am Beispiel des Tulu Dodola demonstriere ich die Höhenstufen und lege sie jeweils auf die Karte.

AM: When she puts every piece, one on the other, there are always 40 m in-between.

AM: Now these are four pieces and every piece is 40 m, so altogether the mountain has a height of 160 m. *Er meint Tulu Dodola.*

Ich erkläre, dass die Ebene schon 2400 m Höhe hat. Und stelle den Bezug zu NN her.

AM: In Ethiopia Assab has the lowest level.

Kurze Diskussion um Sealevel, weil ich nicht weiß, wo der äthiopische Pegel gemessen wird. Allerdings entsteht ein Missverständnis, weil alle glauben der niedrigste Ort eines Landes sei der Ausgangspunkt für die Höhenlinien.

AM: If you cannot explain this sealevel, let it be. Because we are not well educated in this subject it confuses us. So please let us continue with our work.

FN: We know already what you are explaining; let us start with our work.

Modell

Ich: Today we are working on this model. I prepared the first steps, but now you continue. Now this is your model. I'm only assistance.

Ramatu übersetzt und fügt hinzu, dass ich alle Informationen von ihnen im weiteren Verlauf gerne alle möglichen Informationen bezüglich des Modells und ihrer Umgebung hätte.

*Ich vergleiche die Pappschichten mit einem Skelett, das anschließend noch überarbeitet wird. Am Anfang sieht es noch so aus wie eine Treppe mit Stufen, aber später soll es weiche Übergänge haben. Dies wird durch Zeitungspapier erreicht. Dann am 3. Workshop Tag soll es koloriert werden. Bei dieser Gelegenheit werden wir wieder verstärkt über die Landschaft sprechen. Ich werde sicherlich reichlich Fragen zur Umgebung haben, wie z.B. Wo wohnen Sie? Wo wohnt Eure Verwandtschaft und wo schickt ihr Euer Vieh zum Weiden hin? Wo ist Wal? Wo sind Eure Felder? Denn ich bin der Überzeugung anhand des Modells ist es einfacher räumliche Dinge zu beschreiben als anhand von Karten oder womöglich ohne jede Diskussionsgrundlage.. So, wir können beginnen.. Ich erkläre die Vorgehensweise: Nr. Pappen, Zusammenkleben der einzelnen vorbereiteten Schichten. Etwas verhaltenes Beginnen. Greife selber zu den Pappen. Allmählich fangen sie an. Fragen, ob es so in Ordnung sei? Ich bestätige die Richtigkeit, versichere aber immer wieder, es sei **ihr** Modell. Sie werden immer eifriger, kleben **sehr genau**, schauen **sehr genau** auf die vorgegebene Bleistiftlinie, wo jeweils die nächste Pappschicht aufgesetzt wird. AM ist verantwortlich für die Kleinteile, die er gewissenhaft sucht und aufklebt. Die anderen kümmern sich um die Großteile. AJ ist für den Flächenkleber verantwortlich. Ramatu und ich reichen die großen Teile weiter. Ramatu ist sehr interessiert dabei.*

AM: She needs only us, not all. Please go! *Zu den Umherstehenden*

FN: Don't push it too much, so it will break.

Somebody: Oh, what is this? Children are playing?

K: This is work! This is our surroundings.

AM: Please don't disturb us!

Es stehen mittlerweile viele Leute (Erwachsene und Kinder) um uns herum, ich habe den Eindruck sie machen sich ein wenig lustig über die Arbeitenden.

Somebody: It looks like soup. *(Tapetenkleister)*.

AM: This is for us. We are working and not playing. Do you know this?

FN: Please don't forget, don't push so much.

FN: Let me, don't push it down! Now, did you understand? Don't push. Put more glue on the little and broken pieces

FN: Weli *(älterer Mann, der hinzukommt)*, please go. We are working.

K: Look what we are doing. We are preparing the model of our surroundings. Don't cut the forest any more. You will be punished.

Das sagt er zu den Umherstehenden, die im Wald leben.

AM: Weli, please listen. Don't talk! We are working.

R: You can use all glue, but don't finish it until the model is finished.

AM: Ah, this is Tulu Dodola.

FN: Make the rivers and the valleys with your fingers. Oh, this is Tulu Kaka glue it like painting.

AM: This line continues to Dakadalecha. Now it is enough.

FN: Please go away!

Ich habe sie alle in ihrer Genauigkeit und Gewissenhaftigkeit unterschätzt. Sie arbeiten sehr gewissenhaft.

AM sucht die Kleinteile zusammen.

AM: Please let the maps on the board. Don't touch! *Zu den Umherstehenden.*

AM weist mich darauf hin auf meine Sahen acht zu geben.

FN: Please go away! Stand only on one side. *Zu den Umherstehenden*

AM: Please take off the whole model from the ground. Is this No. nineteen?

AM: Where is eight b?

AM: Where is eleven b?

AM sucht und findet.

K: Don't talk! You can look, but don't talk! *Zu den Umherstehenden*

AM: Also, when we make a mistake, don't talk! *Zu den Umherstehenden*

AM: This red colour means that the next piece must be put on this place.

Die roten Zahlen und Bleistiftzahlen von mir verwirren ein wenig, aber sie haben es verstanden.

AM sucht und findet.

AM: Please only looking, don't shout. *Zu den Umherstehenden*

Alle zusammen suchen die restlichen Kleinteile zusammen.

FN: It fits exactly on this place, fix it. *Er meint ein Kleinteil.*

Somebody: Are you all without work, standing around here. Even the children are busy at their home.

Ich: Finished! Very nice. What do you think?

Allgemeine Zustimmung.

Ich: Do you know what this red line could mean? *Kopfschütteln.*

Ich: This line shows 3000 m altitude.

Ich erkläre nun das weitere Verfahren mit dem Zeitungspapier und dem Tapetenkleister.

Sie sind sehr zurückhaltend und vorsichtig mit dem Zeitungspapier. Sie wollen sich auch nicht so richtig die Hände dreckig machen. Als ich erwähne, dass wir

genug Wasser zum Händewaschen haben werden sie aktiver. Ferner erkläre ich, dass die Masse nach ein paar Tagen steinhart wird.

AM: Watch out the above pieces, that they don't break.

FN: It will be hard like stone!

FN: Do you see what she wants? To show us the real mountains! That's why we put the newspaper on it to make it smoother.

AM: Fix it with glue. Fix it!

Somebody: This glue makes your skin reacting allergic.

Somebody: If you are not working, this makes your skin allergic.

AM: Watch out, don't put the newspaper balls under the newspaper sheets, because this is a mistake. We make mountains, where no mountains are.

FN verscheucht die Kinder erneut.

FN: Oh, Ramatu do you remember last time? What I said about the sheep and the fat? Now it is more like a slaughtered sheep as before.

Ich weise erneut auf das wellige Gelände der Berge hin, dass es das ist, was wir mit der Modellierung mit Zeitungspapier erreichen wollen.

Ich: Ah, Tulu Dodola grows.

AM: I like Tulu Dodola very much.

Ich: I like it also.

AM: This is the place, where I was born.

Ich: Really?

AM: No, I'm joking. I'm born in Tutitcha.

Die Stimmung wird entspannter. Sie unterhalten sich scherzend, lachend, aber nicht weniger sorgfältig arbeitend. Es ist zuviel Tapetenkleister im Modell, er wird herausgedrückt, allerdings mit etwas zuviel Druck, d. h. das Modell wird immer flacher.

K: Didn't you listen? Quite, go! Don't shout, but you can look.

AM: If you take too much newspaper, it becomes too high. Make it smooth. Do you understand?

Alle arbeiten sehr konzentriert. AM beginnt die Rückseite mit Zeitungspapier zu fixieren. R und ich unterhalten uns über das angenehme Gefühl beim Modellieren.

Ich weise auf die Täler hin, die etwas detaillierter bearbeitet werden könnten.

AM: Please at the valleys; push more down, than you will get the form.

AM: Do you know where the place of our village is?

AM: Use more newspaper!

Ramatu klebt lockere Stellen nach.

AM: Make it clearer, because this is the bed of a river.

Somebody: Oh, there is water? *Jemand von den Umherstehenden.*

Somebody: Please keep quite, didn't you listen, we are working.

Ich: Tulu Dodola looks strange!

FN: There are some trees around Tulu Dodola.

AM: Please fix the newspaper under the model otherwise it will break.

Ich: Don't push too much the paper, it will break. Very soon we can put the white softpaper on.

FN: Is there any mistake?

AM: This seems like a mountain.

FN: Make small lines for the valleys and the water.

Ich versuche mich mit den ersten Schichten Clopapier, aber es reißt sehr schnell und durch die Zweilagigkeit hält die obere Schicht nicht sofort. Sie sind sehr vorsichtig und sparsam in der Verwendung des Cloapiers.

Ramatu sagt, wir hätten reichlich Clopapier. Sie brauchen nicht zu sparen.

FN: Already it is broken. (Clopapier)

R: Fix the softpaper with the glue.

AM: If we take more glue, it will be fixed. When it is dry, it becomes hard.

AM: Use it carefully and put more pieces on each other.

FN: Let me, I will fix it.

AM: This softpaper is already broken, let us wait.

FN: Make this place smoother.

AJ: Let us work step by step.

R: Do you know for what purpose this paper is?

AM: Yes I understood, it is the base for the colour next time. When this is dry, it looks white and we can write everything on it.

Sie machen eine Bemerkung dazu, dass sie andere Kleidung hätten anziehen sollen, weil ihre Ärmel voller Kleister sind.

AM: Put the softpaper here, that it will be white, we still see too much dark colours from the newspapers above.

Sie machen Scherze über meine Oromiffa-Kenntnisse. Sie kann schon grüßen, sie spricht schon unsere Sprache, wozu braucht sie noch einen Übersetzer. Die Begrüßung ist das Wichtigste, mehr braucht man nicht zu wissen.

FN weist K an, das Zeitungspapier richtig übereinander zu legen.

AJ: As Foge said last time, it looks more and more like fat from a slaughtered sheep.

AM: Please silence.

Es herrscht eine sehr entspannte Stimmung. Wir scherzen gemeinsam, und sie machen Witze untereinander.

Sie fragen Ramatu, ob genügend Softpaper auf dem Modell verteilt ist.

AM: Ramatu let us dry our hands and then we can fix the softpaper better.

AM: First we think about it, how it works and how the softpaper must be fixed.

FN: When you are drying your hands, the softpaper will break in many pieces.

Ich verstehe nicht ganz was sie machen wollen.

AM ist sehr eifrig dabei zu überlegen, wie man das Clopapier gleichmäßig und ohne, dass es zerreißt auf das Modell bekommt.

AM: In the future you can see how this model will look like. *Zu den Umherstehenden.*

AM: How can we take the model to another place?

R: Yes, this is difficult. Let us carry by hands.

FN registriert das Durchkommen der roten Linie (3000 m Höhenlinie).

Wir vereinbaren einen Termin für den 3. Workshop Tag. Es sind alle interessiert einen Termin zu finden.

Mittwoch, den 13. Mai 1998. 14.00 PA Berisa.

3. TAG

Teilnehmer:

- Adam Mama (AM) Tutitcha
- Abdul Jalil She Kemal (AJ) Achalitcho
- Kabato (K) Berisa
- Kadir Hussein (KH) Muli
- Adam Kadir (AK) Tulu Dodola
- Gishu Wosho (GW) Berisa

Immelyn Domnick

Ramatu Hussein

INHALTE DES 3. TAGES

- Besichtigung und Diskussion des Modells (aktueller Stand)
- Kolorieren des Modells
- Diskussion des fertigen Modells

Besichtigung und Diskussion des Modells

AM und K beschreiben den Anderen die Herstellung des Modells bis zum derzeitigen Zustand.

AM: Did you understand?

KH: Yes.

AM: Let's move and sit in front of the model.

AM erklärt erneut, dass sie mit der unteren Schicht angefangen haben und dann immer eine Höhengschicht auf die andere geklebt haben. Jede Höhengschicht ist exakt aus der Karte entnommen worden.

AM: For example, sometimes we fixed more than three pieces together, like here at the Tulu Dodola, that you can see here. So, this mountain continues in a ridge until Tulu Kaka.

AM: As I thought, this is the mountain next to Berisa (*Tulu Lole*).

KH: This is the place, where Zaire Tu (*Name*) is living (*in der Nähe vom Tulu Lole*).

AM und KH diskutieren über den Verlauf eines bestimmten Weges, der auf einen Berg führt.

AM: Move more over there, and then you can see it very clear. This track leads to Ujuba Wondissa (*Name*), it is very close to the mountain.

AM: This ridge intersects our grassland and then Anketo River. And there is our special grassland (*Für Ochsen eingezäuntes Grasland, das diese nach der Pflugarbeit beweiden*).

AM: What is this?

KH: Oh, this is Alieh.

AM: Is this our village? It shouldn't be here. Tulu Lole is here, so this is the village of Adam Shamu (*Name*). And this is our special grassland. I'm not sure, if Dakee is here, or is this Dakee?

- AM:** This is Tulu Dakee! You can find this on the other map.
Sie holen die Ansichten vom 1. Workshoptag heraus. Zuerst Nr. 3, dann wählen sie Nr. 2, weil diese die Namen enthält, die sie genannt haben. Sie vergleichen das Modell mit der Ansicht, um sich völlig einig bei der Benennung der Objekte zu sein.
- KH:** This is the river and all the other features. What is this black colour (*auf der Ansicht*)?
- AM:** This track leads to Mumaji Ridge.
- KH:** This place is Hobol Kaso (*das Tal zwischen Kora und Ashalitcho, an der Plantage*). And this is Deneba PA. (*Er erklärt die Grenze zwischen den beiden PAs*).
- AM:** We know this is Tulu Dodola (*er meint Tulu Kora, der häufig wegen seiner Nähe zu Dodola fälschlicherweise so genannt wird*). This is Tulu Kora, then the next 5 following mountains (*Ferekassa Ridge*) are the boundary of our PA until Tulu Kaka. *Allseitige Zustimmung.*
- AK:** Is this a mountain?
- AM:** Yes.
- K:** This is Dalacha plain.
- KH:** This is Tulu Dodola, so this river is Boro. This river is Boro, this plain is Kotcho.
Sie wollen den Namen von dem Bergrücken östlich von Edo, Tutitcha...herausfinden. Diskussion.
- KH:** Come on, Alieh begins here and continues until Tulu Hedi (*Wata*) ?
- AM:** Yes, this is Wata. What do you think about Ambushe? Last time you called it Ambushe. This is similar to Tulu Hedi and Wata.
- Ich:** There is Wondissas, Adele, I think. *Zustimmung von AM und KH.*
- KH:** If this is Hedi plain, this must be Burachale PA.
- K:** When we say this is Shifa plain, this plain and this plain are also Shifa.
- KH:** Shifa plain should be here. Where is Dakabora?
- K:** Dakabora is here.
- AK:** No, Dakabora should be over there.
- Somebody:** Dakabora is above Gedee Mountain.
- KH:** No, no, first Shifa plain is here, second Alieh plain is here and the third Chawitti plain is here.
- AM:** When we have Chawitti plain, we can locate the other places. This track turns to Gedee.
- AK:** Oh, can we say this is Gedee.
- AM:** When we say this is Gedee, where is Shifa? Oh, there is Shifa.
- AK:** This is Dalatti.
- AM:** Oh, no!
- KH:** This is Okotto plain.
- K:** Oh you have Okotto plain, but this is not the boundary of PA Berisa.
- AM:** Is this model only PA Berisa?
- Ich:** Yes, it is only PA Berisa, but on each side you see your neighbour PA. So for example maybe this mountain is already Burachale.
- KH:** This is Tulu Lole. This small hill is in front of it.
- K:** If this is Lole, what is there in-between?
- KH:** This is Tulu Lole and this is Hobolo Kaso and then next to this is the Eukalyptus plantation. And close to this is Bidru hill.
- AM:** We agree on this mountain, now we ask them (*I+R*). If we say this is Tulu Lole, over there there is Adam Shafu's village. And when we traverse that hill, then there is our special grassland. Which mountain can be in-between?
- KH:** Tulu Hadji Kallu, close to Ibrahim's village. This means Shifa, so this is Dalecha and Okotto.
Abdul Jalil kommt. Ich weise ihm einen guten Platz zu.
- K:** We discussed all places now and we completed the names, now tell us, and are we correct?
- Ich:** Yes, you are right so far as I know. You know the mountains better, than I do. There are no names in the map, but you know them by heart.
Aber sie diskutieren eifrig weiter. Sie vergleichen Reliefansicht und Modell.
- KH:** Gedee Abagishu is here.
- AM:** In-between these two valleys is Wata.
- K:** Above of Wata, there is Dakabora.
- AM:** Oh, this is Dakabora, yes this is true.
- K:** Close to Gedee Abagishu below of it, there is a big rock.
- KH:** This map is taken by computer, so maybe something is hidden behind another mountain, so you can not see everything. For example beside Ferakasaa ridge, there is a village, where Doyo (*Ethnie*) people are living.
- AM:** There is no place of Bedika people (*Ethnie, die bei Doyo leben muss*). There is no Bedika place in Berisa PA. Where it is?
- KH:** Behind Tulu Kaka, there are only Doyo and Bedika people living, they live in no other places.
- AM:** When you follow Tulu Kora until Tulu Kaka, there are the villages of Doyo and Bedika, so we agree. This is Berisa PA and there is Deneba PA.
Ich hole die PA Karte heraus und erkläre, dass die gesamte PA Berisa abgebildet ist, aber die Modellkante nicht gleich PA Grenze ist. D. h., es ist etwas mehr auf dem Modell dargestellt.
- AM:** Our boundary divides Tulu Dodola. One half belongs to Berisa and the other to Burachale. The same happens with Tulu Kora: PA Berisa, Bura-Adele and Deneba.
- AM:** This is Tulu Kora.
- KH:** Is this the mountain that was burned by fire? (*vor ein paar Jahren wurde dieser Berg völlig abgebrannt durch Menschenhand*)
- AM:** Yes it is, it is also divided in two parts, one is in Berisa PA and the other belongs to Deneba PA.
- KH:** It is true, but we never can compare the reality and the model for 100 per cent. Because the nature is always more detailed, there are more

zickzak lines. The model is straighter and smoother.

AM: But the model includes all the information. Do you remember, what was in-between this?

KH: As I understand, this is Hobol Kaso.

AM: Yes you are right. These Eukalyptus are on both sides of the Kora Mountain and they meet here.

Kolorieren des Modells

Ich unterbreche, um zu erklären: Die PA Karte ist schwarz/wie, aber wir wollen ein Modell der Umgebung bauen, d. h. auch mit Farben.

AM: We can design it. Different colours for different features or units. For forest we take one colour and another for grassland.

Ich setze fort und lege alle Farben zur Auswahl aus.

AM: According to the nature, which colour belongs to the farmland. Ask her. Have you seen the natural colour of the landscape? So we will take brown for farmland.

Die anderen stimmen zu.

Ich erkläre die Wasserfarben.

KH: Can we take this yellow for grassland?

AM macht einen Witz über das Suppekochen beim letzten Mal.

AM: For farmlands I prefer black or brown, what do you think?

KH: The brown is good for farmland.

KH: This dark green we should take for forest and the yellow for grassland.

AK: Oh, there is no yellow grass, let's take another colour for grass.

AM: For farmland we all correspond with brown.

KH: Yellow is good for grass, because in the dry season the grass becomes yellowish and not real green.

AM: For example in our special grassland, we have yellowish grass.

K: Please no yellow for grassland, there is a yellowish green this is good for grass.

AM: There are two greens, let's take the lighter one for grass.

AM: Let's take red for the main road.

K und KH diskutieren über die Farbe für Flüsse. Aber es scheint schnell klar zu sein, dass dafür nur blau in Frage kommt.

Ramatu fragt, wenn ihr rot für die Hauptstraße nehmt, welche Farbe sollen wir dann für die Wege nehmen?

KH: Oh, we take for all roads and tracks red.

AK: The settlement places should be green, because for example in Berisa there are so many Euphorbia fences, they are all green.

AM: Yes, Euphorbia is green like trees, but then the settlements look like vegetation.

KH: No, no we can take this orange for settlements.

K: Please, you have to know one thing: Which colour has the roof of a house? Is it this orange or more brownish?

KH: When we choose the colours, we have to think about the natural colour. For example, when we draft the farmland than we have to think about the colour of the soil or the crop. When we want to choose a colour for forest, then we have to think about the colour of the trees. For example this green looks like a leaf, so it is a good colour for forest.

Ich erkläre, was passiert, wenn man zuerst eine Linie zieht und dann die Fläche rundherum malen soll.

R übersetzt, also zuerst die Flächen und danach die Linien.

Dunkelbraun Acker

Dunkelgrün Wald

Hellgrün Grasland

Blau Wasser

Rot Straßen

Mittelbraun Siedlungen

Orange PA Grenze

KH: If we paint first the farmland, then we can draw after the lines, roads, rivers and boundary.

AM: Oh, first we have to know the exact place of all objects, and then it's easy to draw.

Ich erkläre noch einmal das Mischen der Farben und verteile das Wasser. AM trinkt erst einmal ein Glas Wasser leer.

KH: There is a boundary between PA Berisa and PA Burachale. *Er zeigt mit dem Finger den Verlauf der Grenze im Osten.* Let's first draw the boundary and then the areas.

AM: Which colour shall we take for the boundary?

AK: White.

KH: White is good, but on the not painted paper, that is white, we can't see it.

Somebody: Blue for the boundary.

AM: No, this blue is for the rivers. We can take this orange for the boundary.

Sie sind sehr zurückhaltend mit dem Einweichen der Pinsel. Ich ermuntere sie mehr

AM: If you are confused and you don't know which colour for what, we can take the map.

KH: Let's turn around the model.

AM: We can start from this mountain (*Tulu Dodola*) and then we can continue.

Sie nehmen die PA Karte von Berisa als Anhalt für den Verlauf der Grenze.

AM: Wait please, the boundary must be here.

Die anderen stimmen nicht mit ihm überein und sie diskutieren über die Berge und den Grenzverlauf.

KH: Here is Tulu Dodola, so the main road is here. Where is Tulu Lole? Ah, Tulu Lole is here.

Ich drehe das Modell in dieselbe Richtung wie die PA Karte.

KH: If this is the main road, where is Berisa?

Somebody: Berisa is here.

AM und KH zeichnen die Hauptstraße ein, zuerst mit Bleistift. Dann die ungefähre Lage von Berisa mit Ansichtssymbolen für Häuser, dann die Schule und anschließend kennzeichnen sie etwas Grasland in der Nähe der Schule inklusive einiger Bäume ein. Anschließend wenden sie sich wieder der Grenze zu.

KH: Adam this mountain (*T.Dodola*) is close to the main road and then continue to Berisa.

Sie korrigieren sich gegenseitig.

Ich: What is this?

Somebody: The main road.

KH: Adam takes the right place. You can take straight this line and then it makes a little curve.

Sie diskutieren den Verlauf und fragen mich. Ich sage nur, dass sie ihre Grenze besser kennen.

AM: How is Alieh written, please spell it.

Sie wollen korrigieren und brauchen ein Radiergummi.

KH: Please erase. Up to the river, it is wrong.

KH: You see this is Aragissa plain. We can follow this until Hedi.

AM: Kaka is it here?

KH: Yes you are right, this is the right direction. Adam you must do it like this.

AM beschreibt den Verlauf am Kaka.

KH: Yes you are right, you are right. Adam more down to the river. Don't make it too large. You are on the way, now straight on the plain.

Ich bemerke und weise auf die Karte hin, dass dort die Grenze mit dem Ashalitcho verläuft. Sie dagegen haben die Grenze auf dem Rücken (Ferakassa Ridge) gezeichnet.

KH: Oh this is Borte cave and this is Ashalitcho river. So the boundary is in-between.

Sie sehen auf die Karte.

AM: No, Ashalitcho is not the boundary of the PA.

Ich: So the map is wrong?

Sie überlegen.

K: If this is really Ashalitcho then the boundary is here. *Er zeigt auf den Ferakassa Ridge.*

AM: From this mountain (*Tulu Kora*) the boundary follows on the top of the ridge.

K: From here until here, there is the boundary. *Er zeigt auf den Ferakassa Ridge*

AM: This is Ashalitcho? The map is very wrong! *Sie sind völlig entrüstet. Wir vergleichen noch einmal mit der Karte. Kopfschütteln.*

KH: Ashalitcho should be here, starting at this mountain.

AK: Ashalitcho goes through this and reaches Borte.

AM: This map which shows Bedika ridge, which is not in our PA like Immelyn said. Oh, the boundary must be here. *Er zeigt mit dem Finger den Verlauf.* Don't go so far, the boundary divides Tulu Kaka somewhere here.

KH: This is Mumaji ridge.

AK: Is it, or not?

KH: This is Mumaji ridge.

Ich weise auf Ferakassa ridge hin.

AM: Ferakassa is not our PA.

Somebody: Ferakassa is not our PA, but the boundary is there.

Sie diskutieren erneut.

KH: Tulu Kora is the boundary or does it belong to Deneba PA?

Somebody: This Ferakassa ridge is divided. One half belongs to Berisa and the other to Deneba. Then the Ashalitcho goes through the valley.

Nun beginnen sie mit dem Kolorieren. R und ich mischen die Farben an und reichen die Pinsel immer weiter. AM zeigt wie man die Farbe aufträgt.

AM: This is a track.

K: Which colour do you want?

AM: Red.

KH: What about this area. Which colour?

Somebody: Wait, we will decide about this later.

Auch Gishu malt etwas mit. AK hat ihr den Pinsel in die Hand gedrückt. Sie ist sehr zurückhaltend, verzeichnet sich und gibt dann endgültig auf.

K: Don't skip the boundary. This we have discussed and we will not change again.

AM: Why don't you tinge the farmland close to the main road? It also belongs to Berisa PA. *Er meint nördlich von der Straße.*

AM zeichnet den Kora River und muss sich korrigieren. Kora ist Fluss und Grenze. KH hilft bei dem Verlauf des Flusses.

AM: Oh Kabato you are wrong with the boundary.

KH: Adam was right with the boundary on Tulu Kora, don't change it again.

AM: Which colour for water?

KH: Adam, at the top of the mountain the rivers starts, doesn't forget it.

Ich gebe den dicken blauen Filzstift an Kabato.

K: Oh, all this is farmland.

Ich versuche mit der weißen Farben zu korrigieren.

AM: Can you give me the green for forest on the Tulu Kora.

AK: No, let us first finish the farmland, then we can continue with forest.

KH: On the other side of Berisa there is farmland.

Ich gebe den Pinsel mit braun an AK, weil er am Tulu Dodola das Ackerland malen will.

KH: Ramatu, there is a track, which cross the main road until this farm. (*Herero State farm*)

AM: Please don't draw the red main road, first we design the farmland. Draw the track from the main road to Tulu Lole.

AM: Please draw the rivers first.

K: Oh, all this is farmland until here.

KH: Yes, all this is farmland.

AM: The colour for the main road is easy, so please give me the colour for forest.

KH: There is a track below the mountain.
Ich biete meine Hilfe an, sie sollen die Grenzen einzeichnen, ich könnte kolorieren.

KH: When you are colouring the map, follow the actual way, not straight line for rivers, more ziczac.

AM: Tulu Kora has also a little bit farmland. Oh, this track leads to Tulu Kora.

KH: Yes you are right. Shall I draw Gedira River?
Ich weise darauf hin, keine Inselkarte. Bitte auch außerhalb der PA Grenzen anmalen.

KH: Tell her, where the farmland is.

AM: This is also forest.

Ich frage, wie der Wald dort aussieht?

AM: Like grassland.

Ich zeige AM ein anderes grün, das dunkler als Grasland ist.

AM: This special grassland is it here?

KH: This green is not only for this special grassland, for all areas which are not farmland and or forest.

KH: What is this in-between? Oh, I made a mistake. Can I draw the Boro River? Can you give me the small maps? (Ansichten).

KH nimmt den Filzstift und zeichnet alle Flüsse ein.

AM: Which colour can we use for forest that has not too many trees left?

Ich zeige erneut auf das mittlere grün. AM ist einverstanden. Wir malen den Tulu Lole an. KH kommentiert sein Flusseinzeichnungen im Vergleich zur Karte.

AM: Oh, this is Hobolo Kaso.

KH: No, this is wrong, Hobolo Kaso is here, and this is Tulu Borte.

AM: All this is forest.

Er zeichnet kühn mit Bleistift eine Grenzlinie zwischen Wald, Weide- und Ackerland ein. AM und KH diskutieren, ob es gut ist immer mit der Karte zu vergleichen. Sie entscheiden sich ohne Kartenvergleich auszukommen.

AM: On one side of Tulu Dodola, there are a lot of stones. Do you remember, the project asks for plantation area at this place.

AM: We can draw the border with the pencil first and then it is easy to paint it.

KH: This is Tulu Adam Shamu; we make it green like forest.

AM: This is Tulu Lole, which has only sparse forest.

AK: What about the settlements colour?

AM: We already decided for reddish brown.

K: So please give me the colour for the village.

AK: We have two colours for forest.

Somebody: Adam do you understand, in-between Doda and this forest, it seems to have only grass and not dense forest.

AK ist mit dem Tulu Dodola fertig.

Ich mache einen Witz über die Sprache, da wir uns prächtig mit drei Wörtern oromiffa verständigen können.

K: What do you think, is it better to make the forest heterogeneous?

AM: If we agree in this case, we can continue.

KH: This is Aragessa.

K: Somewhere Haleyo must be here,

KH: Draw Gedira River here.

KH weist am Gedira auf eine Stelle hin, die während der Dergue Zeit für eine Plantage ausgewiesen war. Es wurde aber umgesetzt.

KH: Please AM wait, don't mix it.

AM möchte die Flüsse mit Bäumen säumen. Vor allem Gedira River.

AM: All this is farmland. Make it brown.

AM weist darauf hin, dass die Berggipfel meistens keine Bäume mehr haben, sondern dort nur noch Gras vorzufinden ist. Er zeichnet alle Plätze auf den Bergen ein.

Sie diskutieren die verschiedenen Einheiten und Grenzen und wo Siedlungen zu finden sind.

Ich schlage vor Siedlungen erst später einzuzeichnen.

AM: The whole surroundings of Tulu Dodola are farmland. There is grassland. Oh, this is not grassland; take the green for sparse forest.

KH: Adam, for what is this colour?

AM: This is the colour for grass and this is for sparse forest.

AM: Do you see all these places are sparse forest and also on the top of the mountain there is not too much forest left.

AM und AK diskutieren die genauen Grenzen auf dem Tulu Dodola.

AM: This track leads from Tulu Dodola through Anketo to Berisa.

R und ich bereiten die Farben vor und reichen sie weiter.

AM: Oh here is only a very small area with grass.

KH: Yes this is nature, small areas of something in a bigger area of vegetation.

KH: Paint the farmland next to the plantation area.

AK: Is there really any farmland around the base of Tulu Kora?

Somebody: Yes there is.

Ich frage nach welche Bereiche ich anmalen soll.

AM: There is Lole with the swampy area, where is the farmland close to the swamp?

AK: There is a village around the swamp. Let's locate this first.

AM: No river here. (*Er meint den falschen Fluss aus der Karte.*) Please not so fast, before you colour the areas, we should discuss it.

KH: What kind of colour do you have?

AM: I draw grassland.

KH: Is there really any grassland? No!

K: Adam, what colour should this area get?

AM: This is Edo and Tutitcha area.

K: How far is Edo from that place?

Wir suchen die Farbe für Siedlungen. Ich frage nach der genauen Lage von Edo und Tutitcha. AM und K diskutieren, Anketo, Gedira, wo sie sich treffen.

K: At the junction there is farmland.

AK: No there is no farmland.

KH: There is a small farmland, go just a little bit more to the west.

K: Is there now any farmland at Edo?

Sie überlegen wieder, wo Edo und Tutitcha liegen. Sie entscheiden sich für die genaue Stelle.

AM: There is my house.

Ich: Ah, there is also your wife.

KH: All the surroundings are farmland. Muli is a little bit more over there

AM: This should be Chawitti plain, is it right? Do you know this place? It is Shifa.

Ich frage nach Berisa. Wo die Grenzen liegen. AK hilft mir.

KH: Do you think this is the right place for the track from Muli to Berisa? There is a way through Edo and Tutitcha, traversing the Anketo River and then the farmland until Berisa. And this track leads to Alieh...oh, no I'm wrong. Wait!

K: If this is a mountain, there is a mistake.

KH: Yes you are right, the villages (Edo, Tutitcha and Muli) should be moved.

AM: This is Tutitcha and there is Muli and over there is Dakee. This track begins at Dakabora, passing through Muli.

KH: No it doesn't start there it begins at Alieh.

AK: Alieh is not here it is over there.

AK: Adam, please don't draw before we decided.

Ich frage nach der Grenze des Ackers bei Lole und am Ashalitcho.

KH: Please don't draw all the area as farmland; there is a small plantation at the school of Berisa. This green colour (*Grassland*) proceeds until the river, because this is the fence of the school and behind it there is the grassland.

AM: If we determine this area for farmland, next to this track there is no farmland, there is plantation area.

AM: Please the line of a track is not straight like the main road. It has a lot of curves. The track crosses Lole at this place.

K: There is no track on the top of Lole, so it is wrong what you are saying.

KH: There is a track, but very small.

KH: This is Gedira River, then we go to Muli and cross the special grassland.

AM: I'm not sure, there is way to Raya, but I'm not sure.

KH: At the foot of Lole, there was the way to Raya.

AM: This is Anketo, over there is Adam Shamo's house.

KH: Do you believe me that this is the route to Berisa.

AM: Why did you take this colour, there is no forest in this area.

Ich korrigiere mit weiß.

AM: There are two tracks, starting from Berisa to our sites.

KH: What about this area?

AM: This is farmland. But what about this and this?

AK: That's all farmland

AM: It is better to make grassland between Tutitcha and Edo. There is no farmland in-between.

KH: If we say this is Tutitcha, what about this place?

Ich frage immer wieder, wo ich was anmalen soll.

KH: Please watch out, we mix all the colours. Wait until they are dry.

K: All these surroundings are farmland.

AM: You are right this is all farmland, but there is the special grassland in-between. Where is it? And what is this?

K: Don't colour before we agree.

AM: The village of Adam Shamo should be here.

KH: Please don't colour all these places.

KH: Before we decided the track's location to Tulu Kora. When you say this, it was wrong and we made a mistake. Now you changed your mind as I said before.

AK: This is Tulu Adam Shamo, there is Tulu Kora, and there is Lole.

KH: If we say this is the route, which place is this?

AK: Edo. Two of them?

AM: How can we call this place?

KH: Until here there is farmland.

AM: Kadir, I think this place is Mumaji.

KH: Can you explain me this place?

Somebody: This is Halayo.

KH: Down over there is Dakabora. There is a hill above our villages (*Muli und Tutitcha*), that is Dakee. It continues to Adam Shamo's hill to Tulu Lole, crossing the grassland until the river (*Ashalitcho?*).

K: Don't draw before we have decided together.

KH: This should be farmland and it turns to the mosque. Is Muli here?

AM fragt mich nun, wo genau Muli ist. Ich sage Ihr wisst das besser. Aber als er sehr weit ober auf dem Berg zeigt, schreite ich ein und frage so weit oben?

AM: You see Kadir, Muli is not so far. You have to think about the height of the mountain.

KH: If we let the track like now, what is with the rest? And where is Tutitcha?

AM: Is this Alieh's track?

AM: There is no farmland, there grassland, but only a little bit.

AM: Kadir just colour a little bit not so much. What is this?

KH: This is grassland.

K: Yes you are right, take more colour.

KH: Is there any river over there?

Somebody: Yes there is! There are Anketo and a small river.

AM: Please, between Edo and Muli make some dots for grassland.

K: Take off all these lines.

KH: Is this farmland? Oh, no the farmland is not there.

AM: The farmland reaches over there Kaladi plain.

K: Take off all these lines until here.

KH: We can paint the farmland now. All this Halayo.

AM: Is this Dakee?

KH: No it is not Dakee. It is Halayo. Above of this, there is only farmland.

AM: Move a little bit here and give me the green colour, I want to design the forest. Please take care, where are you drawing the forest's colour?

Ich: Where is Muli now? Here?

KH: Give me the colour for forest and make dots here.

AM: Also around the river, make small dots for trees, move and follow the river down.

AM: Alieh has no forest. I don't know, maybe on the other side.

K: Is this Boro, or not?

Somebody: Yes it is Boro River.

K: Okay.

AM: Make also dots at Anketo River. There is dense forest.

Ich bemerke, dass alles angemalt werden soll und keine weißen Stellen zurückbleiben sollen.

KH: Shall we colour the grassland here, there is no white left. Do you see, there is the cave and over there is the special grassland.

KH: This should be taken off, it is not farmland.

AM: No, extend this line. Next to Anketo there is farmland. Above of this way there is no farmland.

AM: Is this Tulu Lole?

K: There is no path above the village.

KH: Please let it, it is a track.

AM: You can draw the grassland until here. Is it Lole?

Ich: Yes.

AM: So continue with the grassland's colour. You see there is no farmland between Tulu Lole and Berisa.

K: Somewhere here is farmland.

AM: There is our special grassland. There is no farmland, now you can paint it.

AM: This is our special grassland and above, at the valley there are trees.

sie die Stelle, wo Alieh ist und wo Kabatos 2. Frau lebt. Ich bitte darum auch für die Nichtanwesenden (Daud Hussein und Foge Nigo) die Wohnorte zu kennzeichnen.

Anschließend sollen sie ihre Felder in der gleichen Farbe wie ihre Wohnorte markieren. Sie suchen genau ihre Felder. Oft gemeinsam, da sie benachbarte Felder besitzen.

K: I have farmland here. This is a swampy place.

AM: Yes this is really a swampy area, so your fields are there.

KH: Is the swampy area above or below of the main road?

AK: The swamp is above the main road and this village is Abubekar.

KH: This is Kora River.

Ich frage, ob noch mehr Nadeln gebraucht werden und verteile.

K: Oh my farmland is in Kotcho.

AK: Where shall we put Foge's farmland?

AM: Somewhere in this place.

K: Is it close to your fields? Why do you put different needles together?

KH: Because Daud has fields close to mine.

AK: What about Foge?

Wir suchen für Foge eine Farbe.

AM: Foge has farmland close to the water motor of Berisa. And where are the other fields?

KH: He has also fields near by Edo.

Die Aufnahme war leider nicht vollständig erhalten. Nebengeräusche zerstörten einen Teil der Aufnahme.

Bemerkung

- sehr entspannte Stimmung
- Die Umherstehenden stören ein wenig, machen aber kaum noch Witze über Kinderspiele.
- AM ist sehr engagiert und übernimmt häufig eigenmächtig Entscheidungen, dadurch gibt er aber eine Diskussionsgrundlage vor
- Am Anfang häufige Vergleiche mit der Karte, allerdings nach dem Fehler mit der PA Grenze am As-halitcho wird entschieden, diese nicht mehr zu nutzen.
- Große Begeisterung als das Modell Farbe annimmt.
- Viel Spaß bei der Verteilung der Nadeln.

Diskussion des fertigen Modells

Ich verteile Nadeln (pro Person eine Farbe) an alle und bitte sie ihre Wohnorte zu markieren. Es geht sehr schnell, umgehend haben sie alle eine Nadel in ihr Dorf gesteckt. Bei Kabato weise ich auf die 2. Frau hin. Er erklärt sie wohnt in Alieh. Gemeinsam finden