

## Supplementary Materials:

### *Appendix A: Figures*



**Supplementary Appendix A: Figure 1.** Example of accompanying fish feeding that assist keeping reindeer near the summer settlement, and the smokehouses.

*Appendix B: Formal Interviews translated to English and transcribed by native Russian speakers (note, not all interviews were recorded according to the interviewee's preference.)*

Project	Khanty reindeer castration	
Interview No.	1	
Name of the videofile	GH010885	
Date/time of the recording	26 August 2019, 18:48:47	
Place of the recording	Punsi; inside the interviewee's house	
Duration of the recording	08:51 min	
Type of the interview	Guideline-based interview	
Interviewee	Anonymous	
Socio-demographic data	Works in the cultural heritage field, 45-55yo, married, 2 children	
Interviewer	Tanja Schreiber	
Date of the transcription	05.10.2020	
Date of the translation	14-15.10.2020	
Transcriber, translator	Anastasia Khramtsova	
Specificities	The interview is accompanied by a distant chatter in the background, beeping of some device, squeaking of the chairs, interviewee moves his hands over the table	
Transcription rules	I – interviewer; B - interviewee	
	Colloquial expressions, mistaken expressions, such as incorrect structure of a sentence and false usage of the declinations are left without correction	Language smoothing
(3)	3-seconds pause	Pauses
<b>Kicking</b> <i>How to say it</i>	Loud tone Quiet tone	Tone of voice
Mhm, mmm, aaah	Vocal expressions	Vocal expressions, speech interruption, slurring
Confi-	Word's interruption	
(sighs) (laughs) (coughs)	Non-verbal expressions	Non-verbal occurrences
(camera beeps)	Background sounds	
(...?) #04:07#	Incomprehensible word, more incomprehensible words with a timecode	Uncertainties, omissions
(from one side?/Like a bull?) #00:12#	Alternatively presumed wording with a timecode	

1	I	Mhm. The first question is why to castrate a buck and what to do with them. What for. Not only
2		why they are neutered, but ... Well, how to say? (laughs) For what ... mmm (4)
3	B	How are they chosen?
4	I	No, not how they are chosen, but maybe there is some different attitude towards a castrated buck
5		in comparison to a non-castrated one.
6	B	Well, the bucks are mostly castrated for (3) how to put it correctly ... well, so that (3) (sighs)
7		to have only one leader (I: mgm). Well, sort of, (3) because stags are all, they are adults. When they
8		turn three years old, they are already pubescent. Right. And they start to compete, they can
		split the flock (I: mgm). Each can take away (coughs) some part of the does

- these are females, yes. So, there will be different herds, namely, they will simply disperse.

So, they are castrated in order to not let it happen. (sighs) Also there is no need in a big number of stags, therefore always only one stays. One stag, which is physically healthy, is kept to get further a good litter. Okay. And each year there is one buck, which is, how to put it right, I don't know, a two-year-old, which is on the verge, he's two years old, in a year he'll turn into a **pubescent stage**; such buck is always kept. It does not get neutered, right, but all other bucks, males, are castrated, so that there would be no competition in the herd. Right. And also, so that they did not have fights. Yes. So, well, there is no other r-. There are no other reasons. When they are castrated, they are calmer, more domesticated, so it is easier to work with them. Right. (knocks on the table) Stags do not touch them anymore, also during the rut, they somehow determine, they know, that this is not a competitor to them, and therefore there is no (3), *how to say it*, a mess or something within the herd? (both laugh) Right. Apart from that they, castrated ones, don't differ anyhow, the only thing is that they are calmer, so it's (sighs) easier to work with them, to catch and harness, but other than that they do not differ in any way. And the only other moment is that **the fate** of those, which are like (heirs?) #04: 07# like, which is like a candidate, yes, let's call him like that, that two-year-old buck, who is also left uncastrated, its' fate, of course, is sad, (I: laughs) because when it turns three years, it should be already, well (knocks on the table) be slaughtered, be slaughtered because an extra stag is useless. (I: mm) Next year there is already another buck, yes, and so **every year** this buck is like in reserve (I: laughs), spare, in case if something happens to the main leader. Although the stag stays as a leader within the herd not for long, during the rut, it is in charge, so, from September till the new year, till ... till December it is in charge, but its' (coughs) peculiarity is that its' horns fall first, (I: aaah) it loses them. When a rut ends up, its' horns fall off and that's it, it is **a king without a crown** (laugh), and everyone is already **kicking** it, and it is done, it would just... And the herd is managed, if we can say so, by a doe, a female, which has a largest number of offspring in the herd, they follow it. Wherever it leads, the whole herd will follow (laughs) (I: interesting), just like that. What else? They are neutered when small, then we conduct it, when they are already three months old, right, they get the marks on the ears, everyone is to what family it ... *well, who's* a master. He makes his own mark on the ears so that it would be noticeable.

I How old is a buck when it gets neutered?

B Well, somewhen during the first year. (I: first year?) During the first summer, it gets already castrated, so a fawn is somewhat three months old (I: mhm), but it is already done.

I

Are there such cases when it is castrated later or earlier for some reason?

43 **B** No, usually they are caught, (a child screams) when about three months old, two or three months,  
44 that's when its' fate is usually determined. Later not. Basically, that's it, well, **I don't know**, maybe  
45 it did take place that a stag was neutered. But most likely it was performed in the first summer,  
46 in the summer we had free grazing, we did not keep a herd, the deer were always free,  
47 in the fall, when first snow falls, and winter is already coming, we need them for commuting.  
48 In summer we didn't commute with the deer, only in winter, and were searching for them in first  
49 snow (child shouts). As we found them and brought home, then during the whole winter we stayed  
50 together. When it's needed, went to them. They grazed nearby, so that they wouldn't leave, we put  
51 various stocks on those, who lead the herd away, especially on the does and on 'the escapees',  
52 who led the deer away (smiles) - they wore the stocks. You have the stocks over there, on  
53 the banya (I: yes, yes). There're those, which are put on the feet, other - lighter ones, like a board,  
54 that was hung up on a neck. (sighs) Well, they should be changed regularly to avoid scabbing (mgm),  
55 so we changed them, rearranged the hooves. Why? So that they wouldn't walk far away (mmm),  
56 when the season was almost over, they got released, and that's it, they were free and stayed on their  
57 own. I might **be speaking a lot, huh? Are you recording?** (I: yes, yes) Ahh, I have completely  
58 forgotten that you are recording (both laugh).

Name of the videofile	<b>GH020885</b>
Date/time of the recording	26 August 2019, 18:57:39
Place of the recording	Punsi; inside the interviewee's house
Duration of the recording	08:51 min
Date of the transcription	05.10.2020
Date of the translation	16-19.10.2020

59 **I** **especially about castration.** No, everything is clear (laughs). Tell us, this is also interesting,  
60 just oh yes, I have a question here. How was it castrated: with scissors, how (from one side? / Like  
61 a bull?) #00:12#? Lying? Do you know anything about that?  
62 **B** How was it performed? (I: um) It was done with **teeth!** (laughs) **I don't know how**, my father did it,  
63 I just didn't get to it myself. It simply *didn't take place anymore*. But yes, with teeth (I: really, with  
64 teeth?), yes, with teeth, and a fawn is little, anyway. (I: uh, yeah) Snip! **I don't know, I really don't**  
65 **know what to bite off there!** (I: interesting!) Snip! and ready, yes. (I: just like that...laughs)  
66 I somehow missed this moment; somehow, I **did not interview** them what and how (laugh)  
67 **I** Okay.  
68 **B** But I saw that it was performed with teeth.  
69 **I**



Does the deer change after castration? Does it become only somehow (calmer?) #01: 14# Or  
 70 *something else is different?*

71 **B** Yes, firstly, it becomes calmer, right, gains weight (I: aha, gains weight),  
 72 it starts to, yes. Well, *besides that, it does not differ significantly anyhow, yes*, (2) its' behaviour  
 73 is changing more, yes, it becomes quieter.

74 **I** Okay. And what is the position of a havier in a herd?

75 **B** In the herd? (I: yes) (sighs) (2) Well ... (3) Well, how to say? (sighs) (4) there is no any difference,  
 76 yes (laughs).

77 **I** Nothing, really? Well, nobody attacks it? *Nothing like that?*

78 **B** No one hurts him (I: no one hurts), right, it is **the most peaceful animal in the herd** (laughs), in  
 79 this world.

80 **I** So, it doesn't influence the herd at all, does it?

81 **B** It doesn't. Yes, it does not influence anyone, it does nothing. The does lead the herd, if we are  
 82 speaking about taking the herd away. Yes, but the haviors practically do not... (2)

83 **I** So, the relationship between a man and a havier is not anyhow different than  
 84 between a man and a stag, or they are treated in another way?

85 **B** Well no, they aren't (2) everyone is treated equally, yes, it's just that a stag, which is  
 86 uncastrated, it is more uncontrollable (grins). But  
 87 also, it depends on the character, the last one, which we had, was calm, so we were not afraid of  
 88 it. Right. Although it had quite large horns (B: smiles I: laughs),  
 89 yes.

90 **I** They became big after castration or it is the case only with this stag?

91 **B** Well, here look, this is a buck, that is not neutered, its' horns usually grow large, and if  
 92 we look at the photos (rustling of paper) (B: shows the photos), here, this one was  
 93 neutered, it has small horns. And here is one **uncastrated** - the stag (I: grins  
 94 surprised), these are the horns, and this is the leader.

95 **I** They're fatter, right, it's interesting. (offscreen mumble)

96 **B** A neck of this stag grows very **big**, like this (shows with his hands),  
 97 muscular, perfectly fits to carry such a horn, well, to fight, (I: laughs) of course. (2) Stags become  
 98 very aggressive in autumn; therefore, it is very dangerous to meet one during fall. But  
 99 **ours was calm**, actually (rustling of paper) (B: collects photos). **But still** we  
 100 always tried to walk with a stick in the fall, or in case were ready to climb a tree.

Just because it could gore, it could attack a person, **although it could also** attack (...?) #05: 04#.

102 Well, because of the rut, right.

103 I And when a deer is already old, almost dying, is it treated differently? is there

104 something that people perform in this situation?

105 B Well, speaking of the bucks in particular. Their age is always till 9 years old, nine years old, further

106 it was forbidden to keep them, so yeah nine years. Because after nine years the bucks become

107 absolutely uncontrollable, so they are kept up to nine years. When it comes to the **does**, well they

108 could have been kept till the deep old age, if they reproduce, well, (sighs) if they bring offspring,

109 they stay for long, such deer is kept till 14-15 years, after it, like, comes to an end (sighs) (4) She's

110 told you already, didn't she? There're sacrifices *of the deer* (I: this deer, huh?), yes, to someone,

111 to some local gods, our own, the deer is sacrificed, basically, we eat it (grins). Well, when

112 we make a sacrifice, we invite everyone over, the whole village comes, in case if someone's

113 suddenly arrived (muffled knocking near the speaker), an uninvited guest, it's considered, that a

114 festivity went particularly great. Then the deer is boiled, we eat, and what remains - everything

115 is distributed to everyone. Yes, such holidays we used to have (laughs) ... earlier.

116 I Maybe there will be more of them? (B: *Maybe will be more...*) When wealth will grow (laughs).

117 Would be interesting.

118 B But it was vital to treat the gods with a deer every year. (3) Therefore,

119 sacrifices must've been performed, so that *the hunt was successful*, the children wouldn't get sick.

120 (sighs) (3) Poor deer got all this rough stuff, actually. (both laugh) Well, and so, all year round,

121 we were with deer, of course. We look for them in the fall, then I had to keep them always under

122 my supervision, to ski constantly. As there were no snowcats, I had to look for them on skis, (I:

123 laughs) to find where they went, to change the stocks, to feed. The most important process is

124 domestication, when they are still small, we begin to feed them with fish or breadcrumbs so that

125 they interacted with humans. Those are like treats (I: laughs), there is always such a bag (smiles)

126 and a hammer, a special bone hammer, that is behold to knock out the stocks. It has such a

127 confi- I don't know if it is still kept or not. Confi-

Name of the videofile	<b>GH030885</b>
Date/time of the recording	26 August 2019, 19:06:30
Place of the recording	Punsi; inside the interviewee's house
Duration of the recording	08:51 min
Date of the transcription	08.10.2020
Date of the translation	20-21.10.2020

128 B Its' configuration is like this. (sighs, draws) (mutters off-screen) Like this. This?

129 With this tool the stocks can be hammered right here in (I: there is a stick) (shows with hands and

130 a pencil) And from another side, instead, one can hammer it out to change the stocks.

131 I Is it made out of deer bone too?

132 B Either elk or deer, such a bone, a hammer. And also, there is a bag with some fish. Fish. They love

133 fish a lot (I: grins). We cook it by hot smoking, smoke it, then move into a bread oven, into

134 the stove, and it becomes like rusks, (I: grins) and can be stored for long. We feed it to the deer, if

135 there's need to catch them - *one should just feed them*. You place this bag on the ground,

136 meanwhile a deer's digging in the bag (laugh), you tie him. (2) In winter it's like that. In summer –

137 we work for them. In winter they drive us, and in summer we store **firewood**, smudge peat - we do

138 everything, so that they wouldn't be disturbed by mosquitoes or predators. **The deer come on their**

139 **own**, here's a pasture, and they know that. They start to come as soon as mosquitoes emerge.

140 Mosquito is there – and they come (I: grins). At this point we start to count, how is it, right, the

141 offspring, how many fawns came. When they're brought here, we make the marks. Also, we build

142 special dwellings, they enter - there's a hearth in the middle (I: a smudge). It smokes constantly

143 (yawns), and they're in this smoke. In the village such little fires are placed in a circle everywhere

144 to fumigate from mosquitoes. (3) It lasts till August. In August they are leaving, there are fewer

145 mosquitoes, fewer gnats, and so that's it, they go to free grazing again till next winter, we say

146 farewell to them. (I: grins) Right, and next winter is all over again. What else is so good about deer?

147 They brought sometimes wild fellows. (I: Aha) Especially when they came in May for the first time,

148 my father always greeted them with a weapon (laughs).

149 I Ahh. Are there wild ones among them?

150 B Yes, wild ones also came together with them.

151 I Ahh, so interesting! Did you shoot them right away or tie them there?

152 B Yes, we shot them, because fresh meat is always in demand (they laugh). And the wild ones differed:

153 a herd runs, for example, in one direction, the deer run home, they look down, at the ground and

154 follow each other. There's smoke, there're humans or no humans – they go home. And a wild one,

155 it stays in the crowd and sees that **no one's scared**, everyone's running, but it feels smoke and starts

156 to gasp, moves its' head up, **lifts its' head**. And it's obvious: if it lifted its' head, then it is a wild one

157 (I: laughs). And that's it, we shot it, just like that. (2) *But other deer reacted somehow calmly to this*,

158 domestic ones (grins). What else can I tell?

159 I

Do you have any fairy tales about deer in mind? *Do you know anything like that?*

160 B No, (2) honestly, I don't remember (grins) unfortunately. (I: *it is just such a question here*) Now  
161 *I don't remember any fairy tales, unfortunately.*

162 I Well, it is not a problem. Did you own 47 deer?

163 B As far as I remember, the largest number was 47 deer in the herd. But it is counted in the fall,  
164 when in fall or in summer the young come, then father counts. **Each** deer had  
165 even its' own name.

166 I Each deer, huh? Did he really know everyone?

167 B Yes, he had a notebook and noted everything down (imitating writing). When the deer came back  
168 (laugh). He remembered everyone by its' name, which came back, *some did not come in summer*,  
169 there were such deer. In winter they're already in their herd. Each had its' own name, (I: Like kids!)  
170 we gave them names in childhood, somewhere here father wrote, here (3) *four deer, over there*  
171 (rustling of photographs; shows the photo), they are all mentioned by their names.

172 I Were those Khanty names?

173 B Yes, names were Khanty, there, for example, here is Cone, also (2) some kind of bird, such (2)  
174 as Partridges (2), Eagle, Waders. Well, some of those (3).

175 I And among those 47 deer only one was not neutered. But were there such cases, when something  
176 happened to that stag?

177 B Well, for this occasion we kept another young, two years old one, and next year it turned already  
178 three years old and was a sexually mature stag. Therefore, we kept two of them, one was young,  
179 spare. (I: spare) (I: grins) **But again**, it is only in one single family, when actually only  
180 in this village we were three families, my father had 2 brothers, they had their own deer. **They** also  
181 had their own stag, and deer, they actually have no surnames (both laugh), so there was always **a**  
182 **neighbor's stag**, which also could help (I: good). In general, truly tragic situations never occurred,  
183 so if particularly in autumn something bad happens to that breeding stag, *a wolf attack, de- or a*  
184 *bear*, then the neighbor's stag is always on duty (they laugh) and *will help*. **As for the wild ones...**

185 I Did you take them into the herd too?

186 B **They also brought the wild ones**, well, how to (3) the wild differed from the domestic ones, and  
187 when fawns were born, it was evident who is **an outsider** (laughs).

188 I Ahh ... And what did you do to them then (smiles)?

189 B Well, we did nothing, they got gradually domesticated, *nothing*, they just looked differently.

190 I And when they got domesticated, did they still keep the same appearance, or they became fatter?

191 B



192 Well, they stay the same, (2) but the domestic ones prevail, there are *more of them*, *wild ones are*  
 193 *usually in small quantity*. And they are probably the first candidates to go under the knife (I:  
 laughs). Because domestic ones, they are domestic ones, during this ti-

Name of the videofile	<b>GH040885</b>
Date/time of the recording	26 August 2019, 19:08:00
Place of the recording	Punsi; inside the interviewee's house
Duration of the recording	01:28 min
Date of the transcription	05.10.2020
Date of the translation	22.10.2020

194 B ... well, a skeleton, yes, it is built to pull (I: okay), it is physically stronger. But at the same time, it's  
 195 hard for it to run (both laugh), it is good to pull weights. The wild ones, on the contrary,  
 196 they are runners, they need to run away (I: laughs), that's why they are much **slimmer**. Therefore  
 197 it is advisable to keep your domestic stag, otherwise a wild one will come over (grin).  
 198 I Good (laughs).  
 199 B It was a good time when we had deer. When snowmobiles and snowcats emerged, their fate was  
 200 then determined. (3) Well, I think, that if **to keep** a herd **further on**, then not a big one, just with  
 201 5-6 animals, just like that (I: yes), somewhat for the household, (...?) #01: 16# pull. Or just so that  
 202 they stayed with us, spent time on the streets. Right. What else?

Project	<b>ROOTS: Reindeer Project</b>	
Interview No.	2	
Name of the videofile	<b>Selkup 2021_1</b>	
Date/time of the recording	16 August 2021, 11.31	
Place of the recording	Taz River: inside house	
Duration of the recording	08:51 min	
Type of the interview		
Interviewee	Anonymous	
Socio-demographic data	Taz (Northern) Sel'kup	
Interviewer	Tanja Schreiber & Morgan Windle	
Date of the transcription	09.05.2022	
Transcriber	Marina Tydo	
Specificities	The interview is accompanied by several distant noises in the background as lamentations of a young child for instance	
Transcription rules	I – interviewer; B – interviewee; B2 – 2 <sup>nd</sup> interviewee; MW – Morgan Windle; HP – Henny Piezonka	
	Colloquial expressions, mistaken expressions, such as incorrect structure of a sentence and false usage of the declinations are left without correction	Language smoothing

(3)	3-seconds pause	Pauses
<b>Быки</b> <i>Как сказать правильно</i>	Loud tone Quiet tone	Tone of voice
Ммм, мгм, эмм, эээ	Vocal expressions	Vocal expressions, speech interruption, slurring
Вре-	Word's interruption	
(sighs) (laughs) (coughs)	Non-verbal expressions	Non-verbal occurrences
(camera beeps)	Background sounds	
(...?) #00:17#	Incomprehensible word, more incomprehensible words with a timecode	Uncertainties, omissions
огород[или]	[translator's note]	

HP: It's bright here, but dark. #00:06#

B: It's dark. (laughs) #00:07#

I: Yes, good. Morgan has the first question. Um... Do you move (...?) #00:17# with the reindeer from one place to another or do you stay in one place? #00:20#

**B: No, we're moving. #00:20# (I: You're moving. #00:22#). We're here now, we're here in the summer, and in the winter I move to another place. #00:26#**

I: Mm. Good. Okay.

TS übersetzt ins Englische #00:28# – #00:33#

I: What kind of luggage and equipment do you use to move? #00:42#

B: Our harnesses are made of leather, well, mostly everything is made of leather. And otherwise... #00:50#

I: Which leather, from which animal? #00:53#

B: Uh, I don't know. There is leather, what else do you call it. Yes, I don't know. Horse or bull hides that are tanned like that, they're dyed. (B2: cow hides) Cow hides. They're dyed like that. These are the hides. Leather is made from them and brought to us, and we make harnesses from them. #01:16#

TS translated into English #01:16# – #01:27#

(Background noise, a child says "Mommy" #01:27#)

I: Do you use them now? #01:30#

B: Yes. Yes-yes, we have leather. #01:32#

I: Were they also made of this [leather] in the old days? #01:35#

B: Yes, there used to be leather, but back then there was a shortage of it and now (laughter in the background) you can get it everywhere. #01:44#

I: Well, yes. Nowadays you invent modern materials, all right. A... Which sledges do you use? #01:52#

B: We make everything ourselves from wood. All the parts. For example, we make the runners from cedar and the feet from birch. The cross struts are made of larch. (Aha in the background, understanding) So birch, cedar and larch in short. #02:07#

TS translated into English #02:08# -#02:20#

I: Mmm... Oh yes. #02:23#

HP: *Tanja, you can also ask if you can have a look at the "упряжки" if they have any here.* #02:28#

I: *Oh yes.* Can we have a look at the harnesses later? #02:30#

B: Of course we can, yes (everyone laughs in the background; HP: Thank you!) We show. #02:32#

I: That's good, thank you. Yes, good. One more question. Mm, about the reindeer. When they're harnessed, are there any that pull sledges away better than other sledges? #02:48#

B: Yes-yes. There are. #02:51#

B2: There are different reindeer. #02:52#

B: There are. There are some that pull sledges well, and there are some that just lag behind and have to be constantly driven (makes a gesture with his hands) (everyone laughs in the background) #03:00#

TS translates into English #03:00# -#03:08#

B: And there are reindeer that, when you've harnessed them, you have to stop them and you're forced to hitch up the trees so that they drag heavier. #03:17#

TS translated into English #03:19# -#03:26#

I: And these reindeer that pull so well (B2: pack animals) Yes, are they castrated? #03:35#

B+B2 (at the same time): Yes-yes. Yes-yes. #03:36#

I: It's always the ones who are castrated. #03:39#

TS translates into English #03:40# -#03:42#

I: A-ha, okay. Do they pull better? #03:44#

B2: Yes, they pull better. #03:45#

B: Yes, they're castrated, but they're steers. They were producers, then they were castrated and become oxen. They are stronger. #03:56#

I: Oh yes. They castrate the animals on purpose so that they (B: yes-yes) better... #04:01#

TS translated into English #04:02# -#04:07#

I: Mmm...(noises in the background, child) Are there reindeer that pull better in winter when there's snow? And are there some that pull better when there is little snow, or does it make no difference? #04:27#

B: In short, there is no difference. A reindeer that draws well in winter will also draw well in summer

(indefinable noises in the background)

I: Mmm... (4). Oh yes. When reindeer pull sledges, do you alternate them (B2: no) so that some... [recover]? No, not at all? #06:16#

B2: No. We change some of them. #06:18#

B: Yes, the ones that are very weak, for example, we change them and tense the others. #06:23#

I: If they're already tired. #06:24#

B: Yes-yes, yes-yes-yes. Otherwise it's always two reindeer at the same time. #06:27#

I: And is it the same which one you start with? #06:31#

B: Yes.

TS translated into English #05:32# - #06:42# (8)

I: What is there... Oh, yes. I'm interested in that too. If you let your reindeer run in the forest, can it happen that they mix with wild reindeer? #07:05#

B: Yes, that also happens, yes-yes. #07:08#

I: And then what? (laughs) #07:10#

B: Aaa, wild reindeer can't pull sledges. As soon as we put the harness on, he lies down, that's it. He doesn't get up again. #07:19#

I: You're probably running away? #07:21#

B: Yes, and they can even lead our pets away. #07:25#

I: And if your reindeer has a child from a... (B: wild animal; a child makes noises at the camera) wild reindeer, can you do anything about it so that it doesn't run away? #07:34#

B: No, because his blood is from a wild animal. Wild blood. It's going to be a wild reindeer. #07:39#

I: Aaaaa (understanding).

TS translated into English #07:40# - #08:07# (11)

I: What else distinguishes your reindeer from the wild ones? #08:28#

B2: The wild reindeer is big. #08:30#

B: The legs are long, the antlers are small. (shows the size with his hands) And our domestic animals have big antlers. #08:37#

TS translated into English #08:38# - #08:49#

I: Your animals are obviously stronger too? #08:50#

B: Yes-yes. #08:51#

Name of the videofile	<b>Selkup 2021_2</b>
Date/time of the recording	
Place of the recording	
Duration of the recording	08:51 min
Date of the transcription	09.05.2024

B: Yes, ours are stronger. #00:03#

I: Because they are castrated.

MW: Aaaaaa.

B2: The wild ones are thin and run in the forest. #00:06#

B: They're always slim and our somehow...

TS translated into English #00:09# - #00:13#

I: Interesting. (child croaks) Do you have a favorite among your reindeer? (laughs) #00:24#

B: Of course, we have them. #00:27#

I: Do they have their own names? #00:29#

B: Well, not all of them, but some. #00:32#

I: The ones that are the most beautiful. (B: yes-yes.) I like the one with lots of spots. #00:24#

B: Ah, the colorful one. (B2: the colorful one) #00:39#

I: You call him "the colorful one"? Aaa! (laughs) #00:42#

B: The colorful one. Reindeer like that are rare, the colorful ones. Not everyone has them. Some don't have them at all, some do. #00:52#

I: So. Then you assign the names according to special characteristics, something like that. #00:52#

B: Yes-yes-yes. Or if an animal has done something funny (makes a gesture; laughter in the background). #01:03#

I: If there's any story. #01:05#

B: Yes-yes. Every reindeer has its story. #01:07#

TS translates into English #01:08# - #01:25#

TS clarifies how to pronounce the name of the reindeer "Пёстрый" [Pëstryj] #01:23# - #01:24#

B: More colorful. Yes, those are multicolored. #01:26#

B2: Like a cow (everyone laughs). #01:31#



B: Yes, with spots. #01:37#

I: Yes, a nice one with spots. Good. Thank you. #01:43#

MW: Castration #01:45# (laughter)

I: Oh yes, about castration. Which reindeer do you castrate? Yes, quite simply. Which reindeer do you castrate? #02:00#

B: We choose a producer bull. By the time he's five years old, he's already aging. We then take the younger ones and this one is castrated. Then he's just a bullock, that's it. And then we have a new producer. #02:19#

TS translated into English #02:21# -#02:50#

I: Can any bull be castrated or are there some that you leave? #02:58#

B: You can castrate all bulls if you have a good producer. Yes-yes. (I: mmm...) But you don't castrate one in addition, just in case. In case a bear catches the producer or something like that happens. So that you have a replacement. #03:12#

I: And this producer, is he always the strongest? #03:16#

B: Yes, he's the leader. In the fall, he gathers all the reindeer together during the rut. #03:22#

I: Aaa... He... she... so (B: yes-yes) He... there... like... #03:27#

B2: Sie werden bald Junge werfen. #03:30#

B: Yes, that's right. I've seen it. #03:32#

TS translates into English #03:34# - #04:10# (B: coughs #03:46#)

(Female voice in the background: (...?) Stove? (...?) Why?) #04:14#

B: To fry fish. #04:16#

I: Does the character of a castrated reindeer change? #04:20#

B: Well, bulls are a bit crazy. (laughter in the background) But he will calm down after castration. He becomes calmer. #04:31#

I: What else happens to him? #04:33#

B: The bulls always clean the antlers in the fall, in August. And so they [he means castrated animals] can clean their antlers sometime in winter, around December. They can stay with the "warm" antlers without removing the velvet. #04:55#

I: He doesn't want any more. #04:56#

B: No, the castrated one won't clean [his antlers] anymore. #04:58#

I: He doesn't need it anymore. #05:00#

B: Yes, he doesn't fight with the other animals anymore either. But the producers clean their antlers and then they rub them with resin by rubbing their antlers on resinous trees. The resin makes the antlers harder. #05:14#

TS translated into English #05:15# - #05:34#

I: So, you always castrate reindeer when the animal is about five years old? #05:40#

B: No, you can do it earlier. Yes-yes, you look and depending on... #05:42#

I: What is the minimum age? #05:47#

B: Well, you can do it up to the age of ten. There can only be one producer. #05:51#

I: Up to ten years?

B: Yes-yes, after that you can alternate. Changing at the age of more than ten years is undesirable. #05:57# [There was obviously a misunderstanding here. He answered the question about the minimum age according to the maximum age].

I: And the minimum age?

B: Three. Yes.

TS translated into English #06:04# - #06:07#

B2: The one who is stronger. [The spotted one. #06:10#

I: The one who is stronger. (laughs)

B: Yes, we'll see for ourselves. If there are healthy offspring from this producer (makes a gesture with his hands), we leave him alone. But if his calves are small, we castrate such a producer. #06:22#

TS translates into English #06:23# - #06:42#

MW: Aaaaa. (laughs)

I: And how exactly do you castrate a reindeer? (laughs) #06:47#

B: With a knife. You tie the legs together. Then you throw away the testicles. And that's it. (laughter in the background) #06:55#

B2: Ask Dimedrol [proper name]. He's a master. #07:00#

TS translates into English #07:01# - #07:10#

I: You know, when I was with the Khanty, I asked that too. They said that in the old days they used to cut with teeth. #07:18#

B: Yes-yes, yes-yes. Well, if you can't express, because you express the inner part. #07:28#

I: Is that how it's done nowadays or not? #07:30#

B: Yes, that also happens. #07:33#

B2: They are sledges. [That has to do with the sleigh rides] #07:36#

B: Yes, when you usually go sledging, you hit animals on the testicles with the line. That's why they get harder. And the young animals... that you haven't driven with yet, you can castrate them very easily. #07:52#

I: (wants to translate, but Morgan has already understood). Okay. She understood that too. (MW: I understood #07:58#) (shared laughter) So interesting. Do you just throw the testicles away afterwards? #08:05#

B: Yes-yes. #08:06#

I: Or do you do something else with them? #08:07#

B: No, we just throw them away. #08:10#

I: Good.

B: We're not Khanty, we don't eat things like that. (all laugh) I don't know. #08:14#

I: I don't even ask. #08:15#

B: The Khanty are such that they even eat intestines, anything, any intestines. They eat everything. But we don't even eat the intestines. (all laugh) #08:25#

I: Wouldn't that be for the dogs? #08:27#

B: Oh, no. #08:28#

(mechanical noise in the background) (8)

I: Oh, yes. When is the castration carried out? In the summer? #08:42#

B2: In the spring. #08:43#

B: In spring, around April. Before the flood comes. And when the water comes...? #08:51#

Name of the videofile	<b>Selkup 2021_3</b>
Date/time of the recording	
Place of the recording	
Duration of the recording	08:51 min
Date of the transcription	11.05.2024

B: [If the water touches the wound], it can start to rot. If it gets warm. The main thing is that it's not cold. #00:08#

TS translates into English #00:10# - #00:15#

Pause #00:15# - #00:34#

I: Your reindeer, are they all together or sometimes... the bulls... #00:44#

B: No, no, they're always together. #00:46#

MW: A-a-a! (understanding) #00:48#

B: All together. #00:49#

I: Even those who are not castrated? You too? #00:52#

B: Yes, they're all in a flock. #00:56#

TS translates into English #00:57# - #01:00#

I: (child's voice in the background) So, good. Now questions about the reindeer food. Like this. Where do reindeer run in summer? #01:12#

B: They run everywhere. In the deciduous forest, in the pine forest, in the tundra. #01:18#

I: Good. #01:19#

B: You make the corrals so that the river and tundra are fenced in. Pure pine forest would also be unsuitable. They need grass and hay. That's why #01:36#

I: What exactly do they eat in summer? #01:38#

B2: In the summer... #01:39#

B: They eat grass and leaves. Grass and leaves, they eat everything. Yes. Hay. Reindeer lichen. They eat everything. #01:49#

I: Mushrooms too? #01:50#

B+B2 (at the same time): Mushrooms too, yes. #01:52#

I: All mushrooms? #01:53#

B2: No. #01:54#

B: You can distinguish. (I: And all those that are edible.) #01:58#

B2: Which are poisonous mushrooms. #01:59#

B: Chanterelles. They don't eat poisonous mushrooms. They only eat edible mushrooms. #02:04#

I: I tried to tempt them with Little Red Riding Hood, but they wouldn't. #02:09#

B: At the moment they don't take anything from your hand for some reason. They did in winter. Now they have enough food. By not taking anything from the hand now, they show that they can find mushrooms on their own. In winter, they won't give up if you chop the fish because there is no fish. Fish is a good way to lure them. Fish and bread. #02:32#

I: Do you also give bread? #02:33#

B: Yes-yes-yes.

I: Only in winter? #02:35#

B+B2 (at the same time): In winter, but now you can also give it. #02:39#

I: The leftovers, right? #02:42#

B: No, you cut off a slice of bread and they arrive themselves. #02:46#

I: What fish do they give you? #02:50#

B: Any kind. Burbot, pike, ide. #02:54#

I: Is there any fish that can be dangerous because its bones are too big? #02:58#

B2: With pike you only remove the jaw. #02:59#

B: You only remove the jaw from the pike, nothing else. They eat every fish. Even ruffe. #03:11#

I: They eat them too. And berries? #03:13#

B: No, not berries.

I: Not at all? #03:15#

B: They do eat leaves. #03:18#

TS translated into English #03:20# - #04:31#

I: Oh, yes. One more question about the corral. Has it been around since the Soviet era or earlier? #04:39#

B: What? (I: Korral) Korral? (laughing) #04:40#

I: Yes. I pronounced that wrong. #04:46#

B: Yes, they started that later, it wasn't that long ago. #04:50#

I: Sascha said they only came up in the Soviet era (B: yes-yes-yes). And before that... #04:59#

B: Yes. For us too. We only started fencing in the reindeer this year. Before that, they always walked where they wanted. We knew where they were. We collect them later in the fall. This year we just fenced them in. #05:13#

I: Who fenced them in? #05:14#

B: We fenced them in ourselves. We built a corral and drove them in. #05:18#

I: And why? #05:19#

B: So we wouldn't have to drive around looking for them in the fall. #05:22#

I: Don't you want any more? #05:23#

B: Last year a lot of wild ones passed by. So they could [run away] because of them (I: wild reindeer). There was a migration of wild animals. Our reindeer could run away with them. #05:34#

I: And how did you know that... #05:35#

B: By the tracks in the snow. The tracks were visible. #05:42#

I: Every year? #05:44#

B: Every year, yes. #05:46#



MW: Henny! #05:48#

HP: I finished the dishes and brought the chocolates (puts the box of chocolates on the table #05:54#)

(emotional reaction - O! The child opens the box)

B: Look, the aunt has brought chocolates. #07:59#

TS translated into English #05:59# - #07:39#

(The child takes two chocolates and walks away. The man on the right takes chocolates out of the box and puts them on the table. #07:33#)

I: So, we can continue. And now the question about the seasons. Morgan wants to know which woods you use for the smoke. #07:59#

B: Ah, that's pine. #08:01#

I: We use pine because it produces a lot of smoke. #08:04#

B: Yes-yes-yes. We burn pine. #08:08#

I: Do you know how it used to be done? You have barrels like that there. #08:16#

B: We used to cut long pieces of wood and pile them up (pointing with our hands) to form a small pyre, which is pressed together and smoked. Later you add more wood. And then it is pressed together again. #08:30#

I: Ah, also made of wood? #08:31#

B: Yes-yes. #08:32#

I: Aren't they burnt? #08:33#

B2: Upstairs they put...#08:34#

B: They tore off a piece of moss (pointing with their hands) and put it on the wood so that it wouldn't catch fire. So that the wood simply smoked under the moss. #08:51#

Name of the videofile	<b>Selkup 2021_4</b>
Date/time of the recording	
Place of the recording	
Duration of the recording	08:51 min
Date of the transcription	12.05.2024

00:00-00:48 TS and MW speak English #00:00# - #00:37# (11)

I: So, what happens to the herd in the fall? #00:58#

B: With the reindeer herd? (Mmm. Yes.) We drive them over to the winter resting place. (I: A-ha.) Where they spend the whole winter. That's where we drive them.

TS translated into English #01:09# - #01:16#

B: In the same way, we drive them to the summer resting place in spring. (In the spring?)  
Yes, in the spring here and in the fall to the winter resting place. #01:25#

TS translated into English #01:26# - #01:30#

I: And the rest stop just stays like that? #01:35#

B: Yes-yes-yes, it stays like that. We have other houses there that are already finished. We ...  
just go there. #01:40#

I: Isn't anyone staying here? #01:41#

B: No. #01:42#

B2: No, we won't come back here until spring. #01:46# (3)

MW: #01:49# - #01:52#

I: Is it complicated to drive the herd there? #01:57#

B: Yes, because they start to scatter (laughter in the background). One runs in one direction,  
the other in another and so we are forced to catch them and drag them one by one. (points  
with hands) #02:08#

MW: #02:09# - #02:12#

I: What is the most dangerous thing about it? #02:16#

B: There's nothing dangerous. Nothing. #02:20#

B2: No.

I: The swamp maybe? #02:21#

B: There's no swamp here, it's pure pine forest. There's no tundra to die in either. #02:27#

I: The most dangerous thing is that they...

B2: We have that there (makes a gesture with his hand) #02:29#

B: Yes, they scatter. After the corral even more so, if you let them loose, they all run  
wherever they want. #02:37#

MW: #02:43# - #02:55#

I: And what about the smallest reindeer, do they know where to go themselves or do you  
show them the way? #03:05#

B: No, they follow their mother and the herd all by themselves. Wherever the reindeer go,  
they go. #03:10#

TS translated into English #03:11# - #03:16# (8)

I: Mmm... Oh yes, how do you train the reindeer for... #03:28#

B2: For the sledges. #03:29#

I: For the sledges.

B2: We catch a big reindeer and fix a young one at its side and see whether it runs along or not. That's how we teach him. #03:41#

B: The main thing is that the reindeer can drive quietly. A reindeer like that is necessary. #03:46#

I: You just put the [harness] on and see if he makes it or not? #03:50#

B: Yes. We put him on a short leash so he doesn't get caught on the trees and that's it. He jumps, kicks, but it doesn't matter. #03:59#

I: When does he get used to it? #04:01#

B: Yes-yes, when he gets used to it, he walks calmly. #04:05#

I: Does it take a long time for him to get used to it? #04:08#

B: Well, I don't know. Some get used to it quite quickly and some learn it slowly. #04:14#

I: A year or even longer? (laughs) #04:16#

B: Yes-yes. You can't teach some people anything. They stay moody all their lives. (laughter in the background) #04:22#

TS translated into English #04:25# - #05:01#

I: Oh yes. We now sleep on these... (B: on reindeer skins). Yes. And I wanted to ask if these are your animals or the wild ones too? #05:13#

B: Both ours and wild ones, all together. #05:16#

I: Ah... interesting. So, when do you hunt wild animals? #05:23#

B: It can happen in winter during snowstorms. #05:27#

I: And when do you slaughter your reindeer? #05:32#

B: We do that at any time. Mostly in winter. #05:34#

I: Just when it's necessary? #05:36#

B: Yes, if you want fresh meat, you slaughter an animal. #05:41#

TS translated into English #05:42# - #05:54#

B: There are wild reindeer and domesticated ones. Wild ones have a peculiar smell and domesticated ones don't. #06:01#

I: Do they taste better? #06:02#

B: Domesticated ones taste better. Yes-yes-yes. (laughter in the background) #06:04#

I: Domesticated ones taste better. They are fatter. (B: Yes-yes-yes) (laughter in the background) #06:07#

HP: They look very good this year, don't they? (B: Yes.) They are well-fed. #06:13#

TS translates into English, HP speaks to MW #06:10# - #06:44#

B: Yes, later they gain even more weight. #06:19#

HP: So beautiful with these... (B: with stains) stains. #06:25#

I: Which reindeer do you slaughter? Do you choose the fattest one or which one? #06:51#

B: No. You see which one you can't teach the leash to, which one is stupid (I: stupid), yes. There's no point in trying to teach him something in vain. Or if his leg is broken (I: if he's limping), something like that. We slaughter those. Not the healthy ones, that would make no sense. (I: they stay, that's clear). On Reindeer Herders' Day, they often break their legs during the ceremony. Where do we put such animals? We are forced to slaughter them. #07:19#

B2: This year only...#07:23#

B: Two or three reindeer broke their legs right at the festival (B2: three reindeer broke their legs) #07:28#

I: Did you eat it right at the party? #07:31#

B: Yes, there were too many sledges there, they crossed each other, and animals broke their legs. #07:35#

I: Did you butcher it after the feast? #07:38#

B: Yes-yes-yes.

English in the background #07:40# - #07:56#

I: When you slaughter reindeer, where do you put the bones? #08:04#

B: Yes, we put them in a pile so that reindeer don't nibble on the bones. The reindeer start to eat everything in spring, in March (B2: their antlers), rags, the antlers of each other. One animal is lying down and the other is already starting to nibble on its antlers. #08:26#

HP: Tell me, piles like that, can we see them? Because it's important for Morgan to collect bones too. #08:38#

B: Antlers? Ah, bones. #08:39#

HP: No, bones, bones. (B2: they're only available in the winter rest stop) #08:42#

B: Oh, bones. We only have them in our winter rest stop. Not around here, only in the winter rest stop. And here, here... even...#08:51#