Language documentation and ethnography

Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

Trondheim, September 11th, 2013

Nick Thieberger
University of Melbourne

A little history

Language documentation – what is it?

Problems of grammatical descriptions of languages

Reaction to structuralist theory

A postcolonial linguistics?

Details of documentation – methods

Archiving as a central part of documentation

If I could, by a good phonographic record, counterfeit the living voice of Tokulubakiki: [...] I should certainly be better able to *translate* the text in the sense of imparting to it its full cultural flavour and significance. Again, if by cinematographic picture I could reproduce the facial expression, the bodily attitude, the significant gestures, this would add another contextual dimension.

Malinowski 1935: 26

there is the special methodological interest in the frank and full presentation of all available linguistic evidence

Malinowski 1935:4

There is no reason whatever why, in the future, an exact and physiological study of speech should not use the apparatus of sound films for reproducing fully contextualised utterances.

Malinowski 1935: 26

Malinowski, Bronislaw. 1935. *Coral gardens and their magic.* Vol II London: G. Allen & Unwin.

I'm not particularly interested in 'smoothed-over' versions of native culture. I like the stuff in the raw, as felt and dictated by the natives. [...] The genuine, difficult, confusing, primary sources. These must be presented, whatever else is done. [...] There are too many glib monographs, most of which time will show to be highly subjective performances. We need to develop in cultural anthropology that *anxious respect for documentary evidence* that is so familiar to the historian, the classical scholar, the Orientalist. [...] where is the raw evidence? I can't tell whether a given statement is common native knowledge or is merely your interpretation of one man's say-so.

Letter written by Edward Sapir to Fay Cooper-Cole, 25 April 1938, quoted in Regna Darnell. 1990. *Edward Sapir: Linguist, Anthropologist, Humanist.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

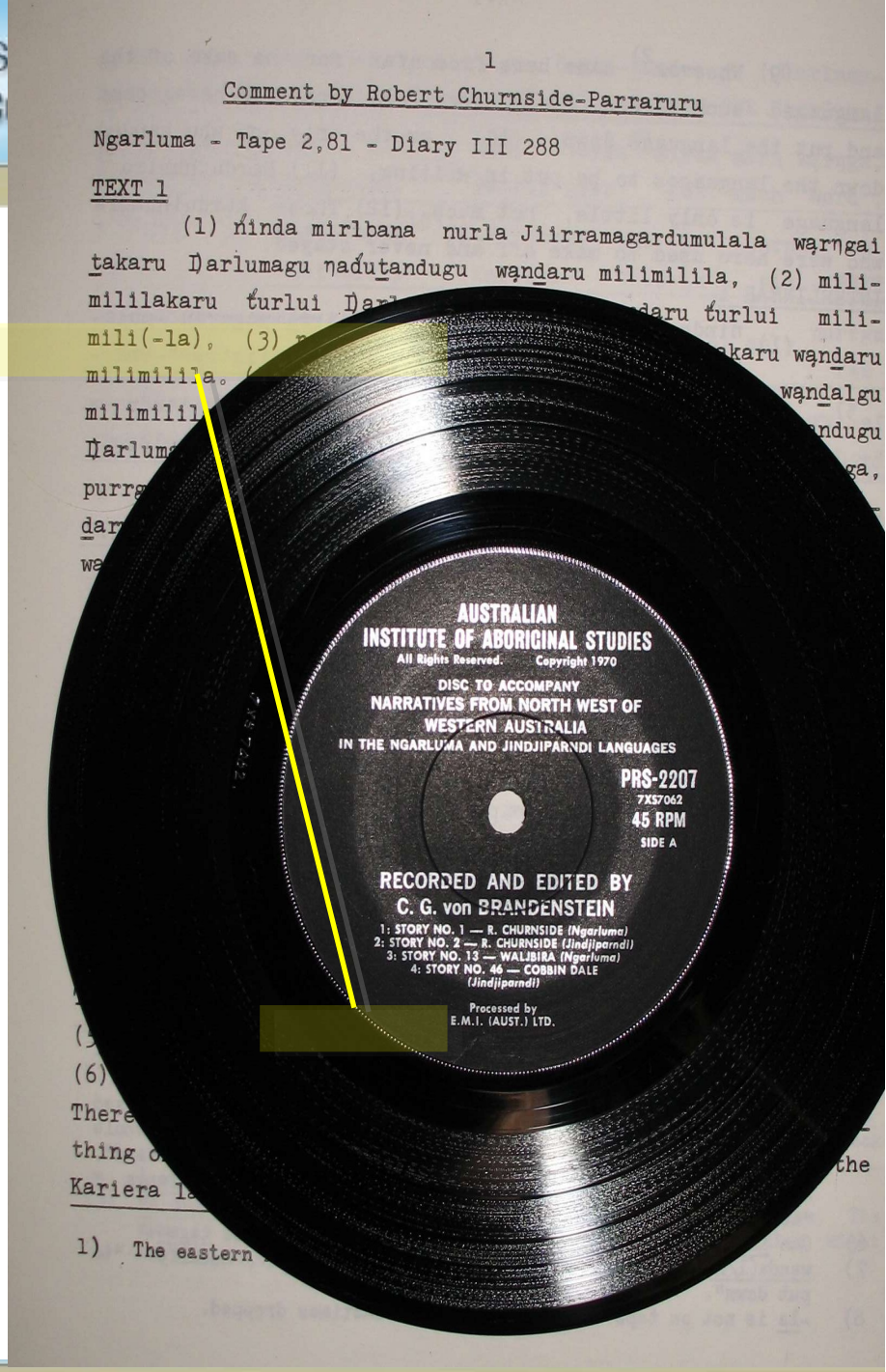
Descriptive grammars written since Sapir and Malinowski may have been built on a corpus of recordings

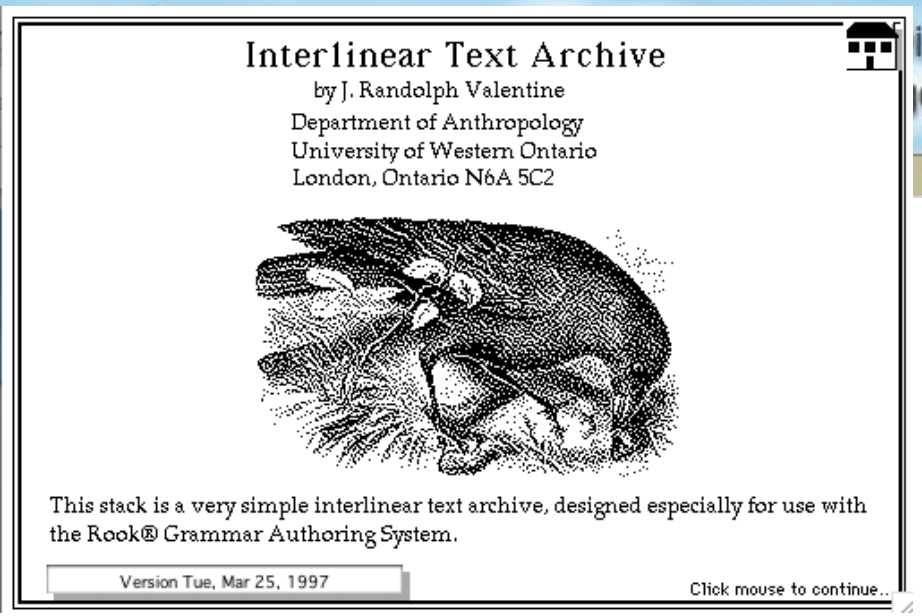
But that is not evident from the finished product

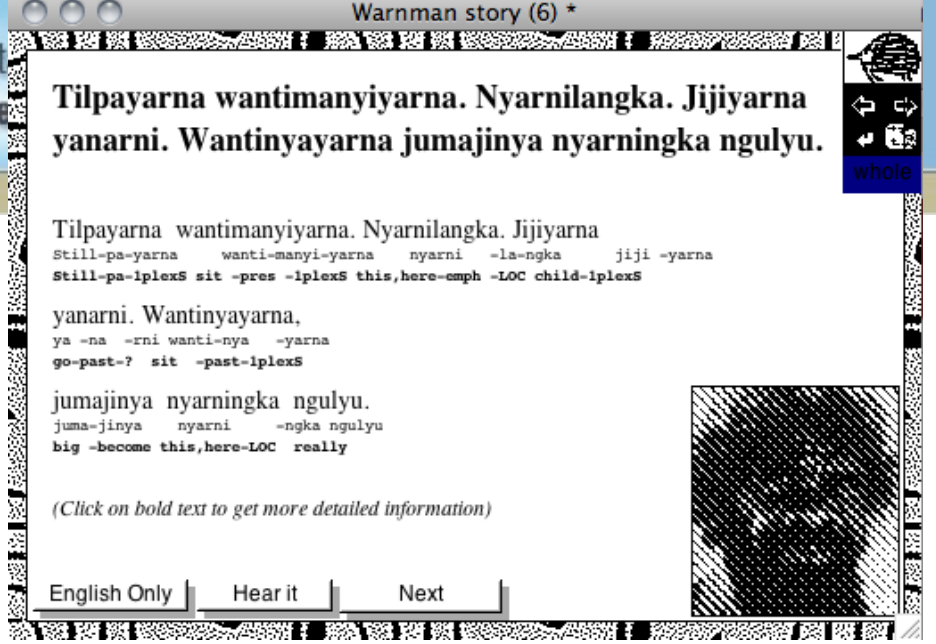
as the recordings are not referenced

Brandenstein, Carl Georg von. 1970. *Narratives from the North-West of Western Australia in the Ngarluma and Jindjiparndi languages.* (Volumes1–3 + audio-disc.)

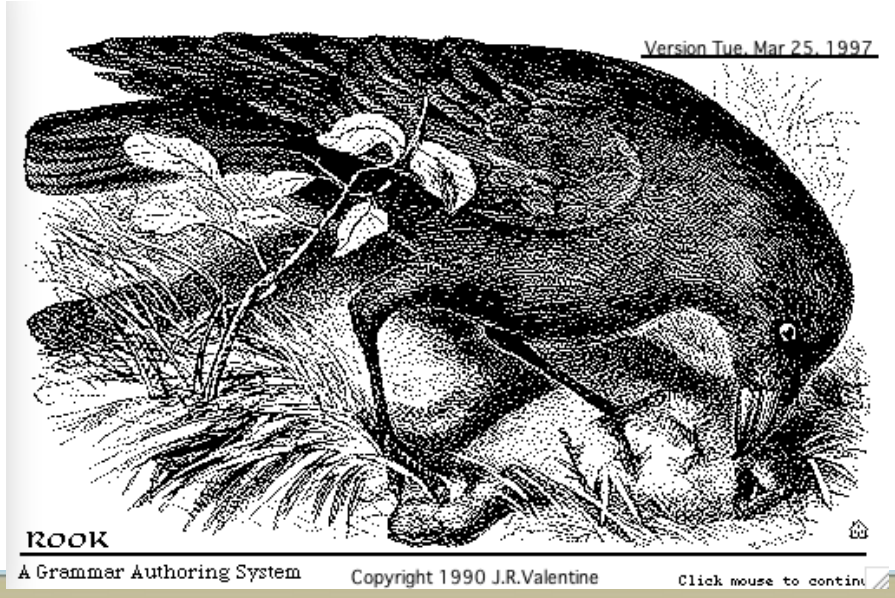
Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

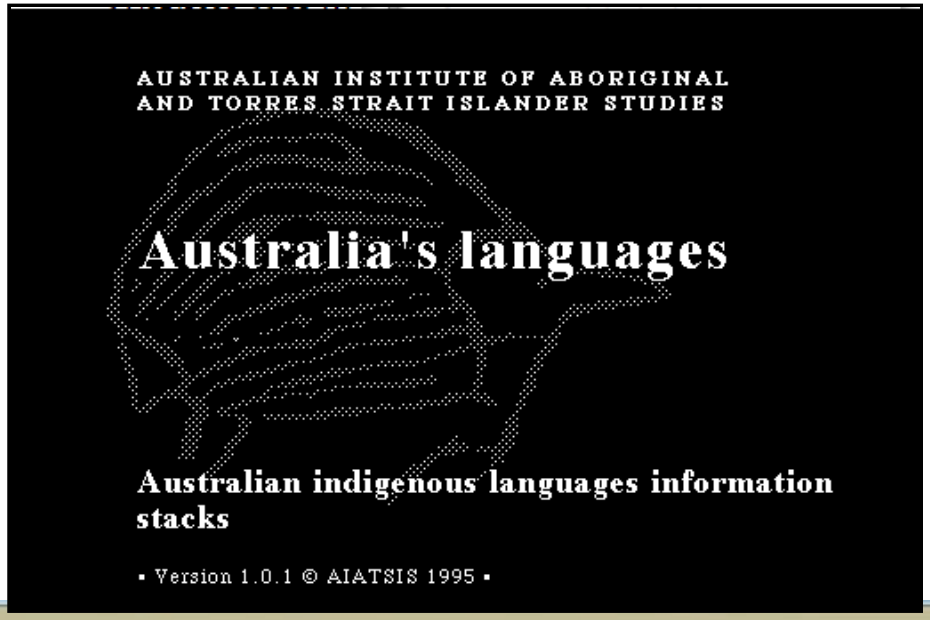




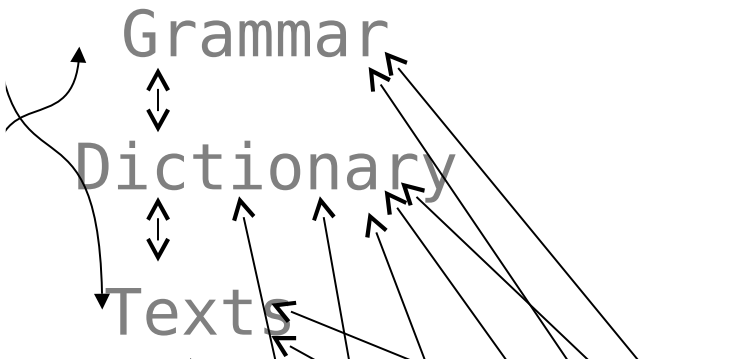


First version: 1990

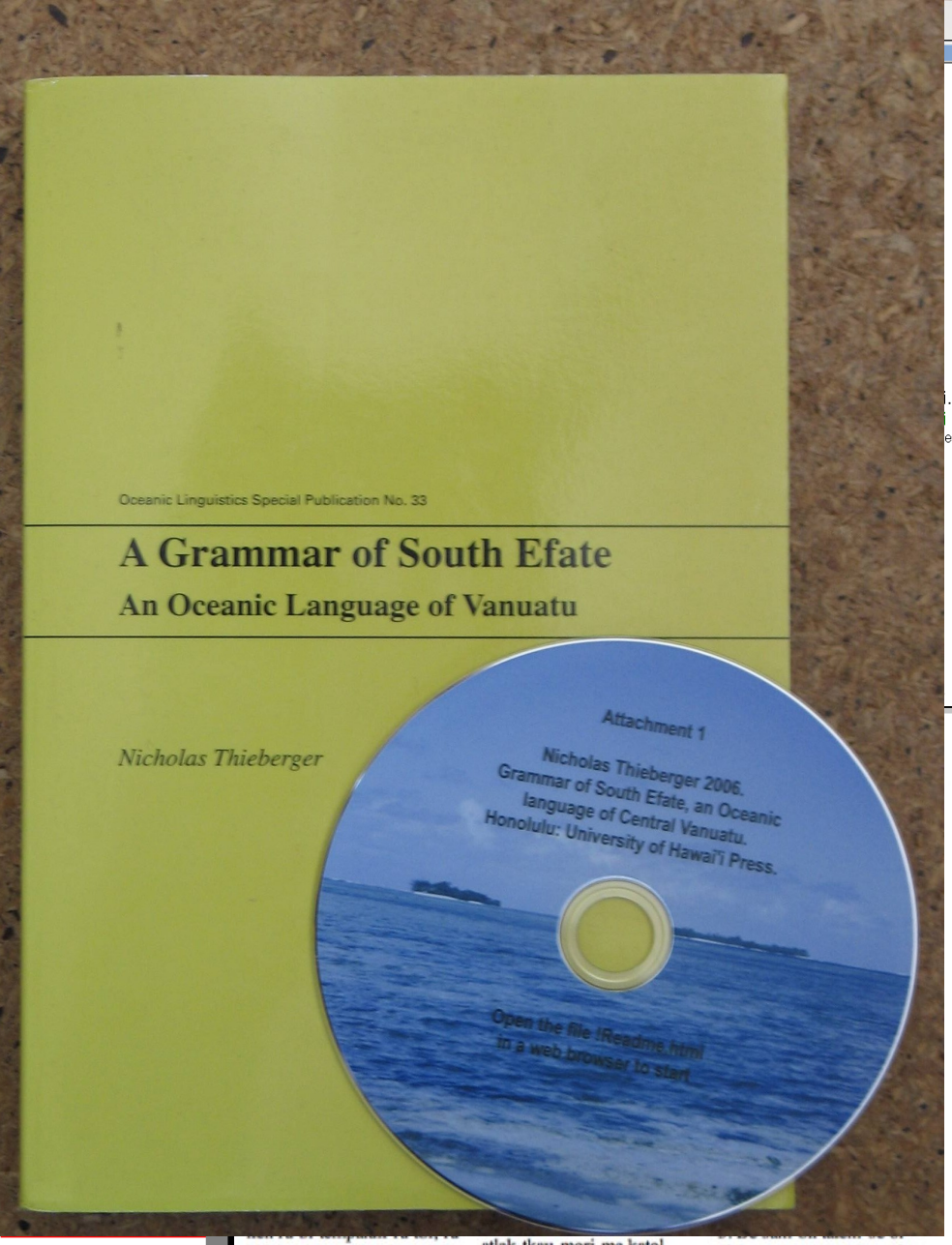




The traditional language documents have been the 'Boasian' trio of:



CONTEXT CONTEXT CONTEXT



bi Mau imoo Mau iroto Mau imuri, Mau inru ra bi atlak tikau mori me katol ra tua prig i tok tikau kin me i tu tkau tete naik mau ser naliatinag ru ban tekau nigar atlak tkau mori me katol ratua tkau gar ito tkau kin me naliati itap tkau tete naik mau ser naliati nag rupan tkau gar rato tua, tete naik nag gar ratkaus. trifala strong man blong faet ya oli brata, ol nem blong olgeta oli Imoo, Iroto mo Imuri. Tu long trifala strong man ya tufala igat huk be tufala i givim huk blong tufala

Fieldwork in Eratap and Erakor villages 1996–

Notes (paper)
~30 analog audio cassettes
4 hours of digital audio
3 digital video cassettes
~200 photographs
Texts based on historical sources
Maps of placenames
Transcripts (paper/computer)
Glossed texts (IGT)
Dictionary
Grammar

Language Documentation

Recent movement within linguistics, based on recognition of:

- the focus on a narrow structuralist theoretical tradition within much of linguistics that is not concerned with fieldwork

- the failure of that linguistic tradition to engage with the diversity of human languages

Language Documentation

Recent movement within linguistics, based on recognition of:

- the number of languages that may cease to be spoken in the near future

- our responsibility to create good records of the language

- developments in technology that facilitate the creation of better records

The problems that Language Documentation addresses

- Language descriptions are necessarily only able to deal with some aspects of the language
- Linguistic fieldwork methods have traditionally not created records the speakers could use, but rather have been expropriative
- Language descriptions do not make explicit the links between primary records and the results of their analysis

Problems of grammatical descriptions of languages

One volume, describing what is currently considered important information about a language

The Lingua Descriptive Studies Questionnaire

- 1. Syntax
- 2. Morphology
- 3. Phonology
- 4. Ideophones and interjections
- 5. Lexicon

1. Syntax

1.1. General questions
1.1.1. Sentence-types
1.1.1.1. Does the language make any difference between direct speech and quoted speech?
If so, how is this indicated?
1.1.1.2. How are the different types of interrogative sentence marked?
In this and similar sections the linguist should pay attention to the following types of phenomena:
word order differences
affixes, clitic particles, tag-questions, etc.
suprasegmental phenomena: intonation, etc.
At least the following types of interrogative sentence will probably occur:
1.1.1.2.1. Yes-no questions (i.e. questions to which the answer is yes or no) (for questions of focusing, see 1.9):
1.1.1.2.1.1. Neutral (no predisposition to expect either answer)
1.1.1.2.1.2. Leading:
1.1.1.2.1.2.1. expecting the answer yes
1.1.1.2.1.2.2. expecting the answer no
1.1.1.2.1.3. Alternative
1.1.1.2.2. Question-word questions (e.g. What do you want ?)
1.1.1.2.2.1. What elements of the sentence can be questioned` ?
1.1.1.2.2.1.1. which constituents of the main clause?
1.1.1.2.2.1.2. which constituents of which types of subordinate clauses?
Can elements which normally appear in the position next to a subordinating conjunction be questioned? Answer this question also for nonfinite clauses and nominalized clauses.
1.1.1.2.2.1.3. which constituents of noun phrases?
1.1.1.2.2.1.4. which elements of prepositional phrases?
1.1.1.2.2.1.5. which elements of coordinate structures?

Problems of grammatical descriptions of languages

New features of language are focused on by each generation of researchers (e.g., evidentiality, referentiality, serial-verbs, switch reference ...) and older grammars do not have anything to say about them

But grammars could be a key to analysis, assuming that there is a corpus of texts in the language

And that the texts are accessible for others to

PARADISEC

Pacific and Regional Archiv … in … feguarding research in Australia's region

Pirahã

Trust me, I'm a linguist

Daniel Everett: 'There is no such thing as universal grammar'

The rules of language are not innate but spring from necessity and circumstance, says Daniel Everett

Interview by **Robert McCrum**
The Observer, Sunday 25 March 2012
Jump to comments (131)

Daniel L Everett (right): 'Universal grammar doesn't seem to work.' Photograph: Martin Schoeller

Daniel Everett is a linguist who is best known for his studies of the language of the Pirahã people of the Amazon basin. His new book,

How Do Yo…

By JENNIFER SCHUESSLE…
Published: March 21, 2012

In his 2008 memoir, "Don't Sleep, There Are Snakes," the linguist Dan Everett recalled the night members of the Pirahã — the isolated Amazonian hunter-gatherers he first visited as a Christian missionary in the late 1970s — tried to kill him.

Enlarge This Image

Essential Media & Entertainment/Smithsonian Channel

Dan Everett

Dr. Everett survived, and his life among the Pirahã, a group of several hundred living in northwest Brazil, went on mostly peacefully as he established himself as a leading scholarly authority on the group and one of a handful of outsiders to master their difficult language.

His life among his fellow linguists, however, has been far less idyllic, and d… scholarship is poised to boil over anew, … ambitious new book, "Language: The C… forthcoming television documentary tha… admiring view of his research among th… a darkly conspiratorial view of some of …

In 2005 Dr. Everett shot to international prominence with …

Universal Grammar [edit]

Everett eventually concluded that Chomsky's ideas about universal grammar, and the universality of recursion in particular, are falsified by Pirahã. His 2005 article in *Current Anthropology*, titled "Cultural Constraints on Grammar and Cognition in Pirahã,"[3] has caused a controversy in the field of linguistics.[2][4] Though a supporter of Everett in the early part of Everett's career, Chomsky refuses to further discuss Everett's works and has called him a charlatan.[5] The June 2009 issue of the Journal of the Linguistic Society of America, Language, contains a nearly 100 page debate between Everett and some of his principal critics.

Don't Sleep, There Are Snakes: Life and Language in the Amazonian Jungle [edit]

In November 2008, Everett's book on the culture and language of the Pirahã people, and what it was like to live among them, was published in the United Kingdom by Profile Books and in the United States by Pantheon Books. Blackwell's booksellers in the UK selected this as one of the best books of 2009 in the UK. National Public Radio selected it as one of the best books of 2009 in the US. Translations have appeared in German, French, and Korean and others are due to appear in 2010 in Thai, and Mandarin. Although the book has been discussed widely on the internet for the chapter that discusses his abandonment of religious faith, it is mainly about doing scientific field research and the discoveries that this has led to about the grammar and culture of the Pirahã people. *Don't Sleep There Are Snakes* was runner-up for the 2008 Award for Adult Non-fiction from the Society of Midland Authors.[6]

Language: The Cultural Tool [edit]

This book develops an alternative to the view that language is innate, whether as in Chomsky's Universal Grammar or Pinker's Language Instinct. It argues that language is, like the bow and arrow, a tool to solve a common human problem, the need to communicate efficiently and effectively.[7][8]

Decontextualised language examples

- often the only language samples provided
- taken by others for use in new analyses
- used and reused, errors propagated

Postcolonial linguistics

Concern about

- the extraction of language records in the course of fieldwork, what useful outcomes are there for the speakers?

- responsibility to curate these records held in trust for the people recorded

Language Documentation as postmodern

Linguists creating records and situating their analysis in these records

- acknowledging the partial nature of the records

- analysis based in a corpus

- inviting others to replicate the analysis

Language Documentation

Linguists creating records and situating their analysis in these records

- emphasis on collaborations
    - with speakers
    - with other disciplines
- resulting in deeper understanding of the culture

Language Documentation

No record of a language can be complete

The earlier model in which *no* records were made is no longer tenable

Records arising from fieldwork can include any aspects of everyday life (and still be useful for structural analysis)

We want

To be able to prepare excellent data in the course of our fieldwork (without too much extra work!)

Excellent data will endure, can be accessed and can be made into various forms for delivery to various users

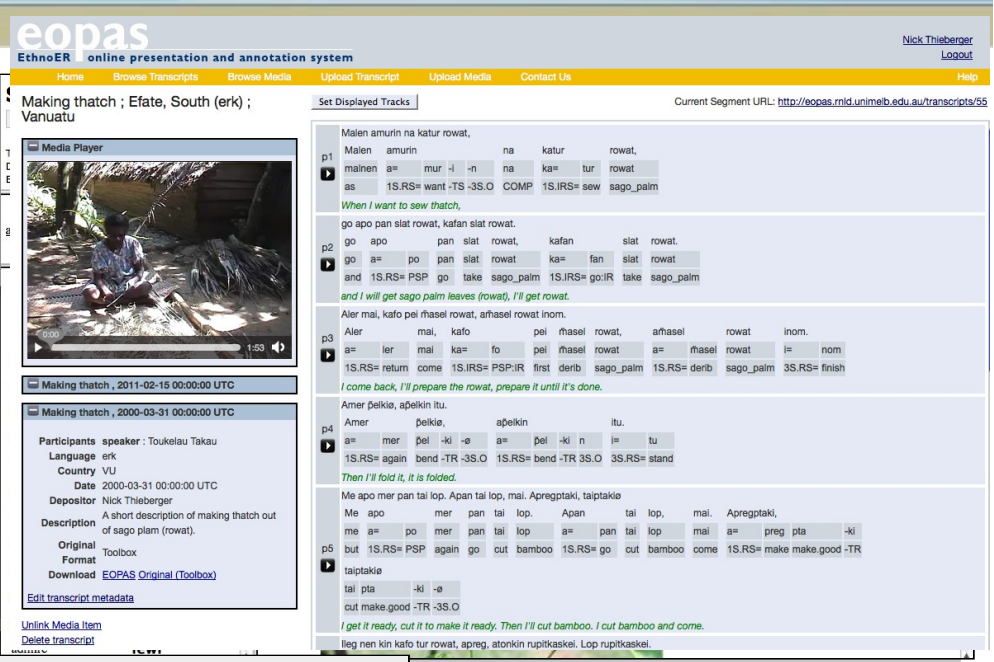
PARADISEC

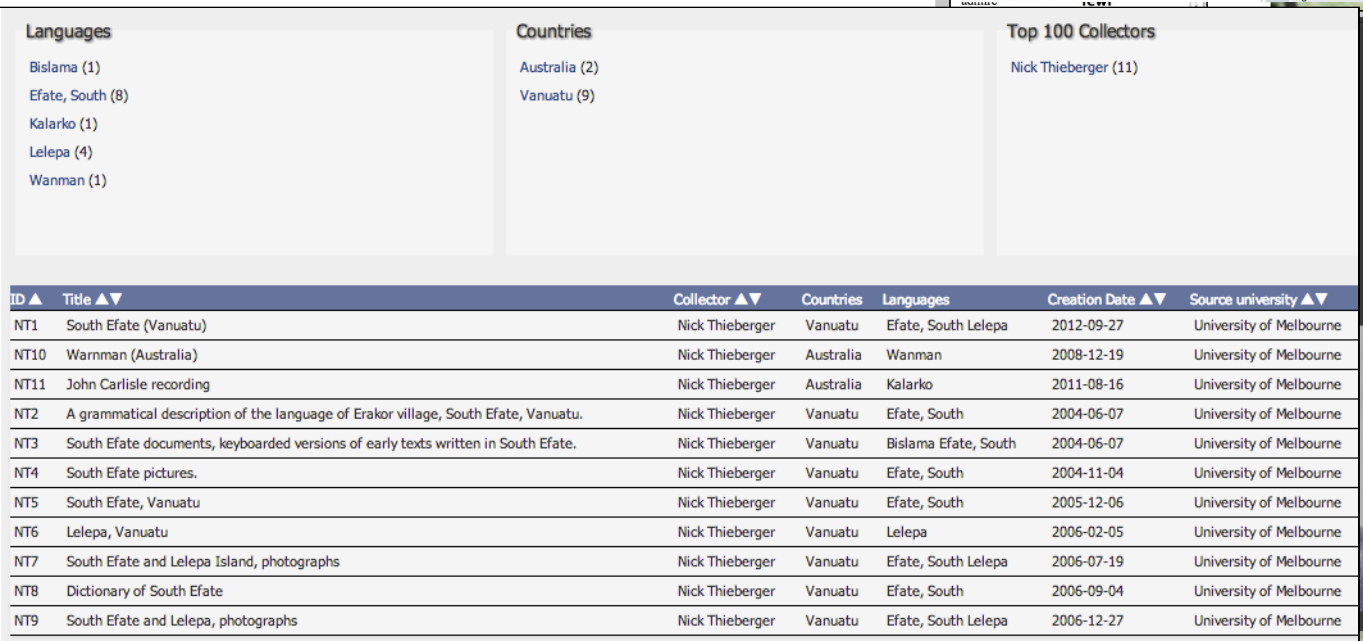
Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures

Safeguarding research in Australia's region

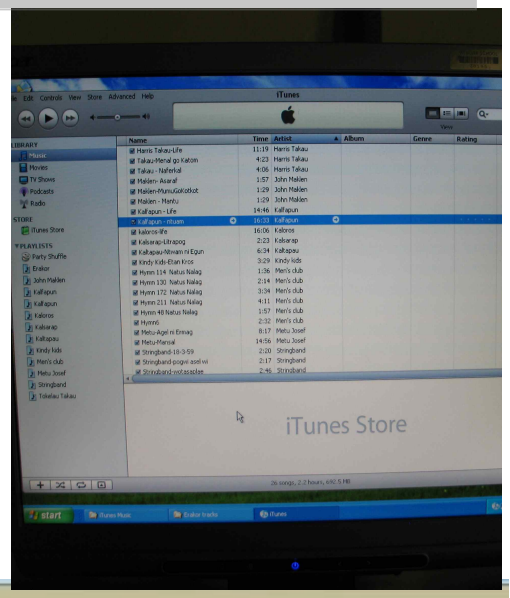
Outputs

- Thesis / book
- DVD of examples
- Online dictionary
- Printed dictionary
- Printed collection of stories
- ITunes installation of stories
- EOPAS stories
- Archived collections of primary material





ID ▲	Title ▲▼	Collector ▲▼	Countries	Languages	Creation Date ▲▼	Source university ▲▼
NT1	South Efate (Vanuatu)	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Efate, South Lelepa	2012-09-27	University of Melbourne
NT10	Warnman (Australia)	Nick Thieberger	Australia	Wanman	2008-12-19	University of Melbourne
NT11	John Carlisle recording	Nick Thieberger	Australia	Kalarko	2011-08-16	University of Melbourne
NT2	A grammatical description of the language of Erakor village, South Efate, Vanuatu.	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Efate, South	2004-06-07	University of Melbourne
NT3	South Efate documents, keyboarded versions of early texts written in South Efate.	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Bislama Efate, South	2004-06-07	University of Melbourne
NT4	South Efate pictures.	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Efate, South	2004-11-04	University of Melbourne
NT5	South Efate, Vanuatu	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Efate, South	2005-12-06	University of Melbourne
NT6	Lelepa, Vanuatu	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Lelepa	2006-02-05	University of Melbourne
NT7	South Efate and Lelepa Island, photographs	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Efate, South Lelepa	2006-07-19	University of Melbourne
NT8	Dictionary of South Efate	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Efate, South	2006-09-04	University of Melbourne
NT9	South Efate and Lelepa, photographs	Nick Thieberger	Vanuatu	Efate, South Lelepa	2006-12-27	University of Melbourne



Audiamus

Created for interacting with field recordings via their transcripts

Version 1 – HyperCard – 1999

Version 2 – RunTime Revolution 2002

LiveCode

http://bit.ly/audiamus2

thesis au

Chapter 4
Chapter 5
Chapter 6
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9
Chapter 10
Chapter 11
Chapter 12
Text 1
Text 2
Text 3
Text 4
Text 5
Text 6
Text 7
Text 8

Text 1

98009b	1069.74	1078.2	8.46	(98009b, 1069
tape id	start	end	duration	

play | play all | stop | set start | set end | clip time | clip all | unlock

1:01	Ipiatlak, Etasrik, Ratison. Etasrik ipiatlak mtulep iskei itkos."
1:01	There is (a natopu at) Tasiriki, the Radison. Tasiriki has a woman spirit there."
1:02	Ga me itkos. Nagien ipi Lisau.
1:02	She is there. Her name is Lisau.
1:03	Ga me itu lekor ga esa.
1:03	She looks after this place.
1:04	Rupi natopu me rutae nam$er, rutae natam$ol ni natkon, lekor ptaki natam$ol."
1:04	They are natopu (spirits) but they know people, they know the people of the village, look af
1:05	Tenen kin ipreg tenamrun itakel, rufeikin kin teflan kin itae na ipreg namrun itakel, rufeikin
1:05	Anyone who does something wrong, they show him so that he knows that he is doing something wrong, they sh
1:06	Go natam$ol ito mrotae na tenen kin ipregi, ita wi mau... [ga itu].
1:06	And the man will recognise that what he did is not good.
1:07	NT) Me ipiatlak natam$ol nen rutuer tete nanromien?
1:07	NT) But are there people who give them some presents?
1:08	TT) Or. Or. Wel, namroan sa ni natam$ol, natam$ol imro.saki tete natam$ol imrosaki tete aslen,
1:08	Yes. Yes. Like, bad thoughts, a man wishes bad things on someone, he wishes bad things on some friend.
1:09	isel tete nanromien ipan tua ki. Ina
1:09	he takes a present, he goes and gives it to her. He says, ""You will hit him for me.""
1:10	Kefo pregi taosi kin, taosi kin natam$ol nen isel nanromien ipan tua ki.
1:10	She will do it, as that man brought a small present and gave it to her.
1:11	Malen kin natam$ol karu nen ifla tu msak, nlaken kin tekaru kipe pan tu natopu ki.
1:11	Then that other man might get sick, because the other one went and made an offering to the natopu a present.
1:12	Iflatu msak, panpan ale ilel na, tete munwei nen ketae ga pam$or nlak namsaki ga.
1:12	If he is sick, eventually he will go and see a healer (munwei) who will be able to find out for him the cause of his
1:13	Pan kefo tli na, kefo tae nrikin
1:13	Then he will tell him, ""He is the one who sooled the natopu onto you. (Lit: who gave the natopu to you)""
1:14	Go ga kefo mer tae nrikin ki na, ""P$amer sel tete nanromien mai tao kin, me kineu kafo pan ga psi, me kafo plak
1:14	And he would then be able to tell him, ""You now go and get a present and give it to me, and I will go and give it
1:15	Tefla. Ipitlak tete natam$ol nen kin namroan gar itakel, ruto.
1:15	That's it. There are some people who don't think straight.
1:16	Me ita pi sup$ wi mau, ipi sup$ sa
1:16	

Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC)

Collaborative digital research resource set up by the University of Sydney, University of Melbourne & Australian National University

Intermittent funding from the Australian Research Council

search PARADISEC

go

PARADISEC QUICK LINKS

- Do you want to deposit with PARADISEC?
- CFP - PARADISEC 2013 conference
- Australasian Association for Digital Humanities Inaugural Conference, March 2012
- PARADISEC collection inscribed into the UNESCO Australian Memory of the World programme, 2013
- PARADISEC in the Press - listen to Nick Thieberger discuss endangered recordings on Radio Australia
- PARADISEC awarded the European Data Seal of Approval, 2012
- PARADISEC NEWS - Winners of 2008 VERSI prize...
- Recent PARADISEC publications
- Ethnographic Eresearch (EthnoER)
- Endangered Languages & Cultures Blog

PARADISEC

The Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures offers a facility for digital conservation and access to endangered materials from all over the world. Our research group has developed models to ensure that the archive can provide access to interested communities and conforms to emerging international standards for digital archiving. A primary motivation for this project is making field recordings available to those recorded and their descendants. While initially conceived of as an archiving project focusing on the Asia-Pacific region, PARADISEC has developed into a centre for activities including:

- **Training** in data management (lexicographic software and transcription and interlinearising of texts), recording techniques and data linkage
- **Provision of a catalogue** in which users can create descriptions of their collections
- **Standardized Metadata** - creating the descriptions in forms that conform to relevant standards and are harvested by the Open Archives Initiative search engines, enabling access for a wider community
- **Building models** that show how to make reusable data (e.g. ExSite9) and using current tools such as Elan and Toolbox
- **Building models** that show how to reuse data (e.g. EOPAS, online dictionaries, ITunes repositories)
- **Cultural preservation** – backup and data provision for cultural agencies in the region (e.g. Institute for PNG Studies, Vanuatu Cultural Centre)
- **Global Focus** – meeting the demand to house files with a research focus from all over the world

How you can help

Basic metadata describing PARADISEC's collection can be freely and easily searched through OLAC, ANDS or the LINGUIST LIST gateway. Access to the more detailed internal catalogue records is. available here: http://catalog.paradisec.org.au.

Access to data in the PARADISEC repository is available to those who have signed an access form. A nominal fee may be charged for files delivered on CD/DVD. Completed forms should be posted or faxed to PARADISEC (Sydney).

PARADISEC has been funded by the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, New England, ANU the Australian Research Council and Grangenet.

a glossary of acronyms used on site.

ort broken links or for comments on this ge, email PARADISEC.

PARADISEC goals

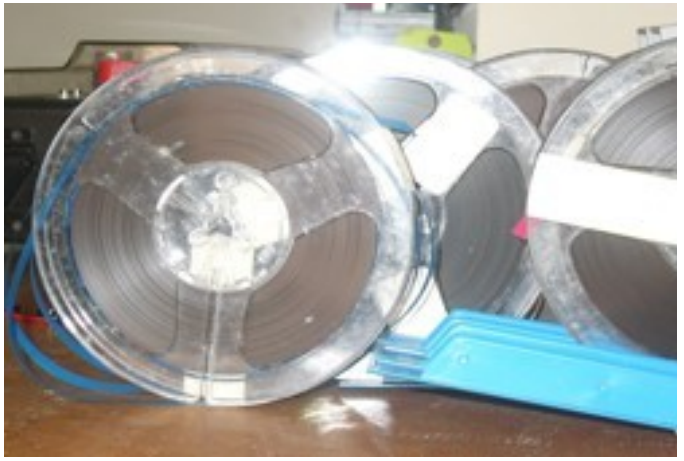
Digital archiving of endangered recorded field material from the region around Australia and more broadly

Exploit potential of digital systems to build a collaborative cross-institutional resource

Develop and implement electronic management of a digital research archive

Create linkages between Australian research institutions, national archival institutions, stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region, and international bodies to ensure future viability of the resource

Records not being looked after



Typical legacy data – the original motivation

Stephen Wurm's several hundred tapes, including 120 1970s Solomon Islands tapes and transcripts/fieldnotes

Arthur Capell's 114 tapes, Pacific and PNG 1950s (and 30 archive boxes of fieldnotes)

Bert Voorhoeve's 180 tapes - West Papua

Tom Dutton's 295 PNG tapes

Anthropological recordings

Geoff White, Cheke Holo, Solomon Islands

Don Gardner, Mian, PNG

Lamont Lindstrom, Tanna, Vanuatu

Ted Schwartz, Manus Island, PNG

Andrew McIntyre, Vanuatu

Ted Schwartz, PNG

- *See the catalog*

Legacy material

"an estimated 80% of the world-wide holdings representing the cultural and linguistic diversity of mankind are not held by audiovisual archives proper."

Dietrich Schüller 2004: 9

2003 – Australian Research Council Linkage Infrastructure and Equipment Fund grant to establish a digitisation suite in Sydney

- Located, described and digitised ~500 hours of analog audio tapes

Established digitisation units at ANU and Melbourne

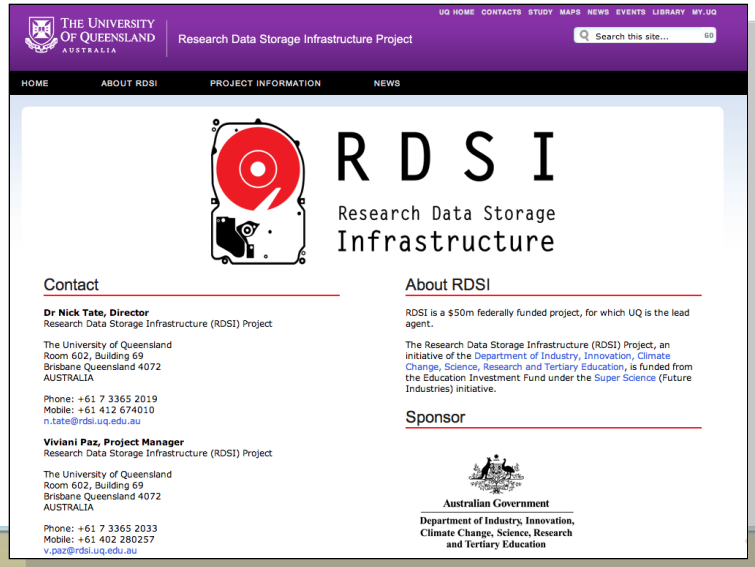
Established mass data storage system

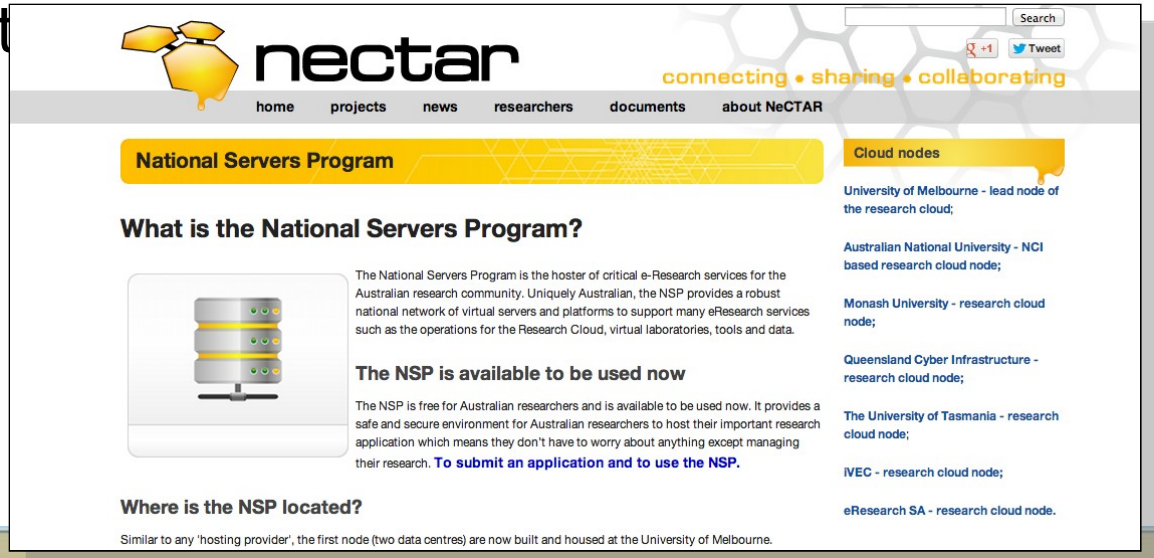
Storage

2004 - Australian Partnership for Advanced Computing (APAC)

2009 - National Computational Infrastructure (NCI)

2012 - Research Data Storage Initiative (RDSI)





Preservation

EBU Broadcast Wave Format (BWF), Quadriga

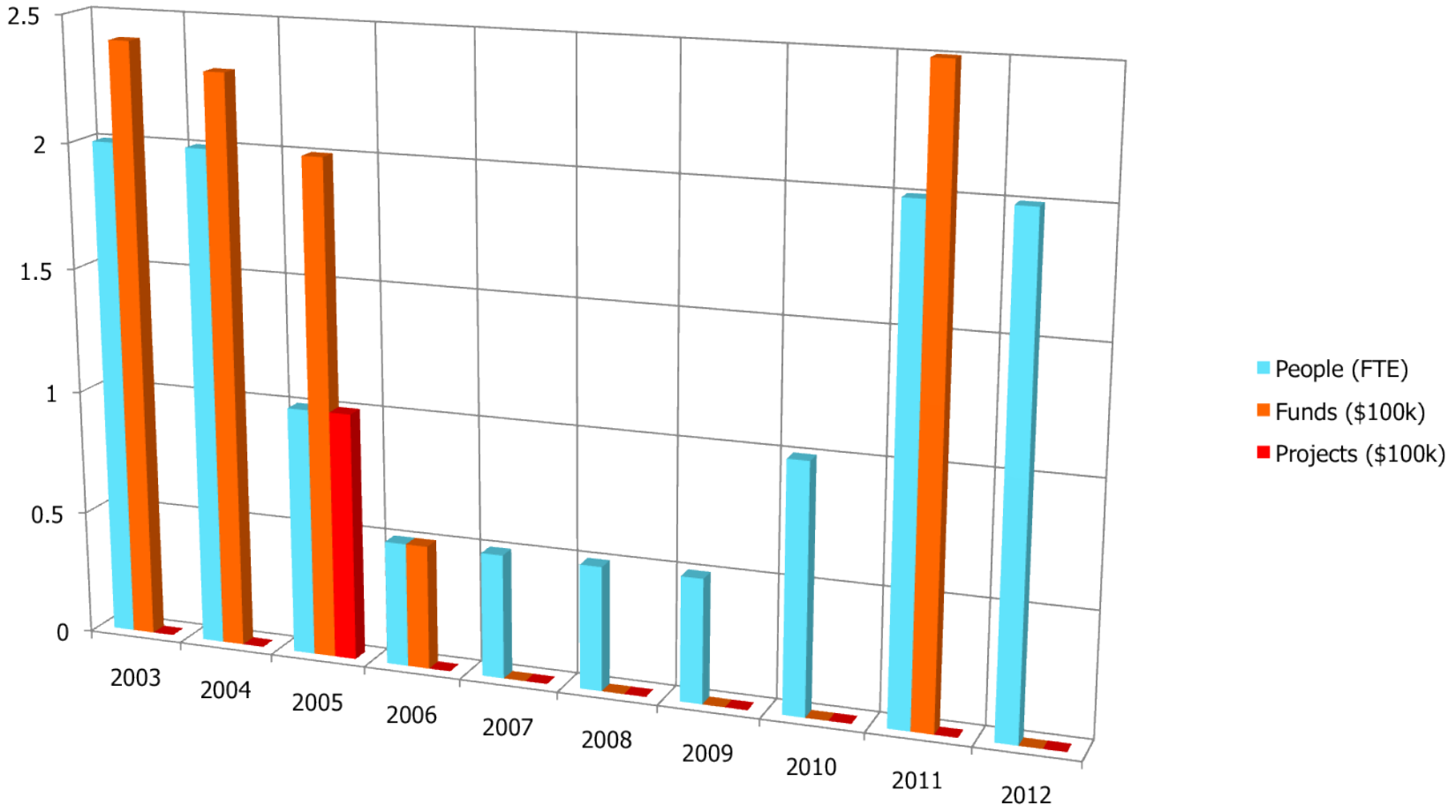
- International standard (developed by European Broadcast Union) adopted by Australian national institutions (National Film and Sound Archive, National Library of Australia, AIATSIS, etc)
- 24-bit, 96khz uncompressed PCM audio
- Encapsulated metadata includes unique permanent identifiers, coding history, and content descriptors
- Digital ‘sealing’ for data authentication provided by Quadriga Audio-Cube system

Collection metrics – September 2013

757 languages
249 collections
8,896 items
56,114 files
7,644 hours (of both wav and derived mp3)
6.73 TB of files

903 GB	of video files in archive
5.38 TB	of audio files in archive
117 GB	of image files in archive
130 MB	of text files in archive

Funding – flood and drought



Catalog

Conforms to relevant standards

Dublin Core, Open Archives Initiative, Open Language Archives Community

Initial Filemaker Pro version

- controlled vocabularies via popup menus

- export to XML for backup and online access

Second version in SQL/PHP

Catalog has language identifiers (ISO 639-3)

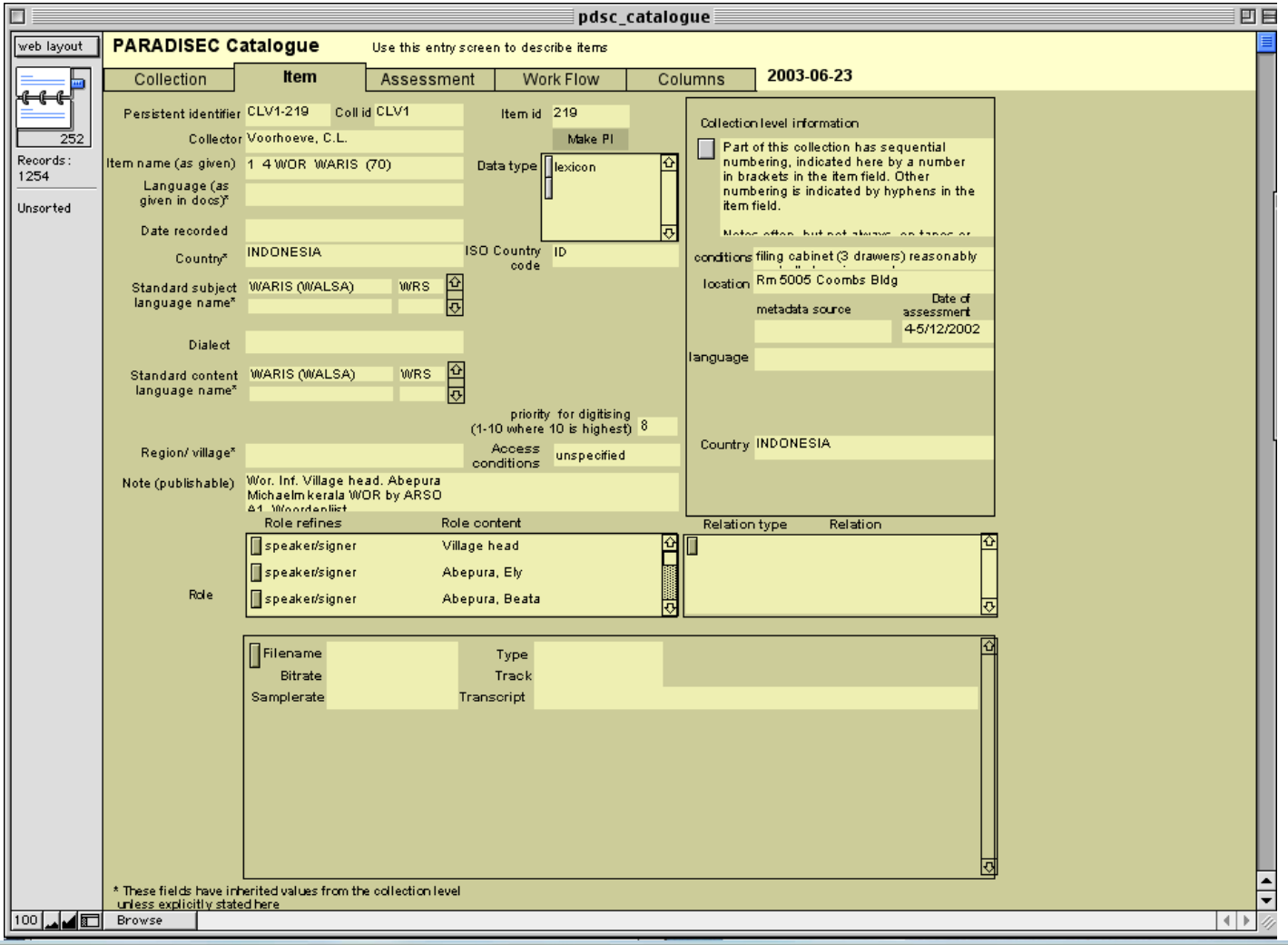
Allows users to enter the local name even if there is no ISO-639-3 code

Geographic information (DC bounding box)

All maximise locatability of the item

Often the use of the catalog is the first time the user has organised their

PARADISEC database version 1 (FMPro)



PARADISEC database version 3 (Ruby)

PARADISEC

PARADISEC Catalog

Nick Thieberger | Sign out

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Edit item

Item details

Private

Item ID	NT8-TEXT (Collection Details)
Title	Dictionary and texts in South Efate
Description	A dictionary and texts in South Efate. Created in Toolbox, this is a work-in-progress that will be updated periodically. Toolbox requires settings files (TYP) that accompany the main data. Thus the file NT8-TEXT-DIC_[DATE].txt has the accompanying file NT8-TEXT-DICTYP_[DATE].txt. The collection of texts in NT8-TEXT-TX_[DATE].txt has the TYP file in NT8-TEXT-TXTYP_[DATE].txt. Contact Nick Thieberger for the latest version of this material.
Origination date	2006-11-05
Origination date free form	
Archive link	http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/repository/NT8/TEXT
URL	http://paradisec.org.au/SELexicon/index-english/main.htm
Collector	Nick Thieberger
Countries	Vanuatu - VU
Language as given	
Subject language(s)	Efate, South - erk
Content	Efate, South - erk

Content Files (13)

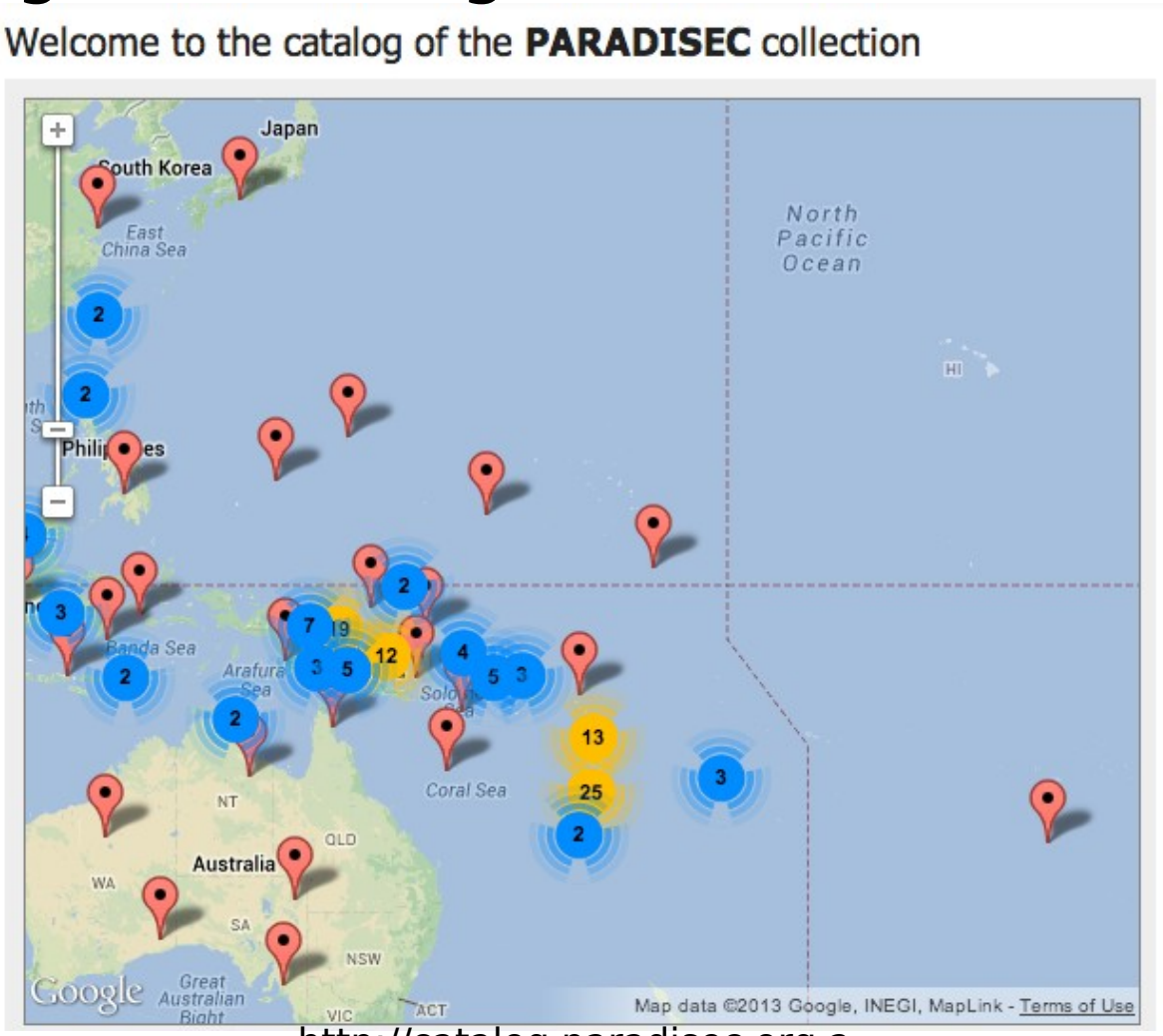
Filename	Type	File size	Duration	Metadata
NT8-TEXT-DICTYP_20060904.txt	text/plain	13.6 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-DICTYP_20070827.txt	text/plain	14.5 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-DICTYP_20110501.txt	text/plain	14 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-DIC_20060904.txt	text/plain	574 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-DIC_20070827.txt	text/plain	596 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-DIC_20091130.txt	text/plain	602 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-DIC_20110501.txt	text/plain	619 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-TXTYP_20060904.txt	text/plain	5.71 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-TXTYP_20110501.txt	text/plain	6.27 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-TXT_20060904.txt	text/plain	919 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-TXT_20070827.txt	text/plain	999 KB		View
NT8-TEXT-TXT_20091130.txt	text/plain	1.05 MB		View
NT8-TEXT-TXT_20110501.txt	text/plain	1.13 MB		View
13 files	--	**6.44 MB**	--	--

Show 10 | Show 50 | Show all

Collection Information

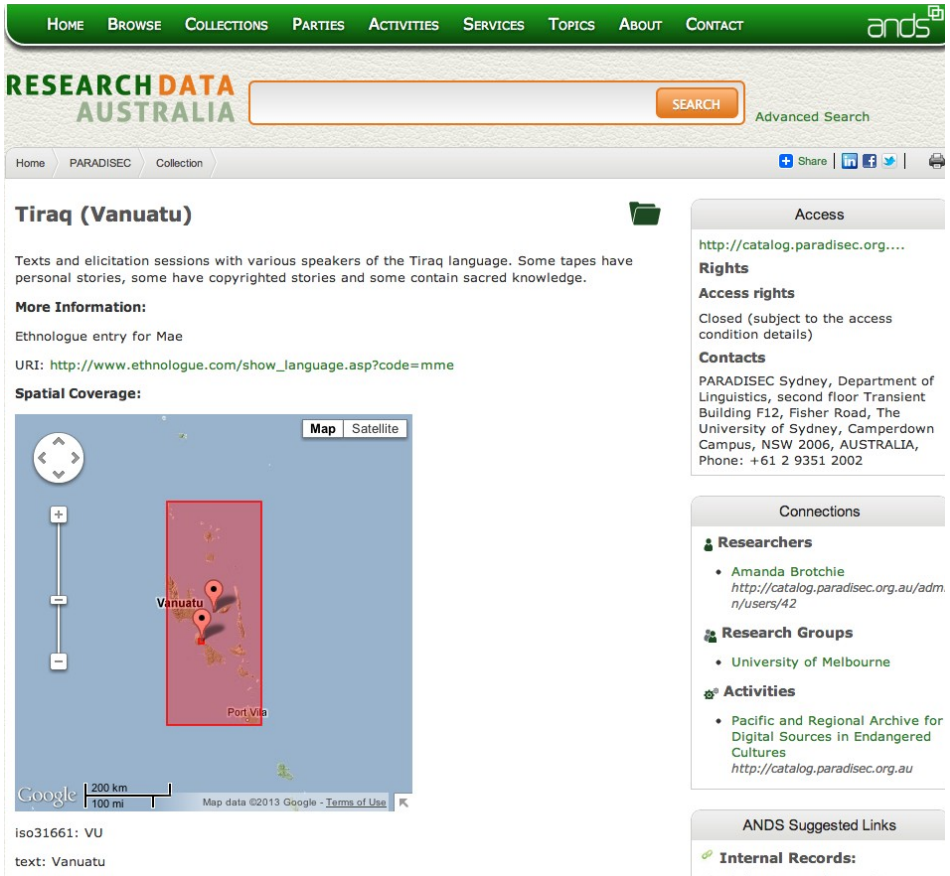
Collection ID	NT8
Collection title	Dictionary of South Efate

Viewing our catalog



http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/

Viewing our catalog – via the Australian National Data Service



http://researchdata.ands.org.au/

Viewing our catalog – via Virtual Language Observatory

back to results | no original context available

Found an error?

Record 1 out of 2 >

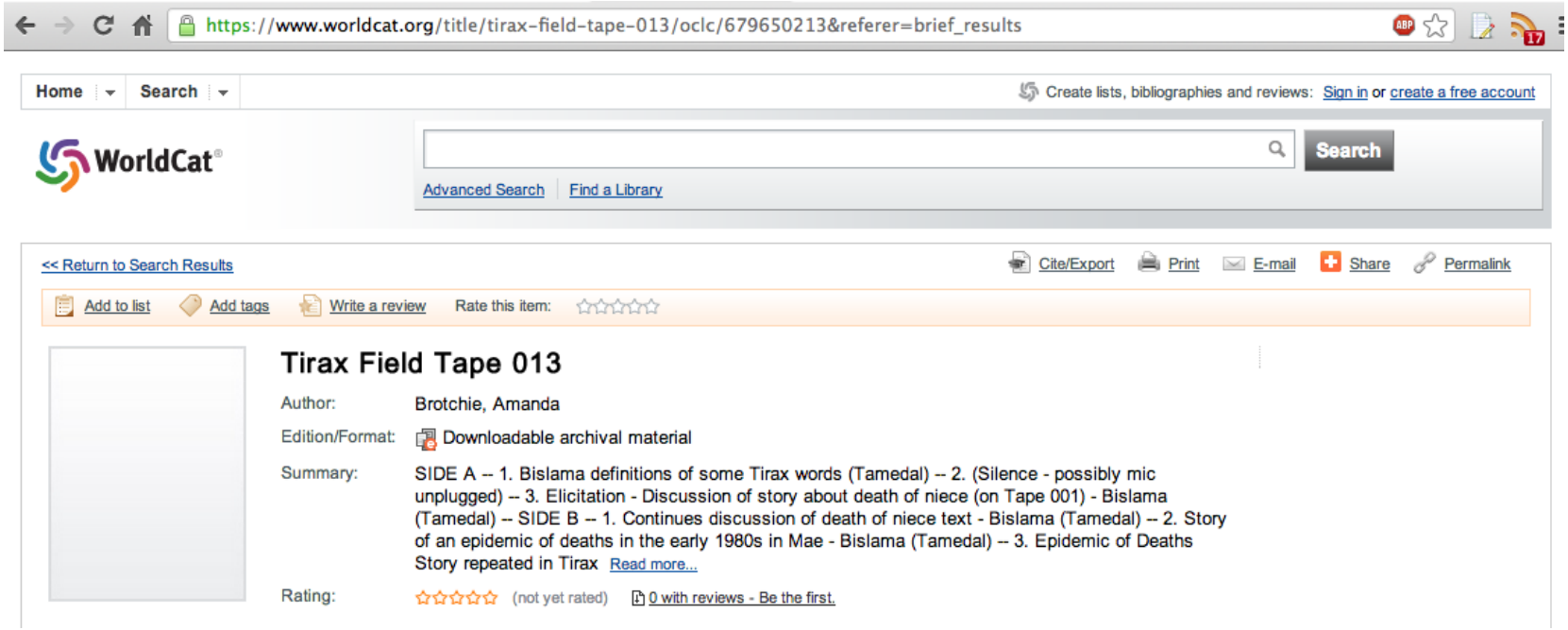
Field	Value
name	Tirax Field Tape 018
description	SIDE A -- 1. Elicitation Session (Tamedal) -- 2. Caught in a thunderstorm (Marie-Nicole) -- 3. Kastom songs (Lise) -- 4. How she gave her friends a fright on the road one night (Lise) -- 5. Kastom story: The Five Brothers and the Girl with the Sores (Lise) -- 6. How she was brought back to life (Marie-Claire) -- 7. Some NOTNELIK vocabulary -- 8. Kastom Story: the Yam (Marie-Clare) - (Note: batteries start to go flat and tape noise increases) -- 9. Kastom Story: the Coconut (Marie-Claire) -- 10. Explanation of Story and song (Marie Claire) -- SIDE B -- (recording starts after about ten minutes in) -- Kastom Story: The Rat and the Dog (Lise). Language as given: Tirax
country	Vanuatu
id	oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-018
collection	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC)
dataProvider	OLAC Metadata Providers
genre	language_description
languages	Bislama, Mae
metadataSource	http://catalog.clarin.eu/oai-harvester/olac-and-dc-providers/harvested/results/cmdi/Pacific_And_Regional_Archive_for_Digital_Sources_in_Endangered_Cultures_PARADISEC_/oai_paradisec_org_au_AB1_018.xml

Resources:

http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/repository/AB1/018

http://catalog.clarin.eu/vlo

Viewing our catalog – via WorldCat



https://www.worldcat.org/

Viewing our catalog – via the Open Language Archives Community

OLAC resources in and about the Mae language

ISO 639-3: mme

The combined catalog of all OLAC participants contains the following resources that are relevant to this language:

- Primary texts
- Language descriptions
- Other resources about the language

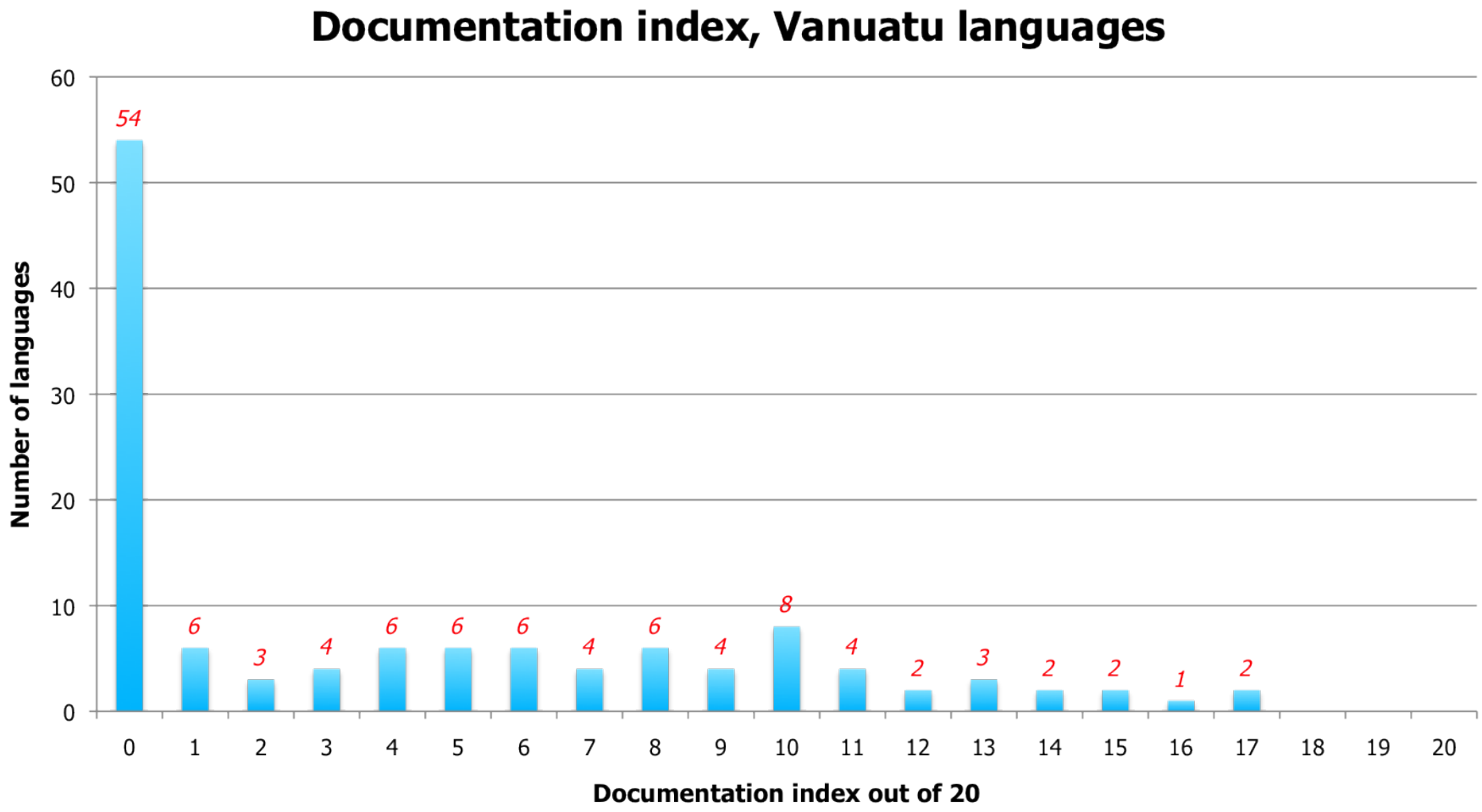
Other known names and dialect names: Dirak, North Small Nambas

Use faceted search to explore resources for Mae language.

Primary texts

1. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 001.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-001
2. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 002.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-002
3. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 005.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-005
4. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 006.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-006
5. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 009.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-009
6. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 010.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-010
7. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 013.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-013
8. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 018.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-018
9. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 019.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-019
10. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 020.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-020
11. ONLINE *Tirax Field Tape 021.* Amanda Brotchie (compiler); Frank Davey (depositor); Amanda Brotchie (recorder). 2004. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-021

http://paradisec.org.au/vanlangsmap.htm



123 languages: Grammar 1-5, Lexicon 1-5, Texts 1-5, Media corpus 1-5

Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures

PARADISEC

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Provenance
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Search

Arthur Capell (1902-1986), Guide to Records

Listed by Peter Newton, Austehc and PARADISEC

Arthur Capell was an Australian linguist and ethnographer who spent much time recording and documenting both Australian Aboriginal languages and endangered languages in the Asia - Pacific region. The Arthur Capell textual collection consists of some thirty boxes of notes, transcripts, and other supporting materials. What is documented in this guide are some of the records relating to his non-Australian linguistic work that have been digitally imaged.

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  - Series 02 - General Linguistic and Ethnological Materials
  - Series 03 - Indonesia - Regions and Languages
  - Series 04 - Bougainville, Buka and Offshore Islands - Regions and Languages
  - Series 05 - Melanesia and Oceania - Regions and Languages
  - Series 06 - Solomon Islands - Regions and Languages
  - Series 07 - Timor - Regions and Languages
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Arthur Capell (1902-1986), Guide to Records
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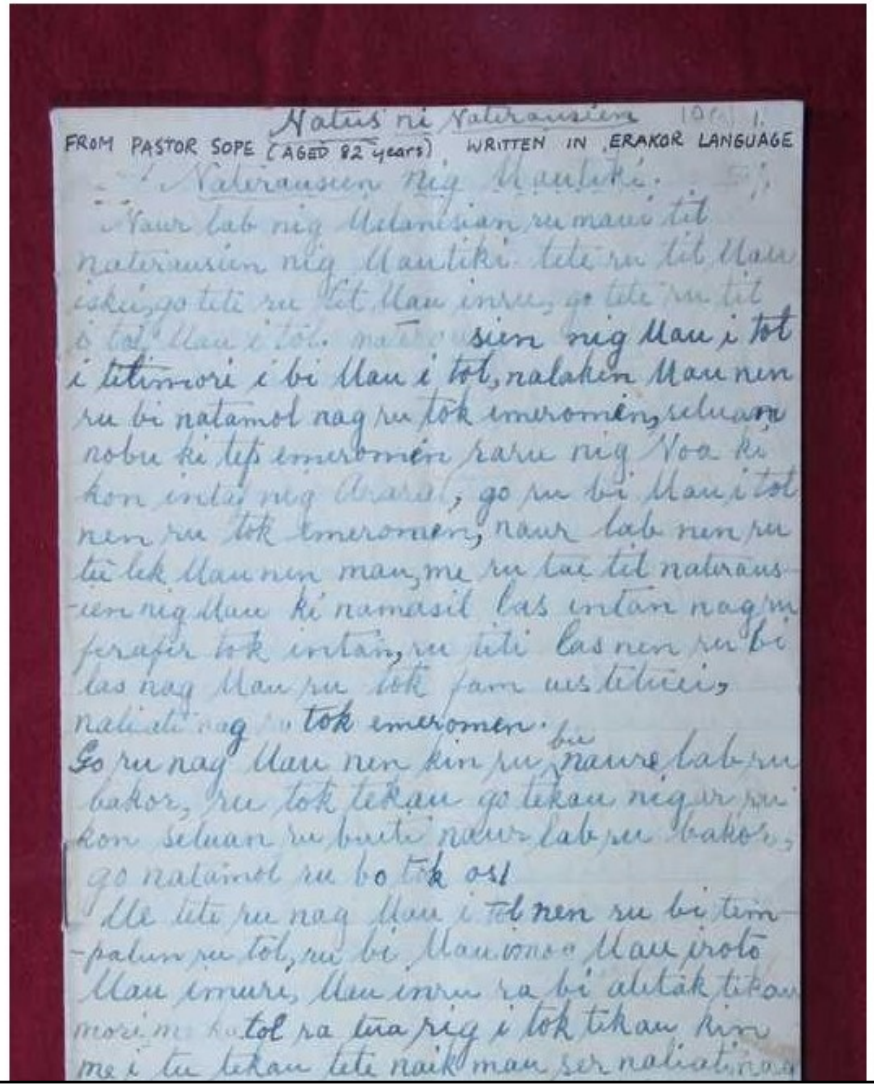

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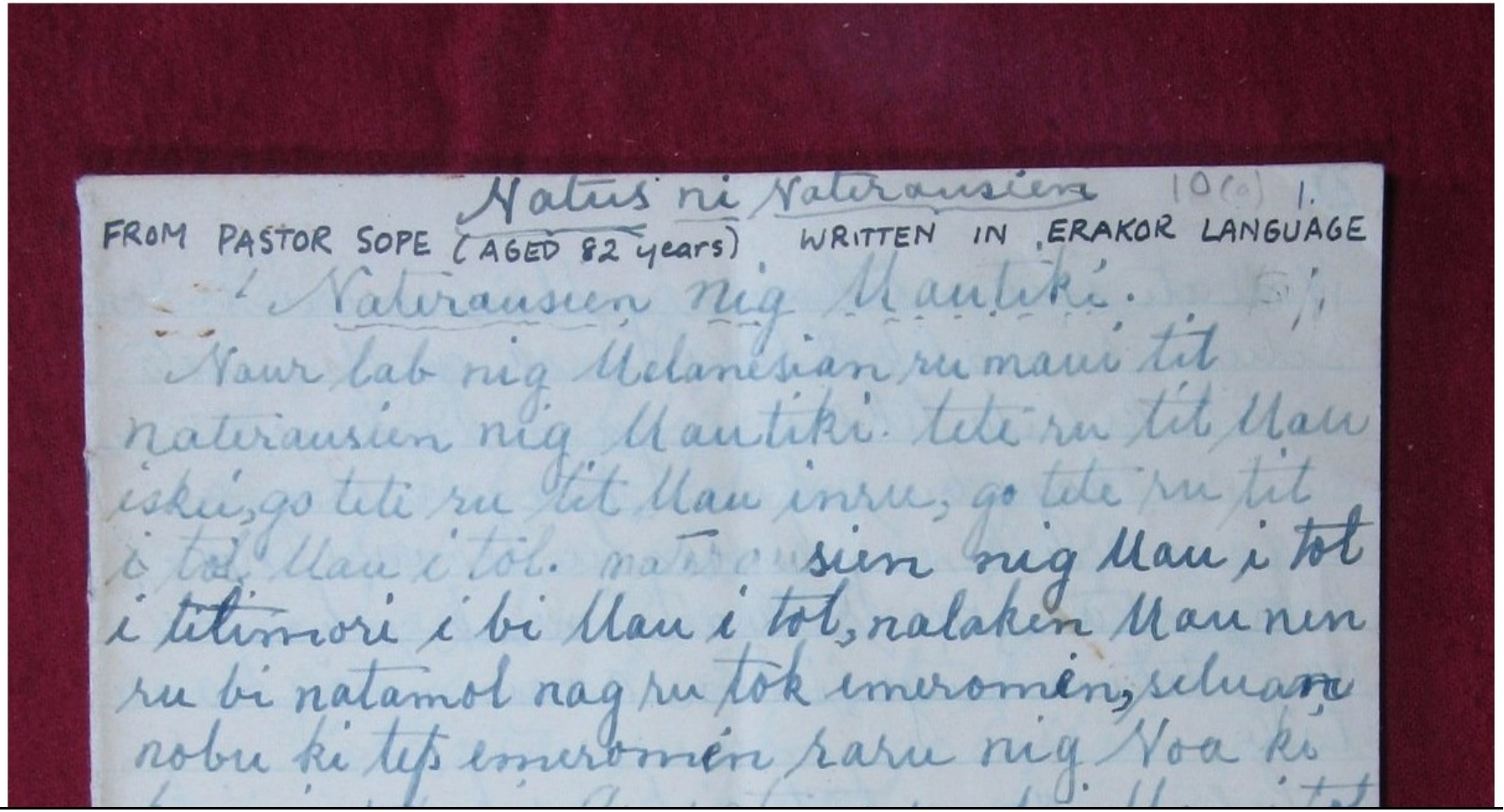


http://paradisec.org.au/fieldnotes/AC2.htm

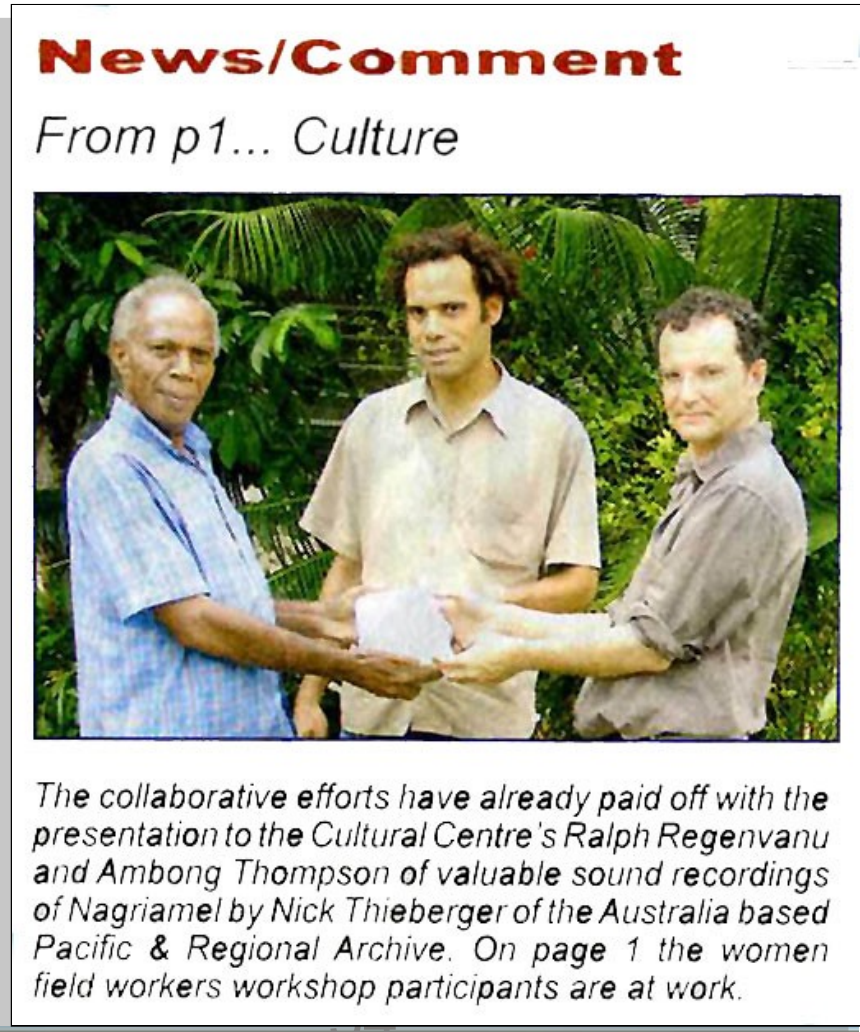
DVDs of field recordings archived directly from the northern Philippines

Archiving before analysis
Citation of primary data in the analysis

Linkages

Importance of relationships with regional cultural organisations, including repatriation of CD copies of tapes, and digitisation of reel-to-reel tapes

- Vanuatu Kaljoral Senta
  - provision of safe 'blind' backup of their digitised sound collection
- Institute of PNG studies
- Rapanui community



News/Comment

From p1... Culture

The collaborative efforts have already paid off with the presentation to the Cultural Centre's Ralph Regenvanu and Ambong Thompson of valuable sound recordings of Nagriamel by Nick Thieberger of the Australia based Pacific & Regional Archive. On page 1 the women field workers workshop participants are at work.

Vanuatu Independent Newspaper No. 153, 29 October 2006

Digitisation of mouldy tapes in Drehu for Leonard Drilë Sam at the University of New Caledonia

Leonard Drilë Sam accepting CD copies of his recordings in June 2007

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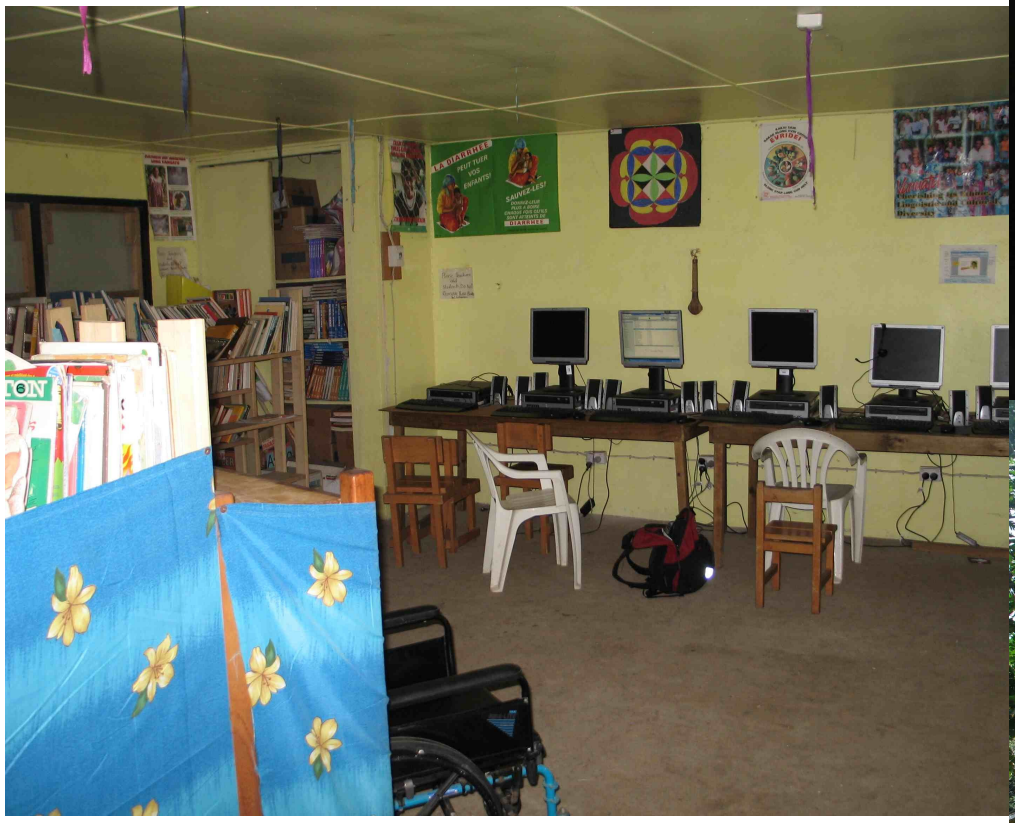
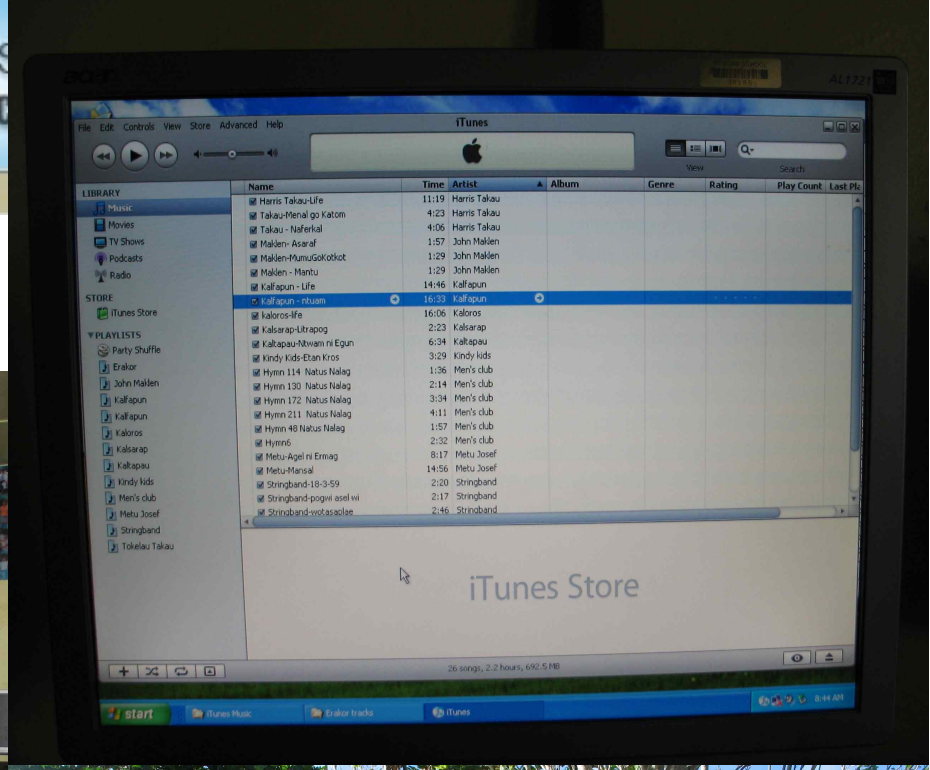
in Endangered C

Repatriation





Erakor school, Efate, Vanuatu

Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ; Vanuatu

Set Displayed Tracks

Current Segment URL: http://www.eopas.org/transcripts/55

Media Player

Making thatch , 2011-02-15 00:00:00 UTC

Making thatch , 2000-03-31 00:00:00 UTC

Unlink Media Item
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p1

Malen amurin na katur rowat,

Malen	amurin				na	katur		rowat,
malnen	a=	mur	-i	-n	na	ka=	tur	rowat
as	1S.RS=	want	-TS	-3S.O	COMP	1S.IRS=	sew	sago_palm

When I want to sew thatch,

p2

go apo pan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.

go	apo		pan	slat	rowat,	kafan		slat	rowat.
go	a=	po	pan	slat	rowat	ka=	fan	slat	rowat
and	1S.RS=	PSP	go	take	sago_palm	1S.IRS=	go:IR	take	sago_palm

and I will get sago palm leaves (rowat), I'll get rowat.

p3

Aler mai, kafo pei m̃asel rowat, am̃asel rowat inom.

Aler		mai,	kafo		pei	m̃asel	rowat,	am̃asel		rowat	inom.	
a=	ler	mai	ka=	fo	pei	m̃asel	rowat	a=	m̃asel	rowat	i=	nom
1S.RS=	return	come	1S.IRS=	PSP:IR	first	derib	sago_palm	1S.RS=	derib	sago_palm	3S.RS=	finish

I come back, I'll prepare the rowat, prepare it until it's done.

p4

Amer p̃elkiø, ap̃elkin itu.

Amer		p̃elkiø,			ap̃elkin				itu.	
a=	mer	p̃el	-ki	-ø	a=	p̃el	-ki	n	i=	tu
1S.RS=	again	bend	-TR	-3S.O	1S.RS=	bend	-TR	3S.O	3S.RS=	stand

Then I'll fold it, it is folded.

p5

Me apo mer pan tai lop. Apan tai lop, mai. Apregptaki, taiptakiø

Me	apo		mer	pan	tai	lop.	Apan		tai	lop,	mai.
me	a=	po	mer	pan	tai	lop	a=	pan	tai	lop	mai
but	1S.RS=	PSP	again	go	cut	bamboo	1S.RS=	go	cut	bamboo	come

Apregptaki,				taiptakiø			
a=	preg	pta	-ki	tai	pta	-ki	-ø
1S.RS=	make	make.good	-TR	cut	make.good	-TR	-3S.O

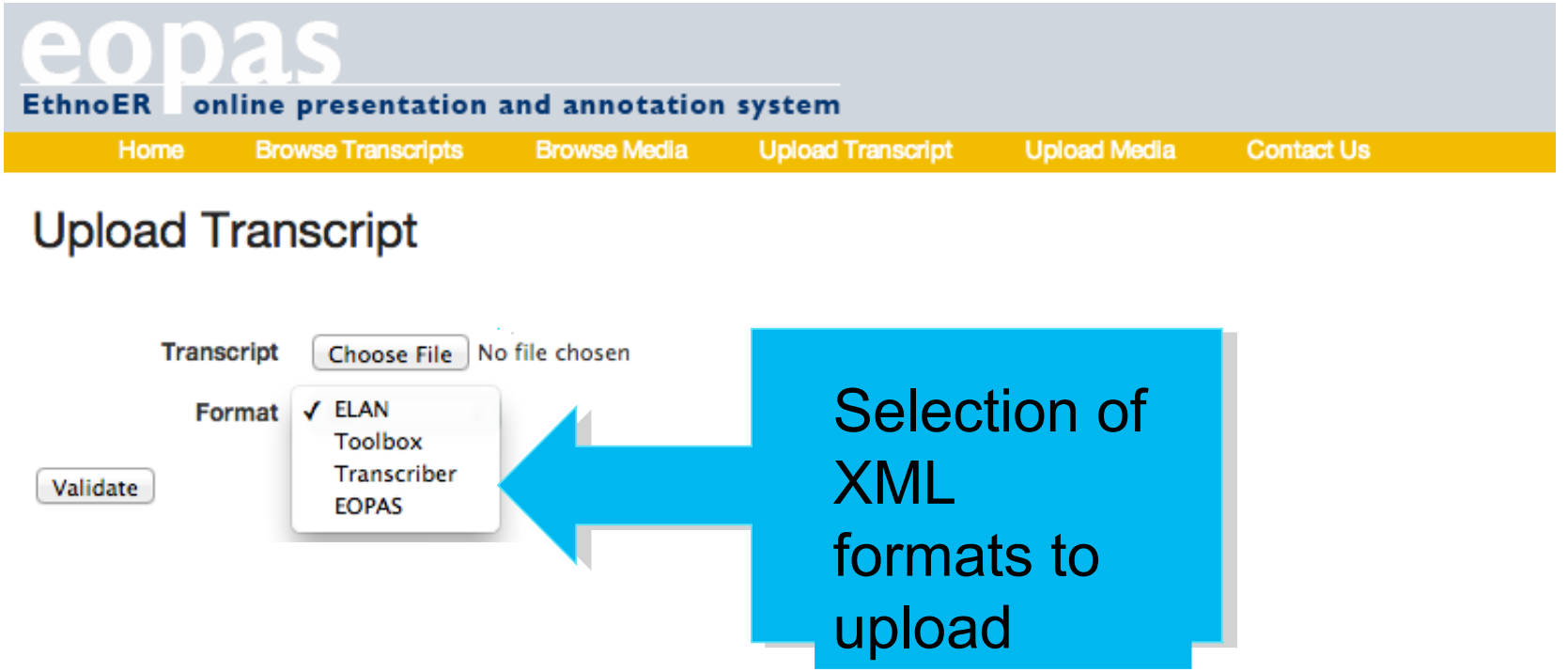
I get it ready, cut it to make it ready. Then I'll cut bamboo. I cut bamboo and come.

p6

Ileg nen kin kafo tur rowat, apreg, atonkin rupitkaskei. Lop rupitkaskei.

Ileg		nen	kin	kafo		tur	rowat,	apreg,	
i=	leg	nen	kin	ka=	fo	tur	rowat	a=	preg
3S.RS=	straight	that	REL	1S.IRS=	PSP:IR	sew	sago_palm	1S.RS=	make

atonkin				rupitkaskei.		Lop	rupitkaskei.	
a=	ton	-ki	-n	ru=	pitkaskei	lop	ru=	pitkaskei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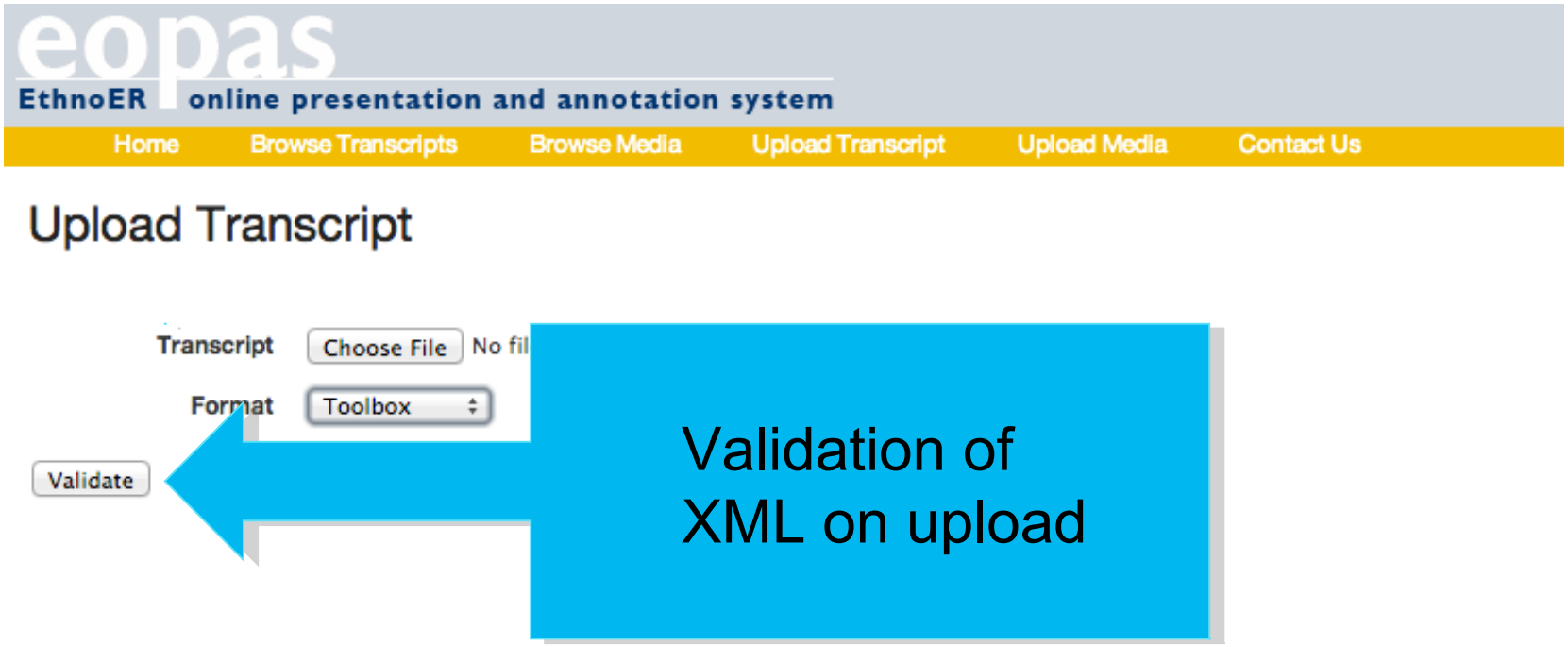
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Validation of
XML on upload

p1

Ruto los ena, ruto pan los Ermag me gar,

Ruto		los	ena,		ruto		pan	los	Ermag	me	gar,
ru=	to	los	e-	na	ru=	to	pan	los	Ermag	me	gar
3P.RS=	PROG	wash	LOC-	hesit	3P.RS=	PROG	go	wash	Erromango	and	3P.

The washed there, they would go and wash at Erromango, but they,

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but they,</fg>
</idGroup>
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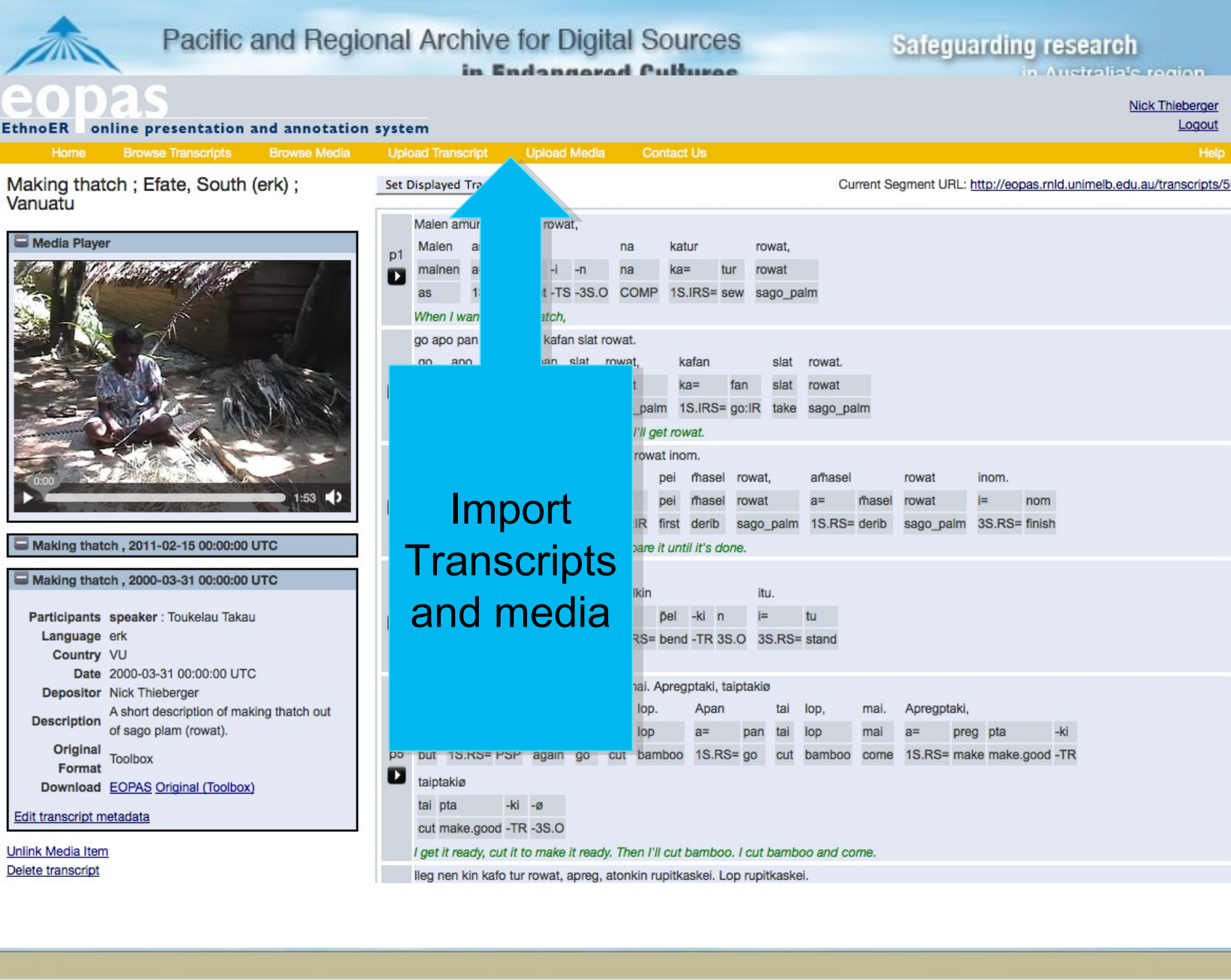
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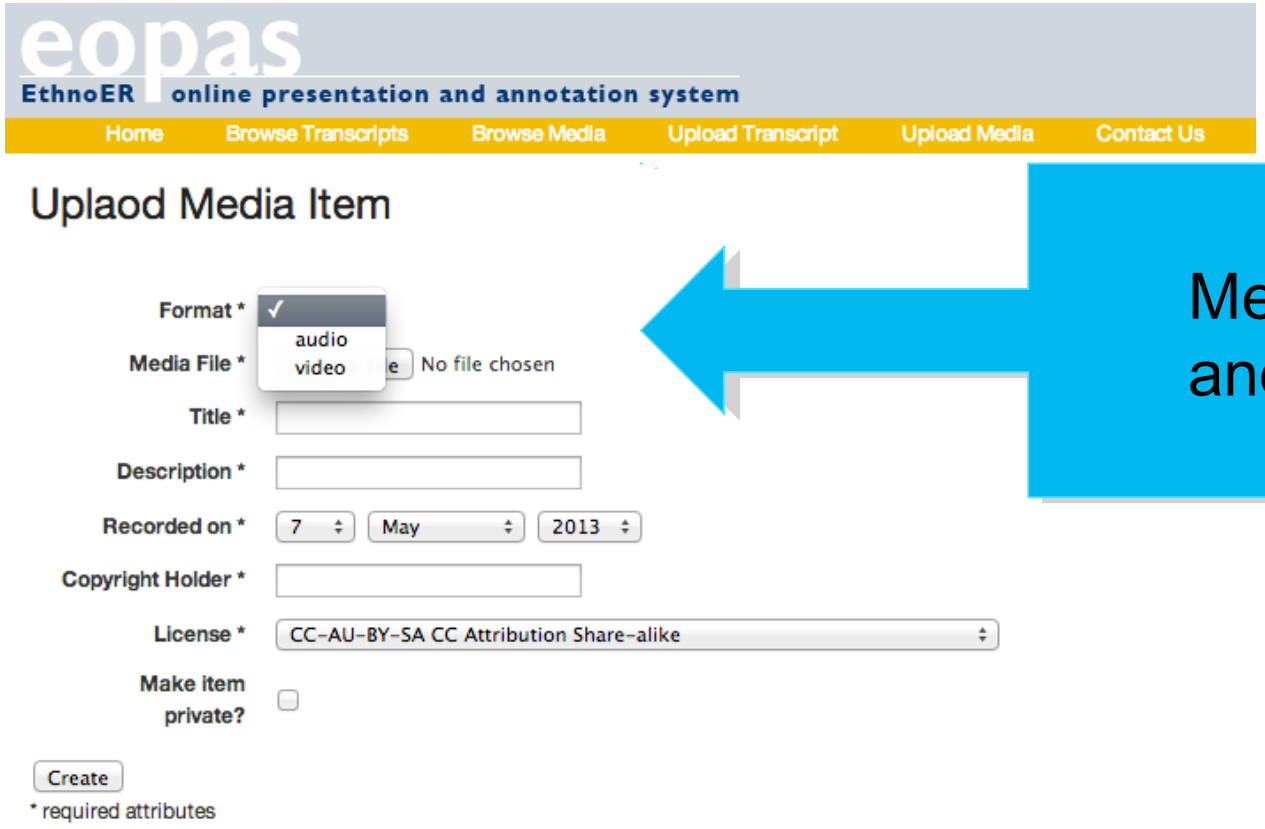
Media Player
0:00
1:53
Making thatch , 2011-02-15 00:00:00 UTC
Making thatch , 2000-03-31 00:00:00 UTC
Participants speaker : Toukelau Takau
Language erk
Country VU
Date 2000-03-31 00:00:00 UTC
Depositor Nick Thieberger
Description A short description of making thatch out of sago plam (rowat).
Original Format Toolbox
Download EOPAS Original (Toolbox)
Edit transcript metadata
Unlink Media Item
Delete transcript
Import Transcripts and media

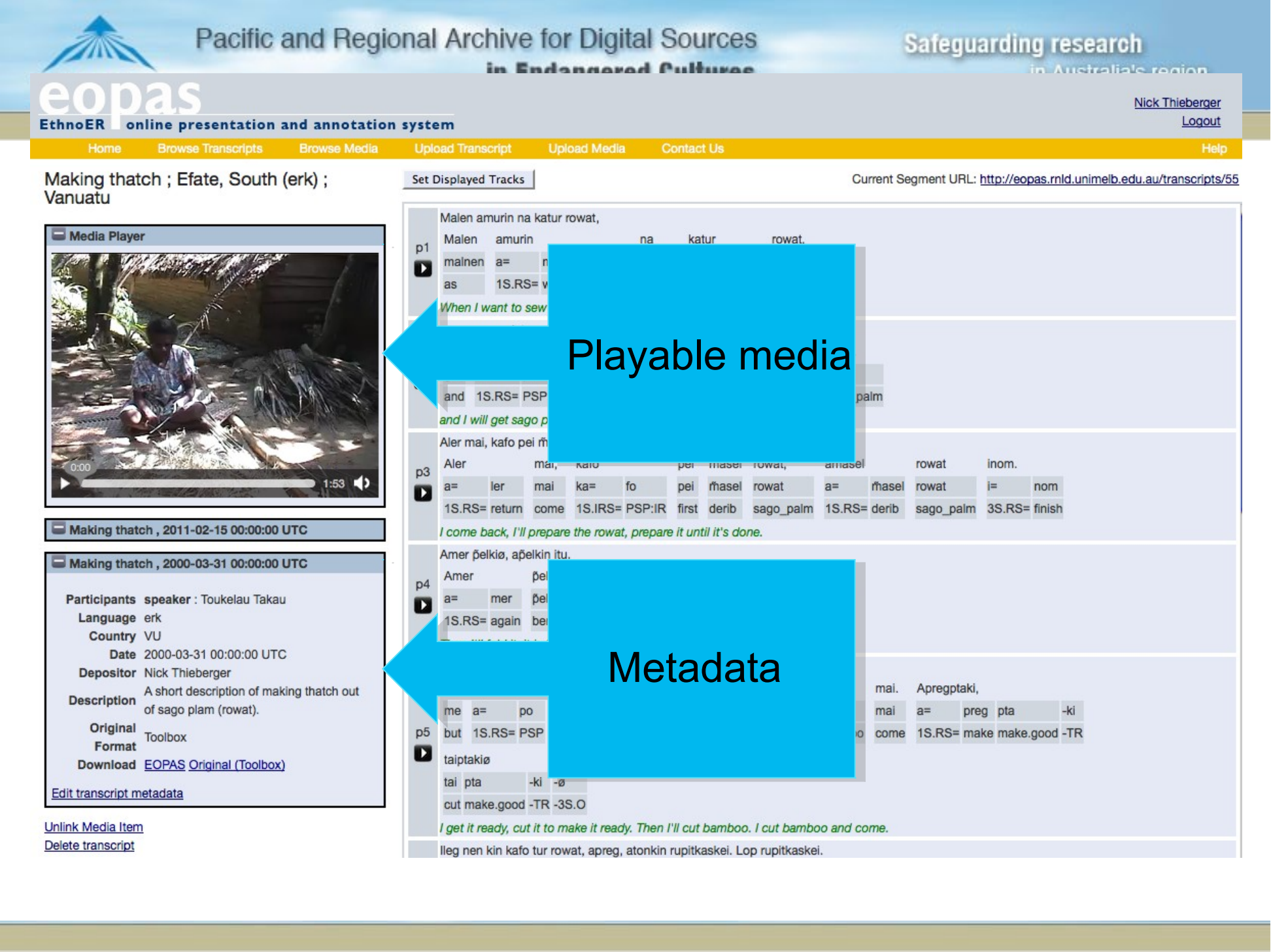


Media upload and transcode

Date	Depositor	Title	Description	Language	Country	Media	Action
1966-01-31	Nick Thieberger	Abiamio Nakikai 57 phrases	A story recorded by John Harris in Kiwai, from PNG in the mid 1960s.	kiw	PG	Kiwai recording	Show Edit Delete
2000-04-07	Nick Thieberger	Angels and Erromango 90 phrases	A story about a woman who flies to Efate and whose wings are stolen by a man who wants her for his wife. Her children eventually find her wings and return them to her and she flies home.	erk	VU	20003b	Show Edit Delete
1998-10-03	Nick Thieberger	Asaraf 14 phrases	Asaraf was a giant who could walk from Efate to Erromango and who pushed Erromango away from Efate.	erk	VU	98007A	Show Edit Delete
2011-04-11	Nick Thieberger	CP Drowning 58 phrases		mwf	AU	9-08-CP-drowningMurrinhPatha	Show Edit Delete
1998-10-20	Nick Thieberger	Daisy Wayane, A life story 54 phrases	Daisy Wayane talking about the various jobs she has had in her life.	erk	VU	98010-B	Show Edit Delete
1998-09-29	Nick Thieberger	Darkness, light and Christianity 4 phrases	A brief description of the coming of Christianity	erk	VU	98003A	Show Edit Delete
1996-03-07	Nick Thieberger	English Police 30 phrases	Kalsarap talking about his time with the English Police in the 1930s. He is reading from his notes, and made some slight edits to the transcript.	erk	VU	NT1-004-B	Show Edit Delete
2011-04-12	Nick Thieberger	Harry Laoto's story 21 phrases		erk	VU	98010-B	Show Edit Delete
1998-09-29	Nick Thieberger	How girls can behave 22 phrases	A description of how girls used to be expected to behave.	erk	VU	98003b	Show Edit Delete

http://www.eopas.org/transcripts?language_code=erk

Date	Depositor	Title	Description	Language	Country	Media	Action
2000-04-07	Nick Thieberger	Angels and Erromango 90 phrases	A story about a woman who flies to Efate and whose wings are stolen by a man who wants her for his wife. Her children eventually find her wings and return them to her and she flies home.	erk	VU	20003b	Show Edit Delete
1998-10-03	Nick Thieberger	Asaraf 14 phrases	Asaraf was a giant who could walk from Efate to Erromango and who pushed Erromango away from Efate.	erk	VU	98007A	Show Edit Delete
1998-10-20	Nick Thieberger	Daisy Wayane, A life story 54 phrases	Daisy Wayane talking about the various jobs she has had in her life.	erk	VU	98010-B	Show Edit Delete
1998-09-29	Nick Thieberger	Darkness, light and Christianity 4 phrases	A brief description of the coming of Christianity	erk	VU	98003A	Show Edit Delete
1996-03-07	Nick Thieberger	English Police 30 phrases	Kalsarap talking about his time with the English Police in the 1930s. He is reading from his notes, and made some slight edits to the transcript.	erk	VU	NT1-004-B	Show Edit Delete
2011-04-12	Nick Thieberger	Harry Laoto's story 21 phrases		erk	VU	98010-B	Show Edit Delete
1998-09-29	Nick Thieberger	How girls can behave 22 phrases	A description of how girls used to be expected to behave.	erk	VU	98003b	Show Edit Delete
1998-09-30	Nick Thieberger	Independence 26 phrases	Discussion of the time of Independence in Vanuatu.	erk	VU	98004a	Show Edit Delete
1998-10-23	Nick Thieberger	Katapel and Liportani 25 phrases		erk	VU	98009A	Show Edit Delete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Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ; Vanuatu
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0:00
1:53
Making thatch , 2011-02-15 00:00:00 UTC
Making thatch , 2000-03-31 00:00:00 UTC
Participants speaker : Toukelau Takau
Language erk
Country VU
Date 2000-03-31 00:00:00 UTC
Depositor Nick Thieberger
Description A short description of making thatch out of sago plam (rowat).
Original Format Toolbox
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Unlink Media Item
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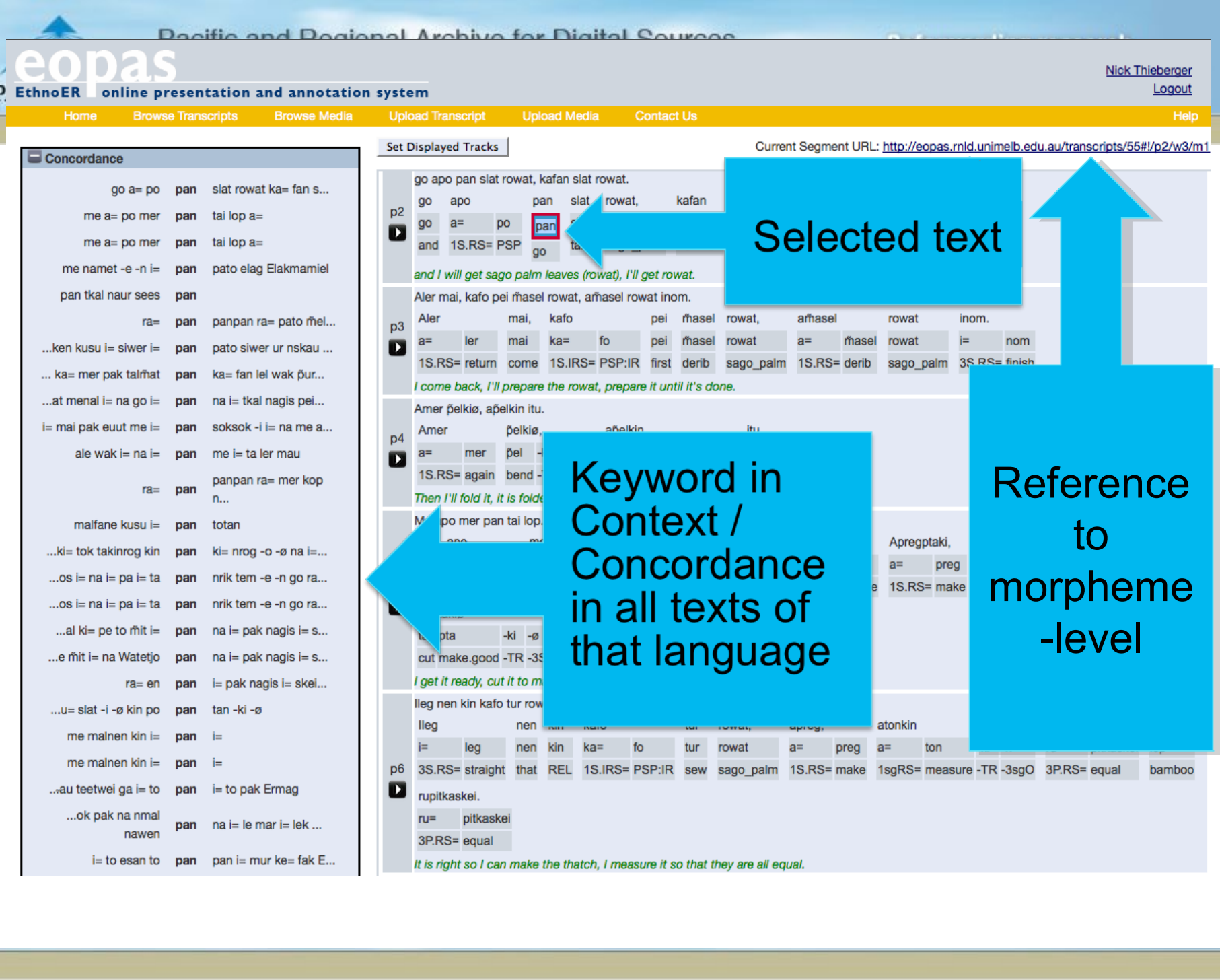
Malen amurin na katur rowat,
p1
Malen amurin na katur rowat.
malnen a=
as 1S.RS=
When I want to sew
and 1S.RS= PSP
palm
and I will get sago p
Aler mai, kafo pei
p3
Aler mai, kafo pei rowat, amasel rowat inom.
a= ler mai ka= fo pei masel rowat a= masel rowat i= nom
1S.RS= return come 1S.IRS= PSP:IR first derib sago_palm 1S.RS= derib sago_palm 3S.RS= finish
I come back, I'll prepare the rowat, prepare it until it's done.
Amer ƥelkiø, aƥelkin itu.
p4
Amer ƥel
a= mer ƥel
1S.RS= again be
mai. Apregptaki,
mai a= preg pta -ki
come 1S.RS= make make.good -TR
me a= po
but 1S.RS= PSP
p5
taiptakiø
tai pta -ki -ø
cut make.good -TR -3S.O
I get it ready, cut it to make it ready. Then I'll cut bamboo. I cut bamboo and come.
Ileg nen kin kafo tur rowat, apreg, atonkin rupitkaskei. Lop rupitkaskei.
Playable media
Metadata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Concordance
go a= po pan slat rowat ka= fan s...
me a= po mer pan tai lop a=
me a= po mer pan tai lop a=
me namet -e -n i= pan pato elag Elakmamiel
pan tkal naur sees pan
ra= pan panpan ra= pato ŋel...
...ken kusu i= siwer i= pan pato siwer ur nskau ...
... ka= mer pak talŋat pan ka= fan lel wak p̃ur...
...at menal i= na go i= pan na i= tkal nagis pei...
i= mai pak euut me i= pan soksok -i i= na me a...
ale wak i= na i= pan me i= ta ler mau
ra= pan panpan ra= mer kop n...
malfane kusu i= pan totan
...ki= tok takinrog kin pan ki= nrog -o -ø na i=...
...os i= na i= pa i= ta pan nrik tem -e -n go ra...
...os i= na i= pa i= ta pan nrik tem -e -n go ra...
...al ki= pe to ŋit i= pan na i= pak nagis i= s...
...e ŋit i= na Watetjo pan na i= pak nagis i= s...
ra= en pan i= pak nagis i= skei...
...u= slat -i -ø kin po pan tan -ki -ø
me malnen kin i= pan i=
me malnen kin i= pan i=
...au teetwei ga i= to pan i= to pak Ermag
...ok pak na nmal nawen pan na i= le mar i= lek ...
i= to esan to pan pan i= mur ke= fak E...
Set Displayed Tracks
Current Segment URL: http://eopas.rnld.unimelb.edu.au/transcripts/55#!/p2/w3/m1
p2
go apo pan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.
go apo pan slat rowat, kafan
go a= po pan
go a= PSP
and 1S.RS= go
and I will get sago palm leaves (rowat), I'll get rowat.
p3
Aler mai, kafo pei ŋasel rowat, aŋasel rowat inom.
Aler mai, kafo pei ŋasel rowat, aŋasel rowat inom.
a= ler mai ka= fo pei ŋasel rowat a= ŋasel rowat i= nom
1S.RS= return come 1S.IRS= PSP:IR first derib sago_palm 1S.RS= derib sago_palm 3S.RS= finish
I come back, I'll prepare the rowat, prepare it until it's done.
p4
Amer p̃elkiø, aṕelkin itu.
Amer p̃elkiø, aṕelkin itu.
a= mer p̃el
1S.RS= again bend
Then I'll fold it, it is folde
M po mer pan tai lop.
Apregptaki,
a= preg
1S.RS= make
pta -ki -ø
cut make.good -TR -3S
I get it ready, cut it to m
p6
Ileg nen kin kafo tur row
Ileg nen atonkin
i= leg nen kin ka= fo tur rowat a= preg a= ton
3S.RS= straight that REL 1S.IRS= PSP:IR sew sago_palm 1S.RS= make 1sgRS= measure -TR -3sgO 3P.RS= equal bamboo
rupitkaskei.
ru= pitkaskei
3P.RS= equal
It is right so I can make the thatch, I measure it so that they are all equal.
Selected text
Keyword in Context / Concordance in all texts of that language
Reference to morpheme -level

Concordance

Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ; Vanuatu

Media Player

Making thatch , 2011-02-15 00:00:00 UTC

Making thatch , 2000-03-31 00:00:00 UTC

Participants	**speaker** : Toukelau Takau
Language	erk
Country	VU
Date	2000-03-31 00:00:00 UTC
Depositor	Nick Thieberger
Description	A short description of making thatch out of sago plam (rowat).
Original Format	Toolbox
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- [x] Show transcription
- [ ] Show morphemes
- [x] Show translation

Current Segment URL: http://eopas.rnld.unimelb.edu.au/transcripts/55#!/p2/w3/m1

sel rowat, arhasel rowat inom.
are the rowat, prepare it until it's done.

p4 Amer [illegible], apelkin itu.
Th[illegible] it is folded.

p5 Me[illegible]an tai lop. Apan tai lop, mai. Apregptaki, taiptakiø
I g[illegible]ut it to make it ready. Then I'll cut bamboo. I cut bamboo and come.

[illegible], atonkin rupitkaskei. Lop rupitkaskei.
[illegible]h, I measure it so that they are all equal.

[illegible]ampe neu rufitkaskei. Inom.
[illegible]y thatch all the same. That's all.

[illegible]ieces.

[illegible]n rusosoø ki 'pin'.
[illegible]ns'.

p10 Amas pin ina inom.
I clean the pins until it is done.

p11 Go apo tur rowat.
And then I'll sew the thatch.

p12 Atrus tefla inom go malfane atae na, atae tur
I'll sew it like this, and now I can sew

p13 fifti, atae turtur ralimilim.
fifty, I can sew fifty.

p14 ko atae tur tifli iskei.
or I can sew one hundred.

p15

Ability to turn off morphemic view

Concordance

Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ; Vanuatu

Media Player

Making thatch , 2011-02-15 00:00:00 UTC

Making thatch , 2000-03-31 00:00:00 UTC

Participants	**speaker** : Toukelau Takau
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p2

go apo pan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.

go	apo		pan	slat	rowat,	kafan		slat	rowat.
go	a=	po	pan	slat	rowat	ka=	fan	slat	rowat
and	1S.RS=	PSP	go	take	sago_palm	1S.IRS=	go:IR	take	sago_palm

and I will get sago palm leaves (rowat), I'll get rowat.

p3

Aler mai, kafo pei ɱasel rowat, aɱasel rowat inom.

Aler		mai,	kafo		pei	ɱasel	rowat,	aɱasel		rowat
a=	ler	mai	ka=	fo	pei	ɱasel	rowat	a=	ɱasel	rowat
1S.RS=	return	come	1S.IRS=	PSP:IR	first	derib	sago_palm	1S.RS=	derib	sago_palm

I come back, I'll prepare the rowat, prepare it until it's done.

p4

Amer ɒelkiø, aɒelkin itu.

Amer		ɒelkiø,			aɒelkin				itu.	
a=	mer	ɒel	-ki	-ø	a=	ɒel	-ki	n	i=	tu
1S.RS=	again	bend	-TR	-3S.O	1S.RS=	bend	-TR	3S.O	3S.RS=	stand

Then I'll fold it, it is folded.

p5

Me apo mer pan tai lop. Apan tai lop, mai. Apregptaki, taiptakiø

Me	apo		mer	pan	tai	lop.	Apan		tai	lop,	mai.	Apregptaki,			
me	a=	po	mer	pan	tai	lop	a=	pan	tai	lop	mai	a=	preg	pta	-ki
but	1S.RS=	PSP	again	go	cut	bamboo	1S.RS=	go	cut	bamboo	come	1S.RS=	make	make.good	-TR

taiptakiø

tai	pta	-ki	-ø
cut	make.good	-TR	-3S.O

I get it ready, cut it to make it ready. Then I'll cut bamboo. I cut bamboo and come.

p6

Ileg nen kin kafo tur rowat, apreg, atonkin rupitkaskei. Lop rupitkaskei.

Ileg		nen	kin	kafo		tur	rowat,	apreg,		atonkin				rupitkaskei.		Lop
i=	leg	nen	kin	ka=	fo	tur	rowat	a=	preg	a=	ton	-ki	-n	ru=	pitkaskei	lop
3S.RS=	straight	that	REL	1S.IRS=	PSP:IR	sew	sago_palm	1S.RS=	make	1sgRS=	measure	-TR	-3sgO	3P.RS=	equal	bamboo

rupitkaskei.

ru=	pitkaskei
3P.RS=	equal

It is right so I can make the thatch, I measure it so that they are all equal.

Reference to morpheme e-level

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Concordance

Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ; Vanuatu

Media Player

Making thatch , 2011-02-15 00:00:00 UTC

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Download	EOPAS Original (Toolbox)

Edit transcript metadata

Unlink Media Item
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Current Segment URL: http://eopas.rnld.unimelb.edu.au/transcripts/55#t=76.253,87.067

p10

Amas pin ina inom.

Amas		pin	ina		inom.	
a=	mas	pin	i=	na	i=	nom
1S.RS=	clean	pin	3S.RS=	INCH	3S.RS=	finish

I clean the pins until it is done.

p11

Go apo tur rowat.

Go	apo		tur	rowat.
go	a=	po	tur	rowat
and	1S.RS=	PSP	sew	sago_palm

And then I'll sew the thatch.

p12

Atrus tefla inom go malfane atae na, atae tur

Atrus			tefla	inom		go	malfane	atae		na,	atae
a=	tur	-us	tefla	i=	nom	go	malfane	a=	tae	na	a=
1S.RS=	sew	-3S.O	similar	3S.RS=	finish	and	now	1S.RS=	know	COMP	1S.RS

I'll sew it like this, and now I can sew

p13

fifti, atae turtur ralimilim.

fifti,	atae		turtur		ralimilim.
fifti	a=	tae	tur	tur	ralimilim
fifty:Bl	1S.RS=	know	sew	sew	fifty

fifty, I can sew fifty.

p14

ko atae tur tifli iskei.

ko	atae		tur	tifli	iskei.	
ko	a=	tae	tur	tifli	i=	skei
or	1S.RS=	know	sew	hundred	3S.RS=	one

or I can sew one hundred.

p15

Go kafo tae na ralimilim kefo tae ƥakor nanre nasuɱ

Go	kafo		tae	na	ralimilim	kefo		tae	ƥakor	nanre	nasuɱ
go	ka=	fo	tae	na	ralimilim	ke=	fo	tae	ƥakor	nanre	nasuɱ
and	1S.IRS=	PSP:IR	know	COMP	fifty	3S.IRS=	PSP:IR	know	cover	side	house

And I know that fifty can cover a side of a house.

Go ralimilim kin atae ƥakor nanre nasuɱ

Reference to timed chunk

EOPAS – text and media corpus presentation

Upload text in interlinear format

Upload media

Present text and media online

Citable text and media

www.eopas.org

Planned

- Allow media in PARADISEC to be called directly
- Provide online annotation

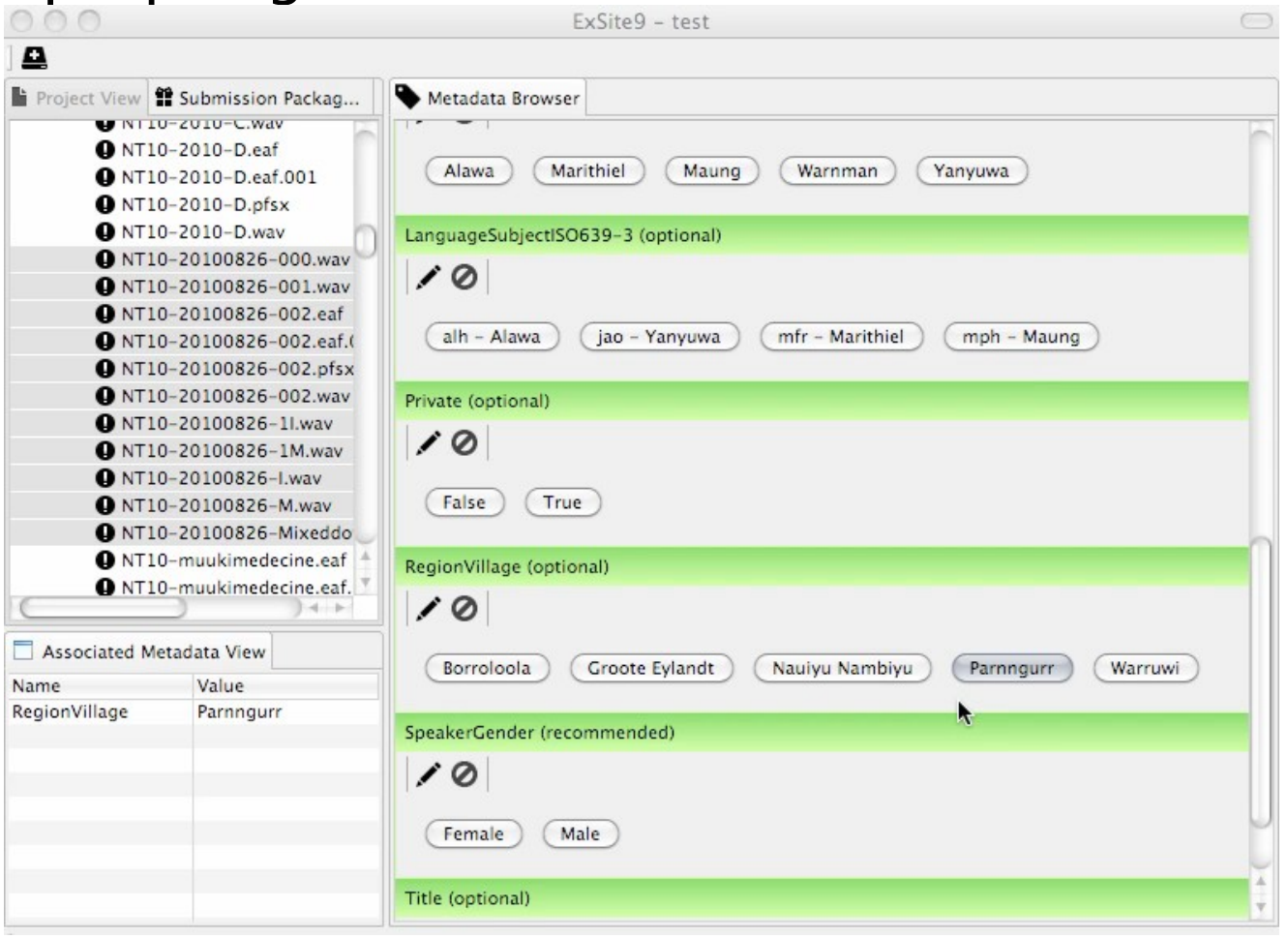
Laptop organisation of collections – ExSite9

Problem of data collected without sufficient metadata

Reluctance of researchers to create metadata

Make it easier by providing tools

Laptop organisation of collections – ExSite9



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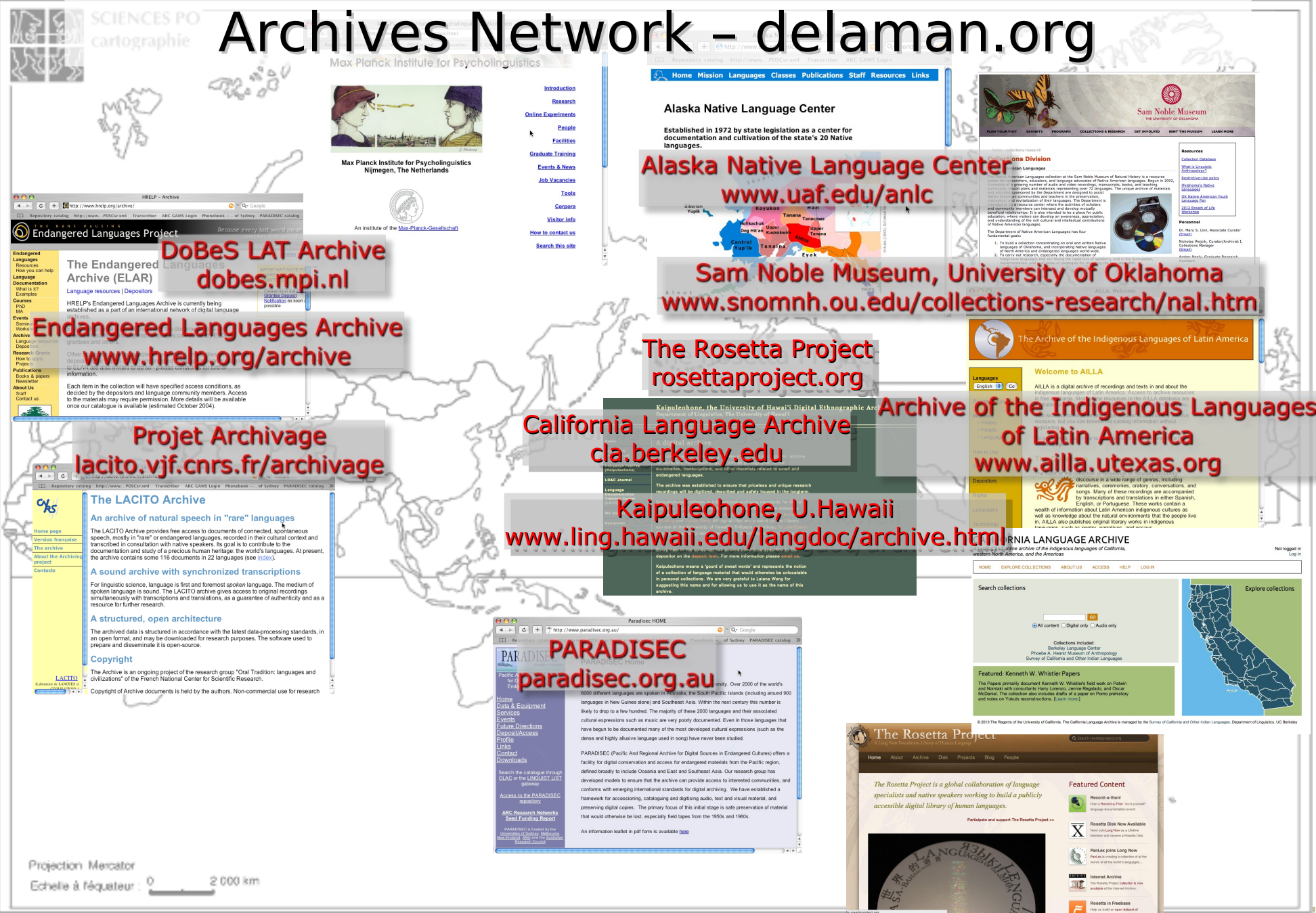
http://www.intersect.org.au/exsite9

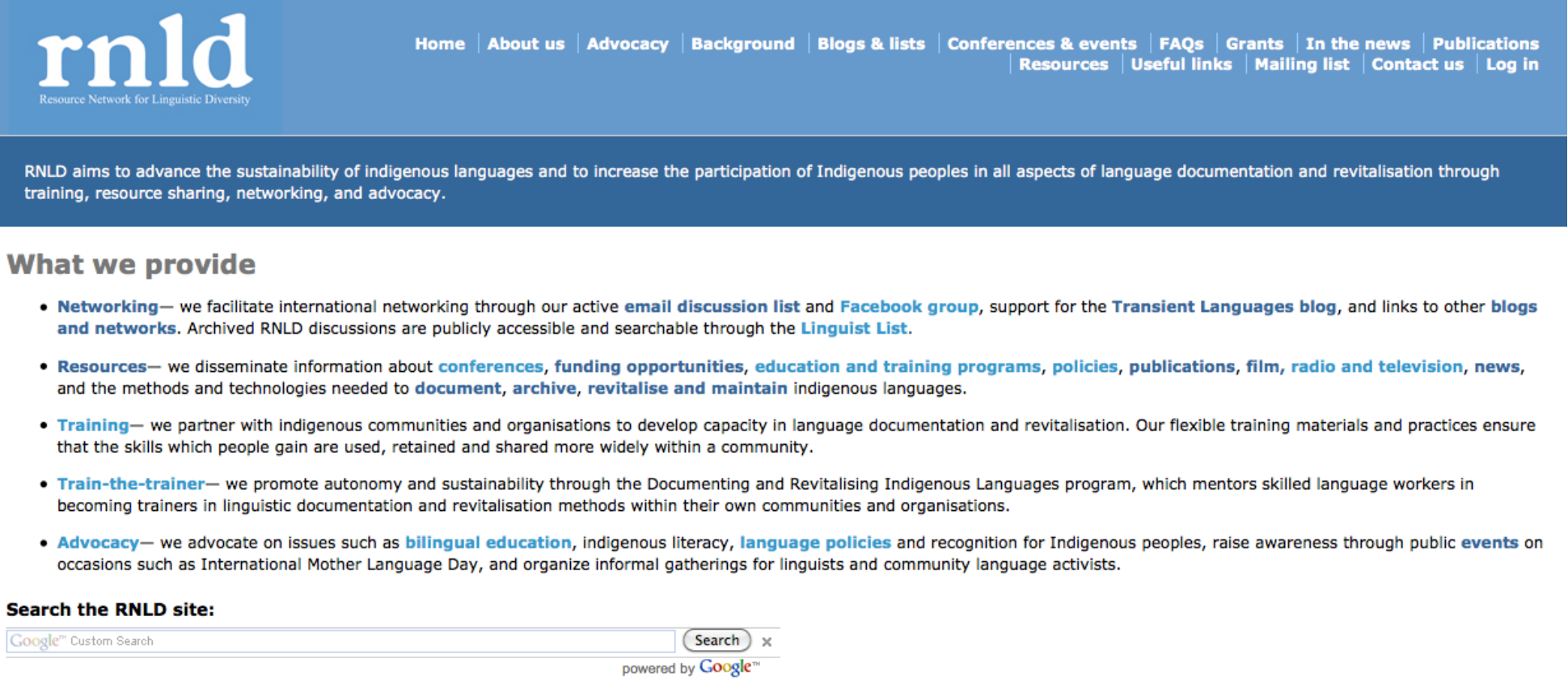
Digital Endangered Languages and Musics Archives Network – delaman.org



Archiving will become normal practice for linguists

LSA resolution 2010

‘Linguistic Society of America supports the recognition of these materials as scholarly contributions to be given weight in the awarding of advanced degrees and in decisions on hiring, tenure, and promotion of faculty. It supports the development of appropriate means of review of such works so that their functionality, import, and scope can be assessed relative to other language resources and to more traditional publications.’



Need for training and advice

Methods for conducting research

Data management

Appropriate tools for analysis and exploration of data

http://rnld.org

Conclusions

Language Documentation acknowledges the partiality of the data on which an analysis is based

It explicitly inserts the linguist into the process of recording, annotating and preparing the corpus for scrutiny by others.

It emphasises the presentation of the context of an utterance

Conclusions

Language Documentation offers a scientific method for replication of analyses, external review of collections and processes, and data recording and sharing

PARADISEC as an example of humanities scholars taking responsibility for building the necessary infrastructure to curate research outputs and primary materials

Australian Research Council – LIEF grants LE110100142, LE0560711, LE0453247
ARC DP0450342, DP0984419

The speaker's attendance at this conference was sponsored by

the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

http://www.humboldt-foundation.de

Structuring legacy material

Identifying legacy material

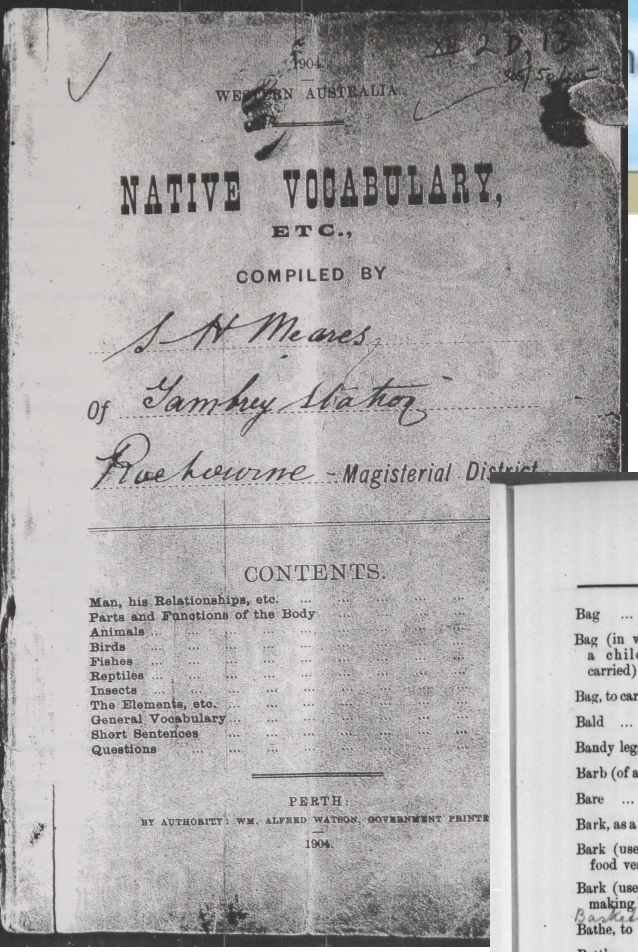
Manuscripts as major source of historical information

Daisy Bates vocabularies

24,700 page images, unknown number of languages

Mixed types of material

- Handwritten manuscripts
  - Questionnaires (based on a template) (13,487 pp)
  - Freeform lists (1,251 manuscript pages)
- Typescripts
  - Of questionnaires (4,933 pp)
  - Of freeform lists (some related to



1904.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

NATIVE VOCABULARY,

ETC.,

COMPILED BY

S H Meares,

Of Yambrey Station

Roebourne - Magisterial District

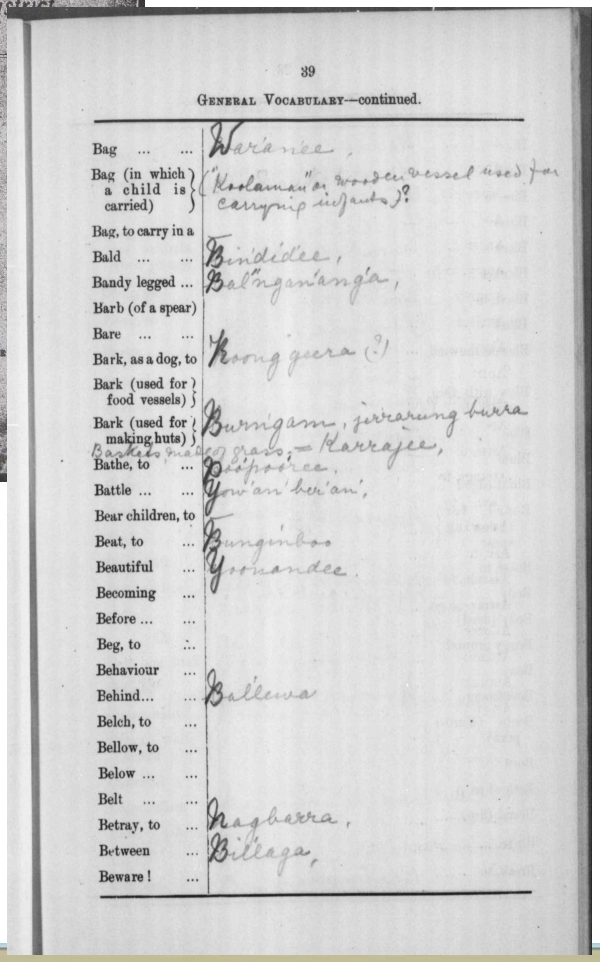
CONTENTS.

Man, his Relationships, etc. ...
Parts and Functions of the Body ...
Animals ...
Birds ...
Fishes ...
Reptiles ...
Insects ...
The Elements, etc. ...
General Vocabulary ...
Short Sentences ...
Questions ...

PERTH:

BY AUTHORITY: WM. ALFRED WATSON, GOVERNMENT PRINTE

1904.



39

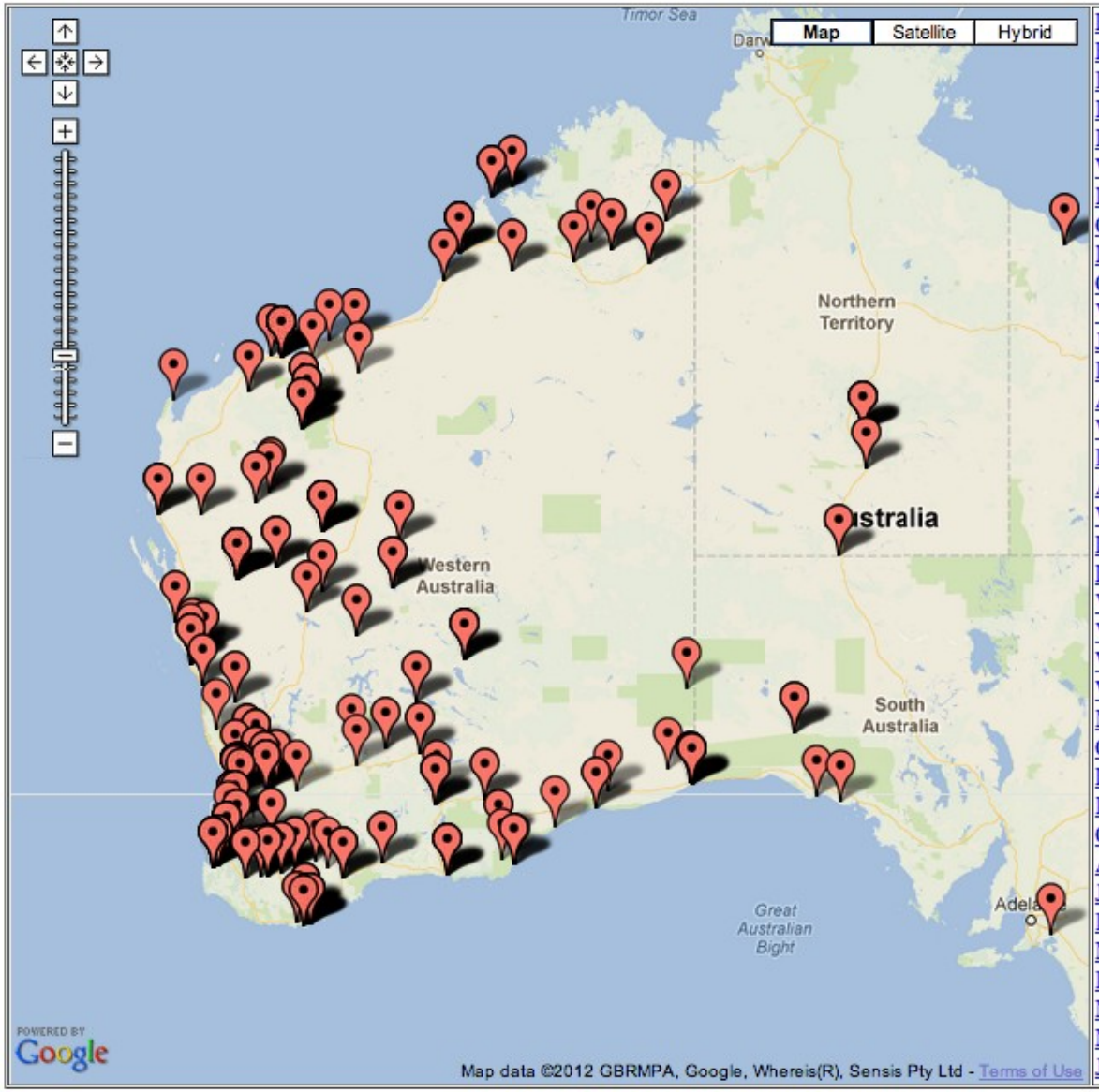
GENERAL VOCABULARY—continued.

Bag	Wa'ranee,
Bag (in which a child is carried)	("Koolaman" or wooden vessel used for carrying infants)?
Bag, to carry in a	
Bald	Bin'didee,
Bandy legged ...	Bal"ngan'anga,
Barb (of a spear)	
Bare	
Bark, as a dog, to	Koong geera (?)
Bark (used for food vessels)	
Bark (used for making huts)	Burngam, jerrarung burra
Baskets made of grass, = Karrajee,	
Bathe, to ...	Boopooree,
Battle	Yow'an'ber'an',
Bear children, to	
Beat, to ...	Bunginboo
Beautiful ...	Yoonandee.
Becoming ...	
Before	
Beg, to ...	
Behaviour ...	
Behind... ...	Ballewa
Belch, to ...	
Bellow, to ...	
Below	
Belt	
Betray, to ...	Nagbarra,
Between ...	Billaga,
Beware! ...	

500 copies of a blank wordlist questionnaire produced
by the Government Printer in Perth in 1904

Around 220 filled out

General locations of vocabularies (where known). Note that both manuscript and typescript versions of the same vocabulary are referenced here.



Richard Helms, L.R. Wells–Fraser Range. W. Williams, Eucla and Eyres Sandpatch. Campbell Tayor–Doubtful and Israelite Bay. R. Helms–Esperance, Hampton Plains and Knutsford.
Kulaiji, Ijala, Warduna, Eyre. MSS.
W. Williams, Eucla and Eyres Sandpatch. MSS.
Dr Wilson–K.G. Sound. MSS.
Captain King–K.G. Sound. MSS.
Dr Scott Nind–K.G. Sound. MSS.
Compiled by various contributors King George's Sound.
Various contributors–King Georges Sound. MSS.
Jakbum and Wabbinyet of Albany.
Boordenam, Beereenan, Wardabirt and Boongong of Albany.
Woorgomirt of Albany.
Boordenam, Beereenan, Werdabirt and Boongong of Albany. MSS.
Woorgomirt of Albany. MSS.
Leaflet no. 4. Albany, K.G.S.
Leaflet no. 4. Albany, K.G.S. MSS.
Vocabulary from Albany and Denmark.
Vocabulary from Albany and Denmark. MSS.
Waienburt and Banyaitch of the Plantagenet district.
Waienburt and Banyailch of the Plantagenet district. MSS.
Michael Quinn–Katanning. John Moir–Plantagenet L.P. and G. Hall–Hay and Murray districts Leaflet no. 4–Albany
Leaflet no. 1–King Georges Sound, Dr Wilson, Captain King, Dr Scott Nind,Captain Flinders ,– K. G. Sound, Geo Chester, R. T. Goldworthy
As above. MSS.
John Moir–Plantagenet dist. MSS.
Bardeet of Bridgetown.
Ngalbaitch of Korrlup.
Bardeet of Bridgetown. MSS.
Ngalbaitch of Jerramungup.
Ngalbaitch of Jerramungup. MSS.
John L. Wall, Jerramungup natives.

http://paradisec.org.au/BatesMap.html

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      Include TS page numbers as <pb facs=""/> manuscript pages given as pb n=""
      Include additions that are not in the current template as <add> see entry 0003a below-->
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              <term xml:lang="XXX">XXXX</term></p>
            <p><gloss n="0002" xml:lang="en">Baby</gloss>
              <term xml:lang="XXX">XXX</term></p>
            <p><gloss n="0003" xml:lang="en">Blackfellow</gloss>
              <term xml:lang="XXX">XXX</term></p>
```

Personal name is marked to allow it to be listed as a name

Geographic location marked to allow geo-coding

Page number of questionnaire allows links from typescript

Unique identifier assigned to each item in the questionnaire

Language identifier (ISO-639 where possible) assigned to each item in the questionnaire

image="51-038T-XII2D17" id="0392"

Fish (generic)	n-ar-da
Oyster (large Pearl)	<add>Oy
Frog (generic)	ma-lee
Iguana, long-tailed	wongalee
Lizard (generic)	boon-jar-
Snake (generic)	warl-la
Ant (common small)	bing-a
Ant (generic)	biyu
Ant (white)	muyo
Afternoon	beer-inga
Cold	mool-tha
Country (open)	bulgarra
Country (stony)	munda-mi
Creek	moorie
Dark	<add>Da wordie</a
Floods	cur-ry-ac-
Grass	min-na
Hole	mar-do
Moon	weel-arra
Morning	wunmund
Pool in River	babba wy
Rain	yoong-oo
River	wandi

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FISHES

Fish (generic)	n-ar-da
Oyster	pira pew pera

REPTILES

Frog (generic)	ma-lee
Iguana, long tailed	wongalee
Lizard (generic)	boon-jar-da
Snake (generic)	warl-la

INSECTS

Ant, common, small	bing-a
Ant (generic)	biyu
Ant (white)	muyo

THE ELEMENTS, etc.

Afternoon	beer-inga
Cold	mool-tha
Country (open)	bulgarra
Country (stony)	munda-mia
Creek	moorie
Dark, darkness	warra-wordie
Floods	cur-ry-ac-ca
Grass	min-na
Hole	mar-do
Moon	weel-arra
Morning	wunmunda
Pool in river	babba wyre
Rain	yoong-oo
River	wandi
Road	yeer-die
Sea	breer
Seashell	tack-li
Spinifex	uduba
Star	pederie
Sunrise	yarnder
Today	e-jai-a yander
Tomorrow	warra munda
Water	baba
Water (deep)	cannanee
Water (running)	carraka

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Reptiles.

Frog, edible ...	
Frog (generic)	Ma-lee
Frog, large green	
Iguana (generic)	
Iguana, green ...	
Iguana, long-tailed	Wongalee
Iguana, stump-tailed	
Lizard (generic)	Boon-jar-da
Lizard, Horned (York Devil)	
Lizard, large black	
Scorpion ...	
Sea-snake ...	
Snake (generic)	Warl-la
Tadpole ...	
Tortoise, fresh water	
Tortoise, land ...	
Turtle (long-necked, fresh water)	
Turtle, sea ...	