

# 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





# Interlinear Text Archive

by J. Randolph Valentine  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ontario N6A 5C2



This stack is a very simple interlinear text archive, designed especially for use with the Rook® Grammar Authoring System.

Version Tue, Mar 25, 1997

Click mouse to continue...

Warnman story (6) \*

## Tilpayarna wantimanyiyarna. Nyarnilangka. Jijiyarna yanarni. Wantinyayarna jumajinya nyarningka ngulyu.

Tilpayarna wantimanyiyarna. Nyarnilangka. Jijiyarna  
Still-pa-yarna wanti-manyi-yarna nyarni -la-ngka jiji -yarna  
Still-pa-lplexS sit -pres -lplexS this,here-emph -LOC child-lplexS

yanarni. Wantinyayarna,  
ya -na -rni wanti-nya -yarna  
go-past-? sit -past-lplexS

jumajinya nyarningka ngulyu.  
juma-jinya nyarni -ngka ngulyu  
big -become this,here-LOC really

(Click on bold text to get more detailed information)

English Only | Hear it | Next

First version: 1990

Version Tue, Mar 25, 1997

ROOK

A Grammar Authoring System

Copyright 1990 J.R.Valentine

Click mouse to continue

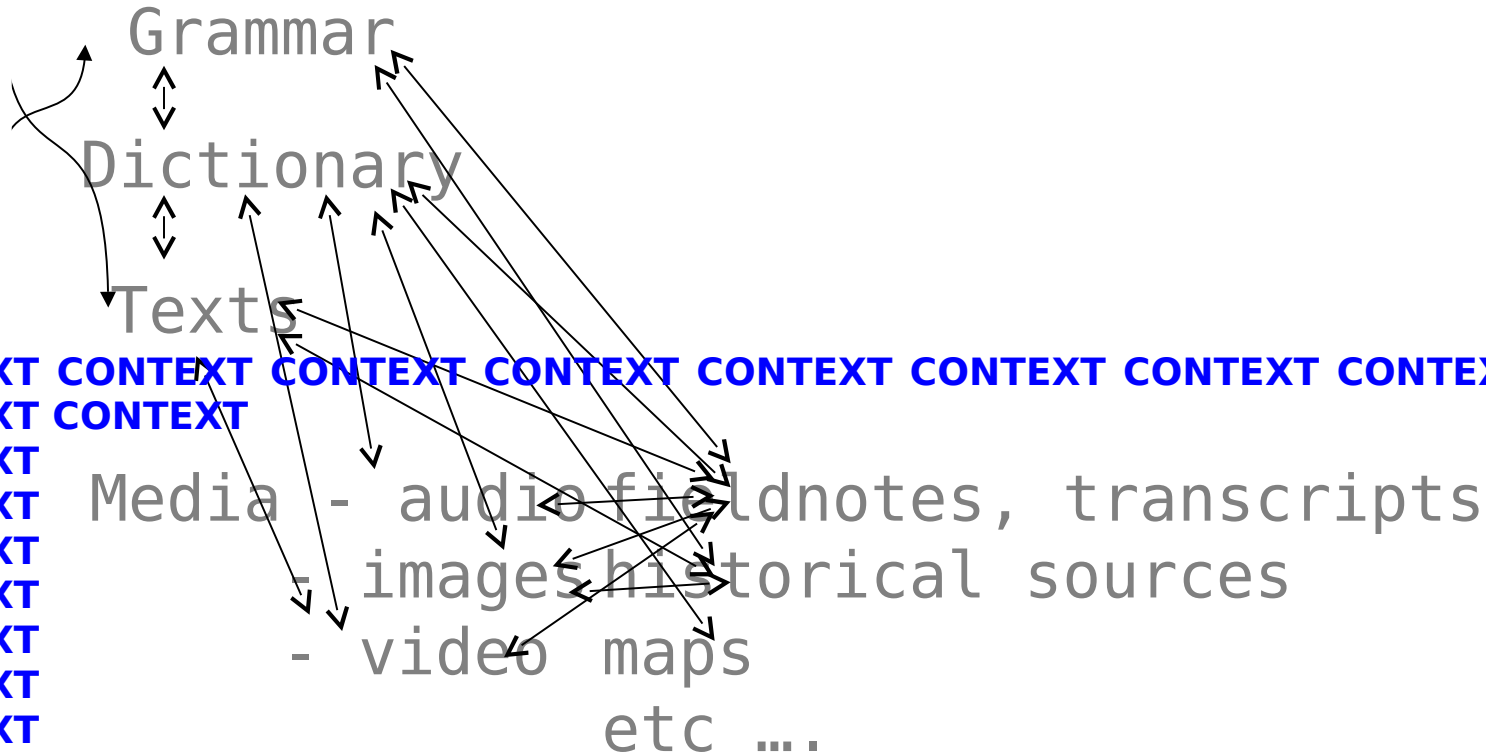
AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ABORIGINAL  
AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STUDIES

## Australia's languages

Australian indigenous languages information  
stacks

• Version 1.0.1 © AIATSIS 1995 •

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



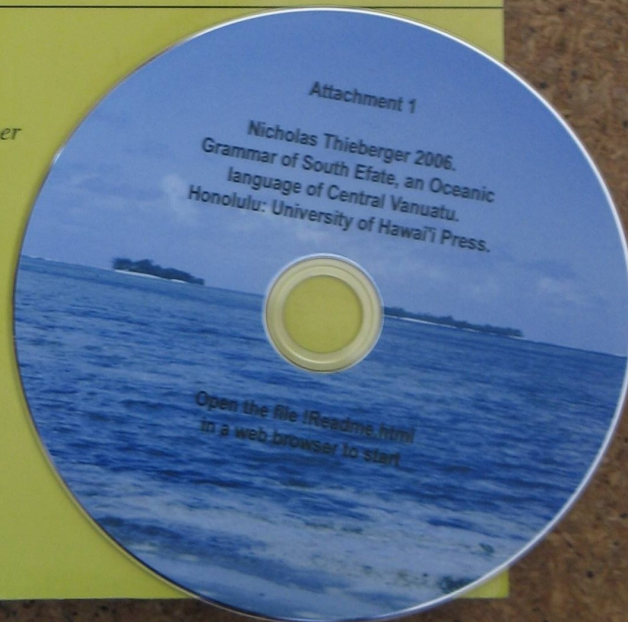
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How to capture all of this information and keep track of it?

Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 33

## A Grammar of South Efate An Oceanic Language of Vanuatu

Nicholas Thieberger



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



# Pirahã

# Trust me, I'm a linguist



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, *Language: The Cultural Tool* (Profile Books, £14.99), explores his

## 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,"<sup>[3]</sup> has caused a controversy in the field of linguistics.<sup>[2][4]</sup> 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.<sup>[5]</sup> 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.<sup>[6]</sup>

## *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.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

In 2005 Dr. Everett shot to international prominence with

## How Do You

By JENNIFER SCHUESSLER  
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 his scholarship is poised to boil over anew. His ambitious new book, "Language: The Cultural Tool" is a forthcoming television documentary that offers an admiring view of his research among the Pirahã, but also a darkly conspiratorial view of some of his

In 2005 Dr. Everett shot to international

## 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)

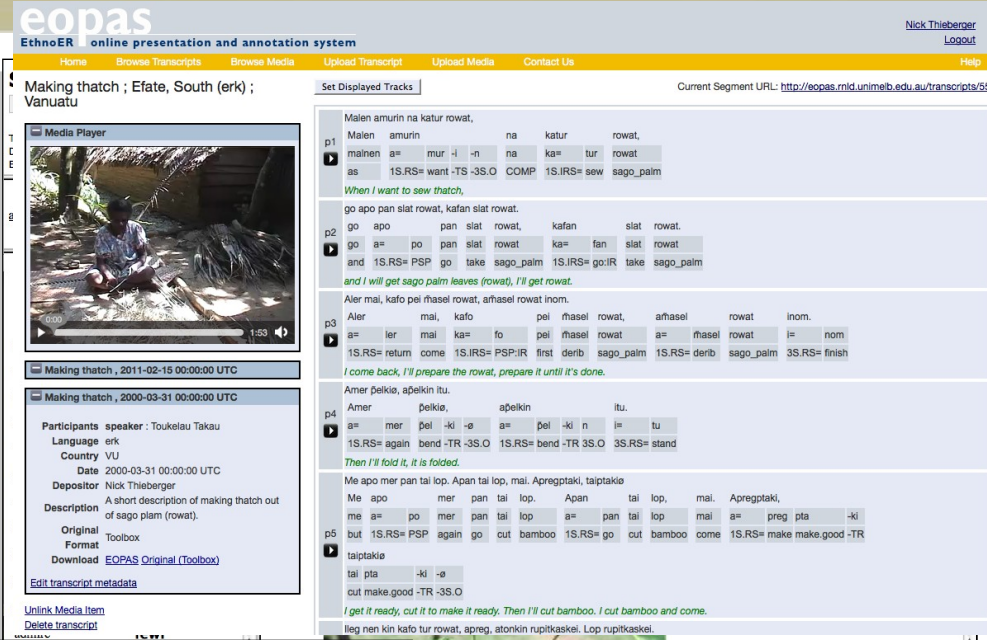
## We want

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

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

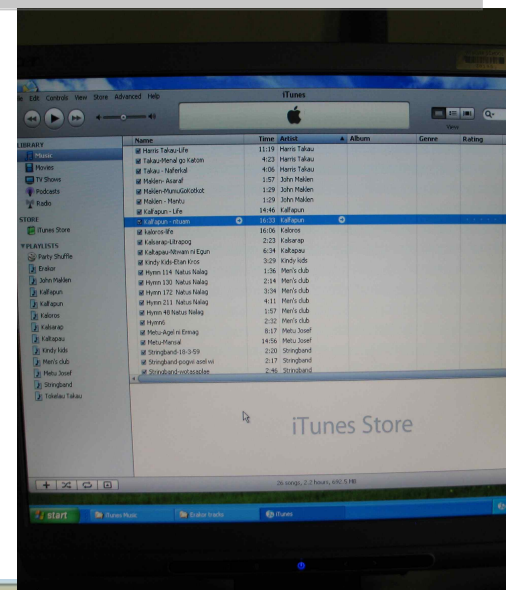
# Outputs



Languages	Countries
Bislama (1)	Australia (2)
Efate, South (8)	Vanuatu (9)
Kalarko (1)	
Lelepa (4)	
Wanman (1)	

**Top 100 Collectors**

Nick Thieberger (11)



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	Wanman (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>

- Chapter 4
- Chapter 5
- Chapter 6
- Chapter 7
- Chapter 8
- Chapter 9
- Chapter 10
- Chapter 11
- Chapter 12

thesis au

**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, Ration. 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 l

1:05 Anyone who does something wrong, they show him so that he knows that he is doing something wrong, they sho

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.

1:12 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.

1:13 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

1:14 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 plal

1:15 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.

1:16 That's it. There are some people who don't think straight.

1:16 Me ita pi eun\$ wi mau ini eun\$ ea



# 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

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.

Report broken links or for comments on this page, email [PARADISEC](#).




United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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

Inscribed on the Australian Register 2013

Memory of the World

## PARADISEC goals

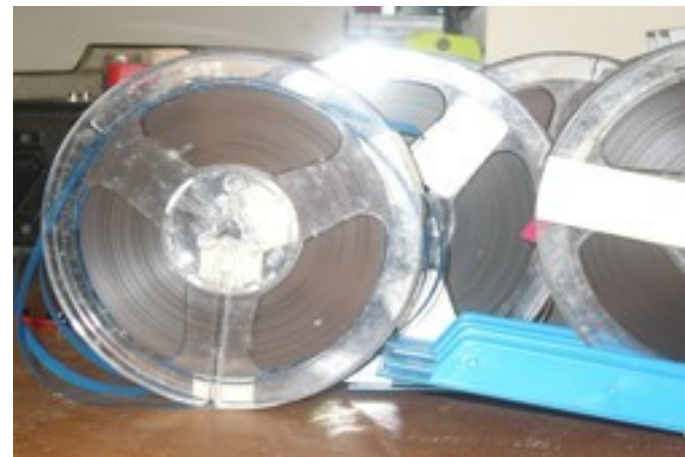
Digital archiving of endangered recorded field material from the region around Australia and more broadly

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.”

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

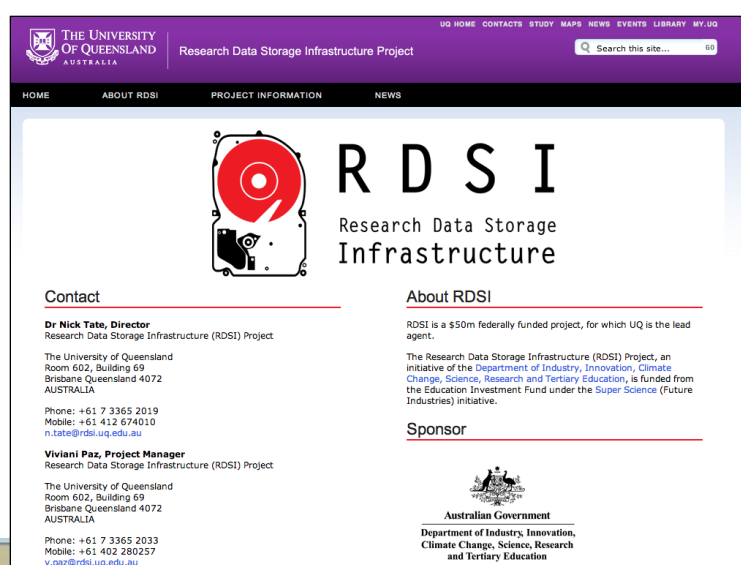
Established mass data storage system

# Storage

2004 - Australian Partnership for Advanced Computing (APAC)

2009 - National Computational Infrastructure (NCI)

2012 - Research Data Storage Initiative (RDSI)



THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA | Research Data Storage Infrastructure Project

HOME ABOUT RDSI PROJECT INFORMATION NEWS

## RDSI

Research Data Storage Infrastructure

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v.paz@rdsi.uq.edu.au

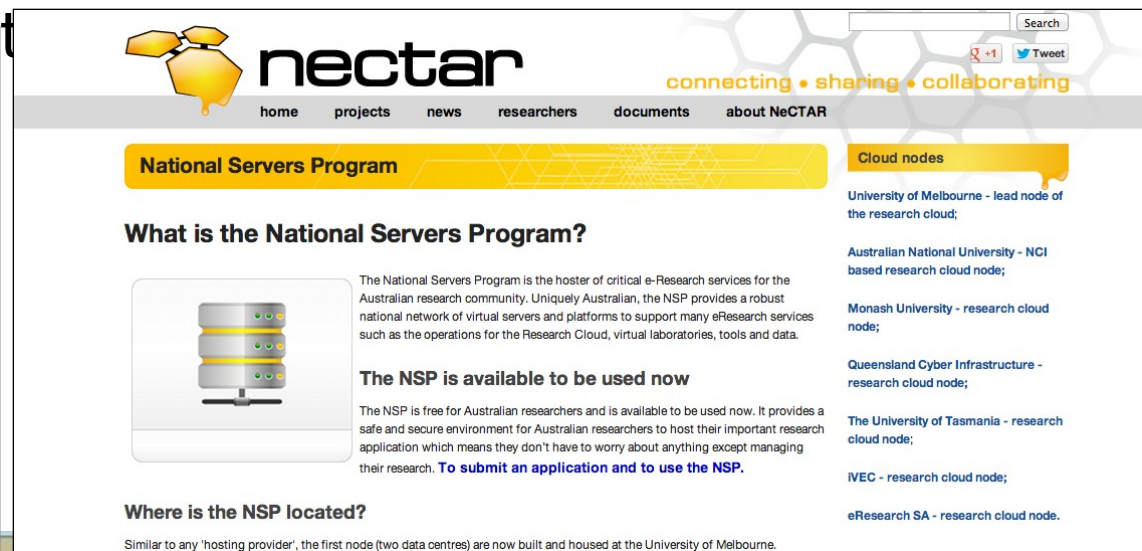
**About RDSI**

RDSI is a \$50m federally funded project, for which UQ is the lead agent.

The Research Data Storage Infrastructure (RDSI) Project, an initiative of the Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education, is funded from the Education Investment Fund under the Super Science (Future Industries) initiative.

**Sponsor**

Australian Government  
Department of Industry, Innovation,  
Climate Change, Science, Research  
and Tertiary Education



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## National Servers Program

### What is the National Servers Program?

The National Servers Program is the hoster of critical e-Research services for the Australian research community. Uniquely Australian, the NSP provides a robust national network of virtual servers and platforms to support many eResearch services such as the operations for the Research Cloud, virtual laboratories, tools and data.

**The NSP is available to be used now**

The NSP is free for Australian researchers and is available to be used now. It provides a safe and secure environment for Australian researchers to host their important research application which means they don't have to worry about anything except managing their research. **To submit an application and to use the NSP.**

**Where is the NSP located?**

Similar to any 'hosting provider', the first node (two data centres) are now built and housed at the University of Melbourne.

**Cloud nodes**

- University of Melbourne - lead node of the research cloud;
- Australian National University - NCI based research cloud node;
- Monash University - research cloud node;
- Queensland Cyber Infrastructure - research cloud node;
- The University of Tasmania - research cloud node;
- IVEC - research cloud node;
- eResearch SA - research cloud node.

## 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

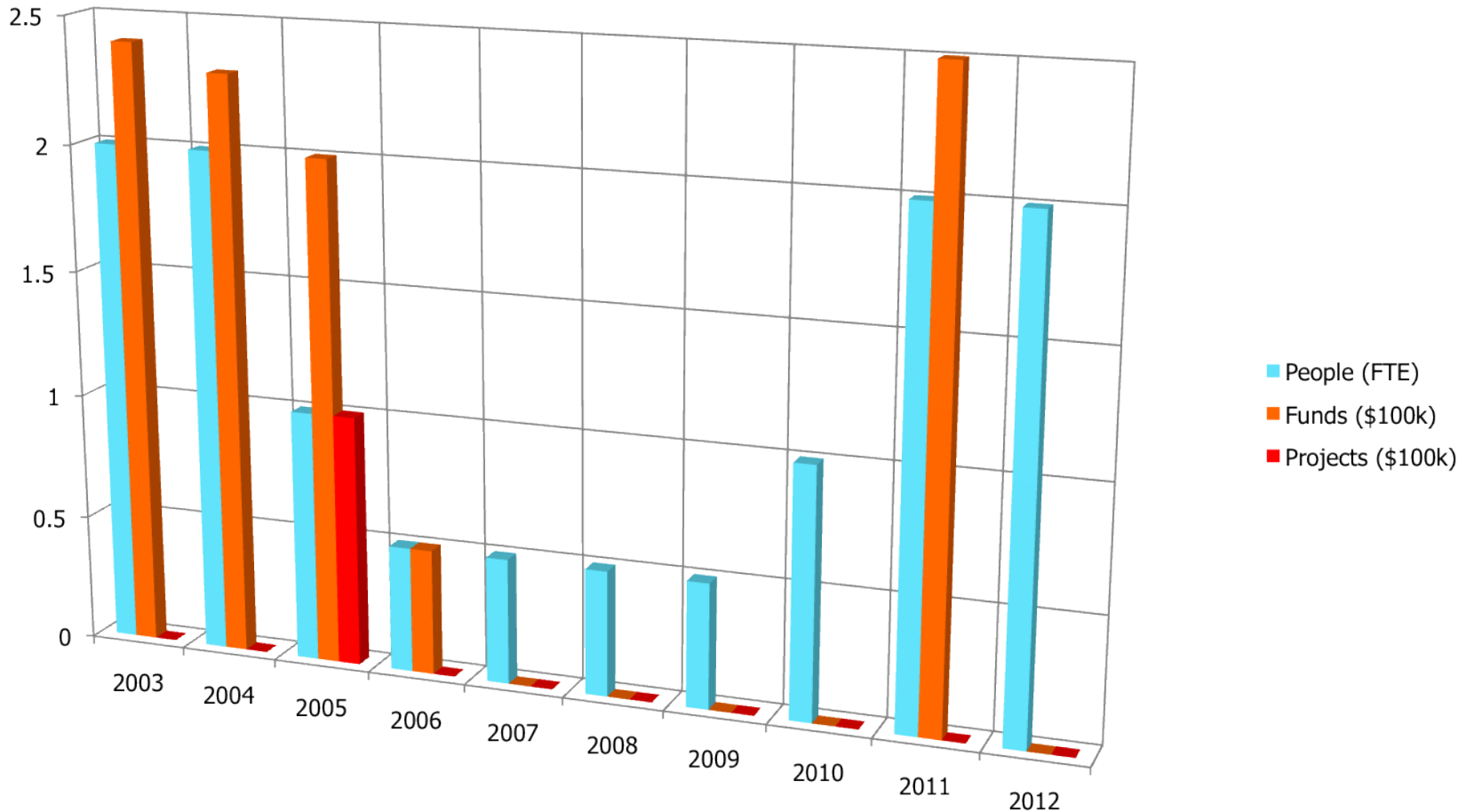
903 GB of video files in archive

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)

pdsc\_catalogue

PARADISEC Catalogue Use this entry screen to describe items

Collection Item Assessment Work Flow Columns 2003-06-23

Persistent identifier CLV1-219 Coll id CLV1 Item id 219

Collector Voorhoeve, C.L. Make PI

Item name (as given) 1 4 WDR WARIS (70) Data type lexicon

Language (as given in docs)\*

Date recorded

Country\* INDONESIA ISO Country code ID

Standard subject language name\* WARIS (WALSA) WRS

Dialect

Standard content language name\* WARIS (WALSA) WRS

Region/ village\* priority for digitising (1-10 where 10 is highest) 8 Access conditions unspecified

Note (publishable) Wor. Inf. Village head. Abepura Michaelm kerala WDR by ARSO & 1 Woordeenlist

Role refines Role content

Role refines	Role content
<input type="checkbox"/> speaker/signer	Village head
<input type="checkbox"/> speaker/signer	Abepura, Ely
<input type="checkbox"/> speaker/signer	Abepura, Beata

Relation type Relation

Relation type	Relation

Collection level information

Part of this collection has sequential numbering, indicated here by a number in brackets in the item field. Other numbering is indicated by hyphens in the item field.

conditions filing cabinet (3 drawers) reasonably

location Rm 5005 Coombs Bldg

metadata source Date of assessment 4-5/12/2002

language

Country INDONESIA

Filename Type

Bitrate Track

Samplerate Transcript

\* These fields have inherited values from the collection level unless explicitly stated here

100 Browse

# PARADISEC database version 3 (Ruby)



## PARADISEC Catalog

Nick Thieberger | Sign out

- Home
- Dashboard
- Collections
- Items
- Contact

Edit item

### Item details

Private

<b>Item ID</b>	NT8-TEXT <span style="float: right;">(Collection Details)</span>
<b>Title</b>	Dictionary and texts in South Efate
<b>Description</b>	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].bt has the accompanying file NT8-TEXT-DICTYP_[DATE].bt. The collection of texts in NT8-TEXT-TX_[DATE].bt has the TYP file in NT8-TEXT-TXTYP_[DATE].bt. Contact Nick Thieberger for the latest version of this material.
<b>Origination date</b>	2006-11-05
<b>Origination date free form</b>	
<b>Archive link</b>	<a href="http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/repository/NT8/TEXT">http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/repository/NT8/TEXT</a>
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://paradisec.org.au/SELexicon/index-english/main.htm">http://paradisec.org.au/SELexicon/index-english/main.htm</a>
<b>Collector</b>	Nick Thieberger
<b>Countries</b>	Vanuatu - VU
<b>Language as given</b>	
<b>Subject language(s)</b>	Efate, South - erk
<b>Content</b>	Efate, South - erk

### Content Files (13)

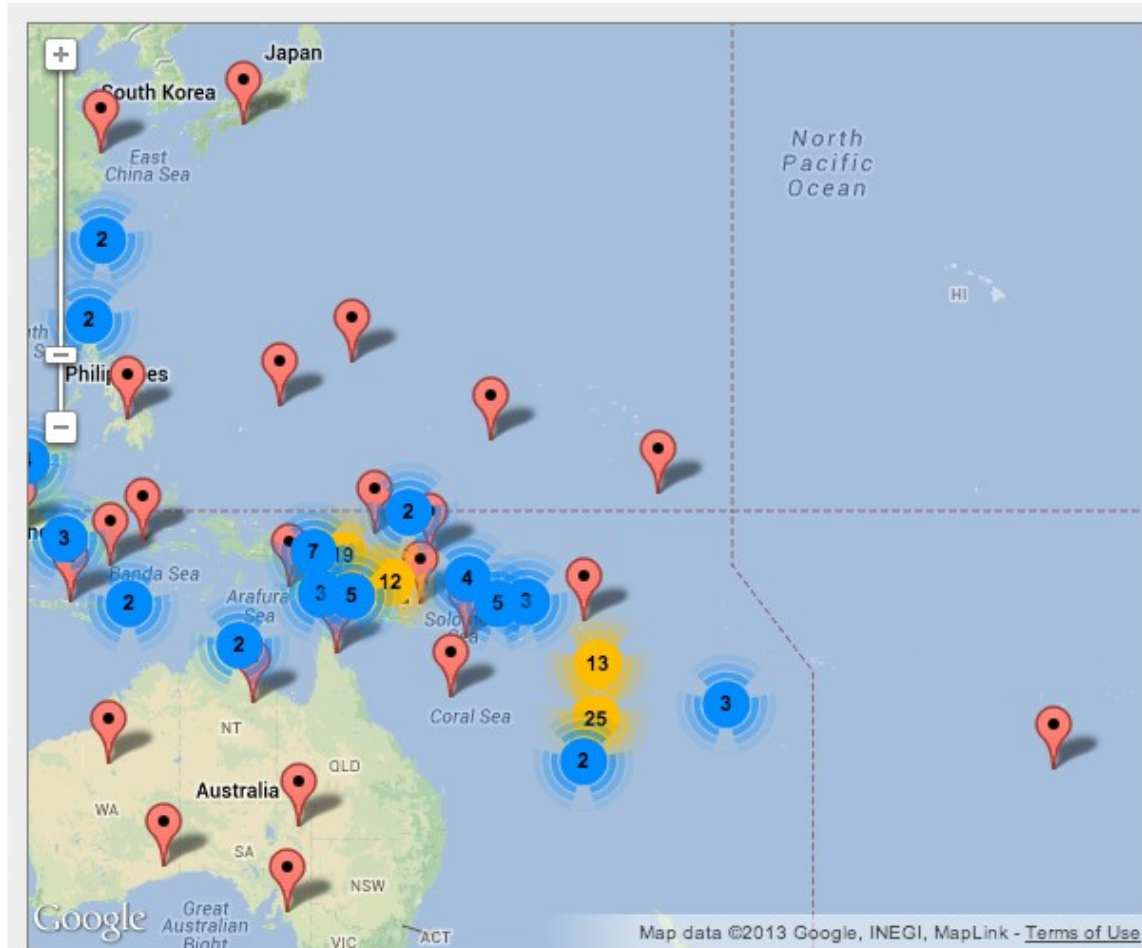
Filename	Type	File size	Duration	Metadata
NT8-TEXT-DICTYP_20060904.bt	text/plain	13.6 KB		<a href="#">View</a>
NT8-TEXT-DICTYP_20070827.bt	text/plain	14.5 KB		<a href="#">View</a>
NT8-TEXT-DICTYP_20110501.bt	text/plain	14 KB		<a href="#">View</a>
NT8-TEXT-DIC_20060904.bt	text/plain	574 KB		<a href="#">View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

### Collection Information

<b>Collection ID</b>	NT8
<b>Collection title</b>	Dictionary of South Efate

# Viewing our catalog

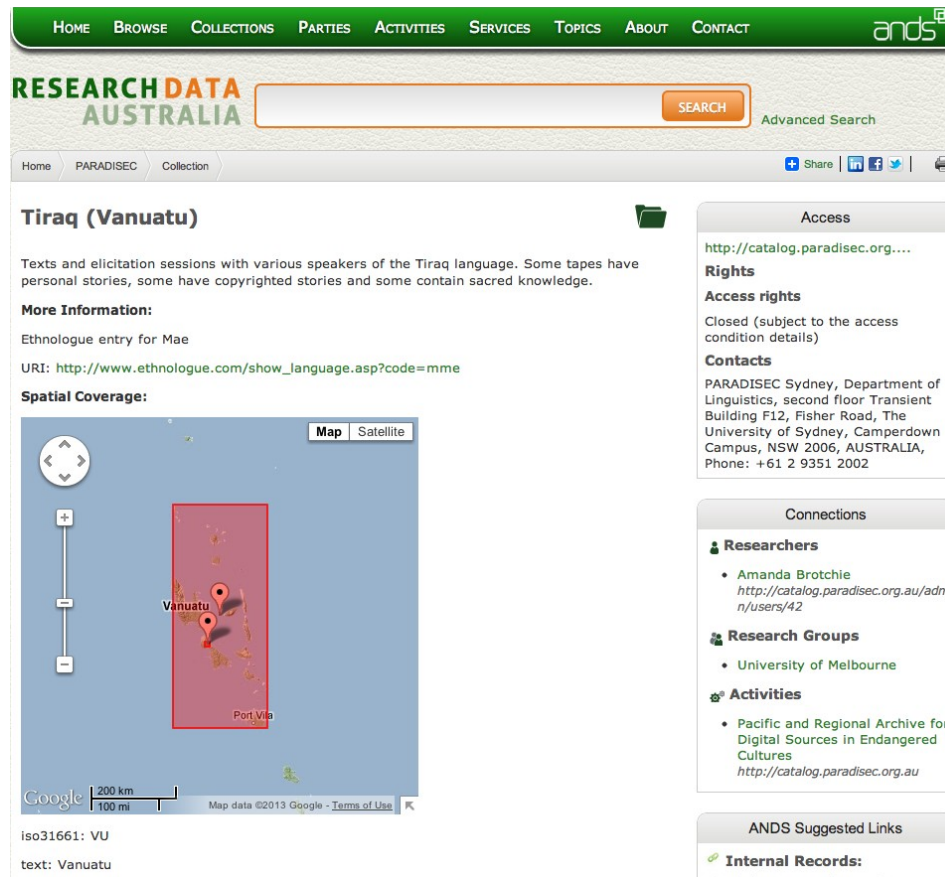
Welcome to the catalog of the **PARADISEC** collection



[http://catalog.paradisec.org.a](http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/)

u/

# Viewing our catalog - via the Australian National Data Service



The screenshot shows the Research Data Australia (RDA) website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links: HOME, BROWSE, COLLECTIONS, PARTIES, ACTIVITIES, SERVICES, TOPICS, ABOUT, CONTACT. The RDA logo is on the right. Below the navigation is a search bar with a 'SEARCH' button and a link to 'Advanced Search'. The breadcrumb trail reads: Home > PARADISEC > Collection.

The main content area is titled 'Tiraq (Vanuatu)'. It contains the following information:

- Description:** Texts and elicitation sessions with various speakers of the Tiraq language. Some tapes have personal stories, some have copyrighted stories and some contain sacred knowledge.
- More Information:** Ethnologue entry for Mae. URI: [http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=mme](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mme)
- Spatial Coverage:** A map of Vanuatu with a red rectangular area highlighting the collection's location. The map includes a scale bar (0-200 km / 0-100 mi) and a 'Map' button.

On the right side, there are several panels:

- Access:** <http://catalog.paradisec.org...>
- Rights:** Access rights: Closed (subject to the access condition details).
- Contacts:** PARADISEC Sydney, Department of Linguistics, second floor Transient Building F12, Fisher Road, The University of Sydney, Camperdown Campus, NSW 2006, AUSTRALIA, Phone: +61 2 9351 2002.
- Connections:**
  - Researchers:** Amanda Brotchie (<http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/admin/users/42>)
  - Research Groups:** University of Melbourne
  - Activities:** Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (<http://catalog.paradisec.org.au>)
- ANDS Suggested Links:** Internal Records:

At the bottom left of the page, it shows 'iso31661: VU' and 'text: Vanuatu'.

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

# Viewing our catalog - via Virtual Language Observatory



Virtual Language Observatory

Explore the world of language resources and technology from different perspectives

CLARIN WALS THE LANGUAGE LIST EIRA DOBES

[back to results](#) | no original context available



Found an error?

Record 1 out of 2 [>](#)

Field	Value
<b>name</b>	Tirax Field Tape 018
<b>description</b>	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-Claire) - (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
<b>country</b>	Vanuatu
<b>id</b>	oai:paradisec.org.au:AB1-018
<b>collection</b>	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC)
<b>dataProvider</b>	OLAC Metadata Providers
<b>genre</b>	language_description
<b>languages</b>	<a href="#">Bislama, Mae</a>
<b>metadataSource</b>	<a href="http://catalog.clarin.eu/oai-harvester/olac-and-dc-providers/harvested/results/cmd/ Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures PARADISEC /oai_paradisec_org_au_AB1_018.xml">http://catalog.clarin.eu/oai-harvester/olac-and-dc-providers/harvested/results/cmd/ Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures PARADISEC /oai_paradisec_org_au_AB1_018.xml</a>

Resources:



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

<http://catalog.clarin.eu/vlo>

# Viewing our catalog - via WorldCat



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the WorldCat catalog page for 'Tirax Field Tape 013'. The browser's address bar shows the URL: [https://www.worldcat.org/title/tirax-field-tape-013/oclc/679650213&referer=brief\\_results](https://www.worldcat.org/title/tirax-field-tape-013/oclc/679650213&referer=brief_results). The page features a search bar with the WorldCat logo, navigation links for 'Home' and 'Search', and a 'Create lists, bibliographies and reviews' section with links for 'Sign in' and 'create a free account'. Below the search bar are links for 'Advanced Search' and 'Find a Library'. The main content area includes a '<< Return to Search Results' link, utility icons for 'Cite/Export', 'Print', 'E-mail', 'Share', and 'Permalink', and a row of actions: 'Add to list', 'Add tags', 'Write a review', and 'Rate this item:'. The item title is 'Tirax Field Tape 013'. The author is 'Brotchie, Amanda'. The edition/format is 'Downloadable archival material'. The summary describes the content: 'SIDE A -- 1. Bislama definitions of some Tirax words (Tamedal) -- 2. (Silence - possibly mic unplugged) -- 3. Elicitation - Discussion of story about death of niece (on Tape 001) - Bislama (Tamedal) -- SIDE B -- 1. Continues discussion of death of niece text - Bislama (Tamedal) -- 2. Story of an epidemic of deaths in the early 1980s in Mae - Bislama (Tamedal) -- 3. Epidemic of Deaths Story repeated in Tirax'. The rating is shown as five empty stars with the text '(not yet rated) 0 with reviews - Be the first.'.

[https://www.worldcat.o  
rg/](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](#).

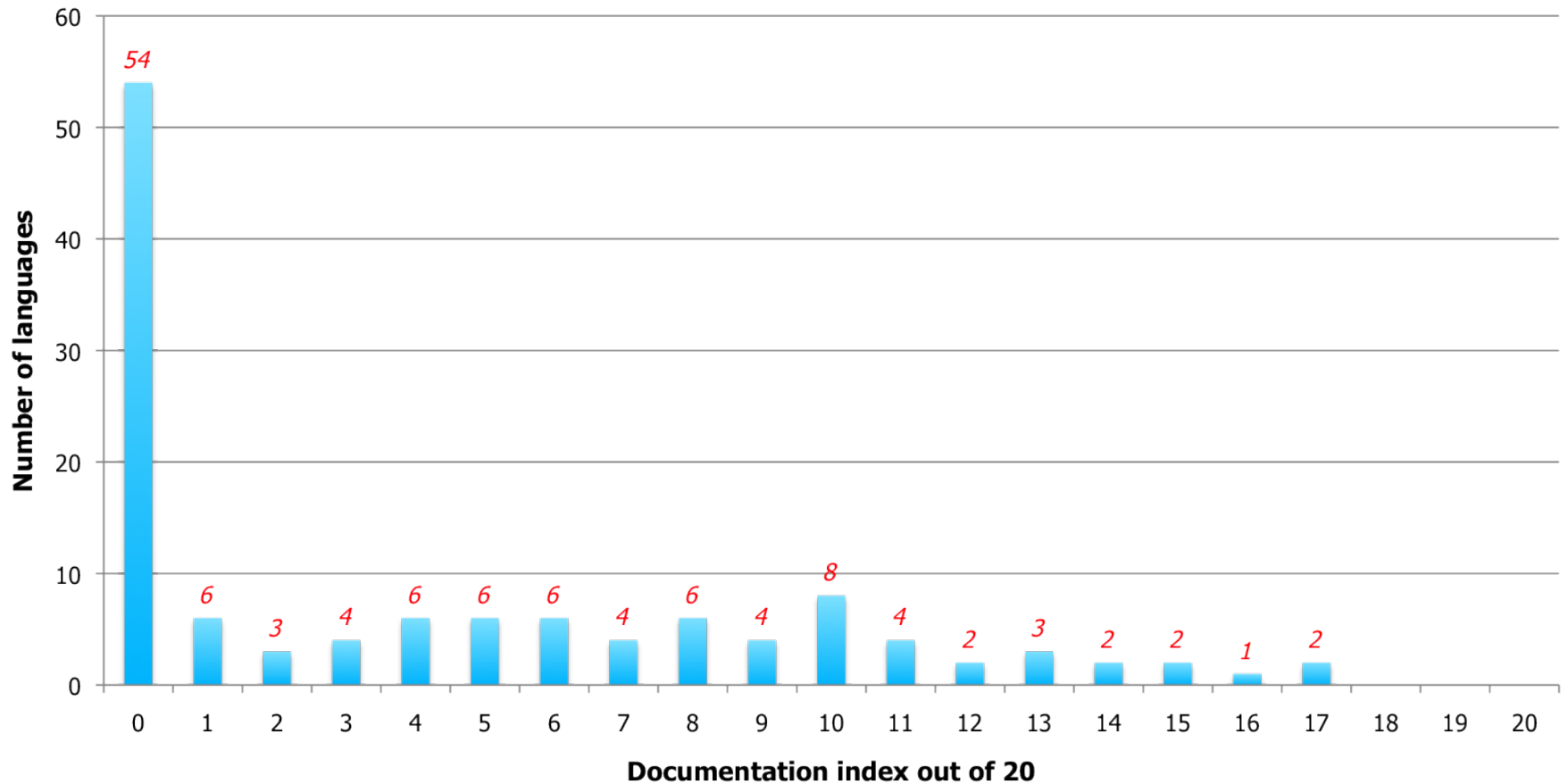
### Primary texts

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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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://oai.paradisec.org.au:AB1-021)





## Documentation index, Vanuatu languages



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



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[Provenance](#)  
[Series List](#)  
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## 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.

**Please do not copy material** from this site for further distribution but rather link to this site. PARADISEC has raised funds to digitise this collection and would like to be recognised for the work that we have put into developing the online presentation of fieldnotes. If you copy and distribute this data and do not acknowledge PARADISEC's work then we will have to put password protection on the data.

**Copyright:** Paradisec believes that many of the items provided through this guide are no longer the subject of copyright restrictions, or have been cleared for display in this service by the Copyright owners. However, Paradisec invites any individuals who believe they hold current rights over items provided through this service to make contact.

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  - [How to use this finding aid](#)
  - [Archival terms](#)
- [Provenance - creators and former custodians](#)
- [Series list and summary descriptions](#)
- [Inventory listing by series](#)
  - Series 01 - [Personal and Biographical Material](#)
  - 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](#)
  - Series 08 - [Vanuatu - Regions and Languages](#)



Arthur Capell (1902-1986), Guide to Records

Item: VEFAT25

Contact PARADISEC

To print this page you may need to select landscape paper orientation for better results.

Read  Enlarge

<-- Image 1 of 30 -->

*Natus ni Naterausien* 10.1.11  
FROM PASTOR SOPE (AGED 82 years) WRITTEN IN ERAKOR LANGUAGE  
*Naterausien nig Mauiki.*  
Naur lab nig Melanesian ru mau i tot  
naterausien nig Mauiki. tete ru tib Mau  
iskigo tete ru tib Mau inru, go tete ru tib  
i tot Mau i tot. naterausien nig Mau i tot  
i titimori i bi Mau i tot, nalaken Mau nen  
ru bi natamol nag ru tok emeromen, seluwo  
nobe ki tep emeromen paru nig Naa ki  
kon intai nig Oraret, go ru bi Mau i tot  
nen ru tok emeromen, naur lab nen ru  
tu lek Mau nen mau, me ru tau tib nateraus-  
ien nig Mau ki namasil las intan nag m  
ferafir tok intan, ru titi las nen ru bi  
las nag Mau ru tok fam ust titei,  
naliati nag tok emeromen. bu  
Go ru nag Mau nen kin ru, naur lab ru  
bakor, ru tok tekau go tekau nig ur ru  
kon seluan ru buiti naur lab ru bakor,  
go nalamol ru bo tok ost  
Me tete ru nag Mau i tot nen ru bi tim-  
-palun ru tob, ru bi Mau onoo Mau i tot  
Mau inru, Mau inru ra bi alitak tikau  
mori me hatol ra tua rig i tok tekau kin  
me i tu tekau tete naik mau ser naliati, ru



Arthur Capell (1902-1986), Guide to Records

Item: VEFAT25

Contact PARADISEC

To print this page you may need to select landscape paper orientation for better results.

Read  Enlarge

Image 1 of 30

Natus ni Naterausien 10 (a) 1.  
FROM PASTOR SOPE (AGED 82 years) WRITTEN IN ERAKOR LANGUAGE  
Naterausien nig Mantiki.  
Naur lab nig Melanesian ru mau tit  
naterausien nig Mantiki. tete ru tit Mau  
isku, go tete ru tit Mau inru, go tete ru tit  
i tot, Mau i tot. naterausien nig Mau i tot  
i titimori i bi Mau i tot, nalaken Mau nen  
ru bi natamol nag ru tok emeromen, seluan  
nobu ki tep emeromen raru nig. Noa ki



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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*



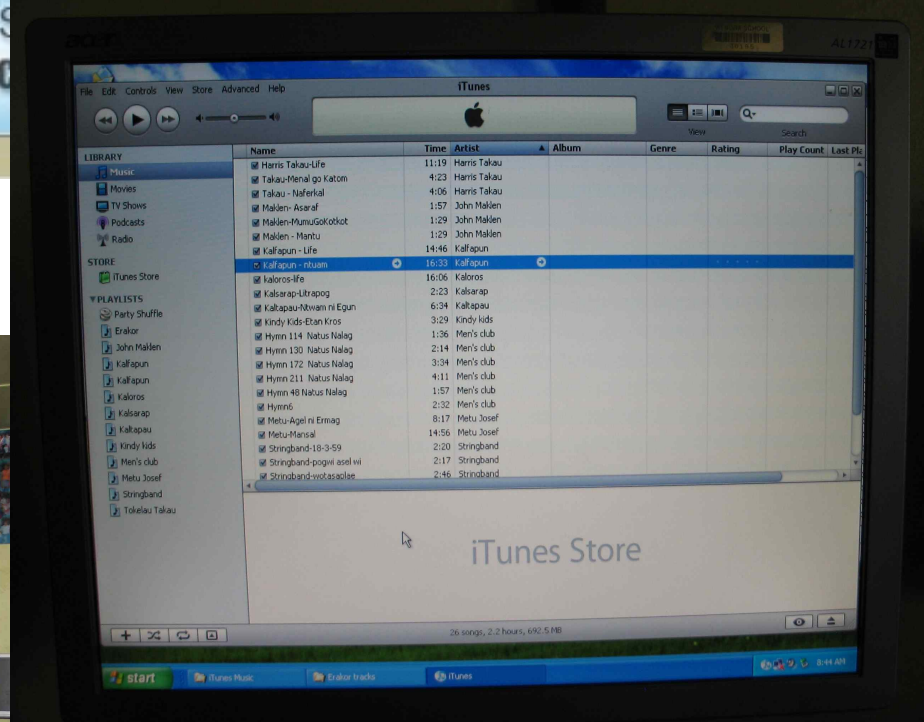
*The collaborative efforts have already paid off with the presentation to the Cultural Centre's Ralph Regenvanu and Ambong Thompson of valuable sound recordings of Nagriamel by Nick Thieberger of the Australia based Pacific & Regional Archive. On page 1 the women field workers workshop participants are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

## 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

# Repatriation



Erakor school, Efate, Vanuatu



## Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ; Vanuatu



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

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

[Unlink Media Item](#)

[Delete transcript](#)

Set Displayed Tracks

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

	Malen amurin na katur rowat,
p1	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 <i>When I want to sew thatch,</i>
	go apo pan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.
p2	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 <i>and I will get sago palm leaves (rowat), I'll get rowat.</i>
	Aler mai, kafo pei m̄asel rowat, aṁasel rowat inom.
p3	Aler mai, kafo pei m̄asel rowat, aṁasel rowat inom. a= ler mai ka= fo pei m̄asel rowat a= m̄asel rowat i= nom 1S.RS= return come 1S.IRS= PSP:IR first derib sago_palm 1S.RS= derib sago_palm 3S.RS= finish <i>I come back, I'll prepare the rowat, prepare it until it's done.</i>
	Amer βelkiø, aβelkin itu.
p4	Amer βelkiø, aβelkin itu. a= mer βel -ki -ø a= βel -ki n i= tu 1S.RS= again bend -TR -3S.O 1S.RS= bend -TR 3S.O 3S.RS= stand <i>Then I'll fold it, it is folded.</i>
	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
p5	Apregptaki, taiptakiø a= preg pta -ki tai pta -ki -ø 1S.RS= make make.good -TR cut make.good -TR -3S.O <i>I get it ready, cut it to make it ready. Then I'll cut bamboo. I cut bamboo and come.</i>
	lleg nen kin kafo tur rowat, apreg, atonkin rupitkaskei. Lop rupitkaskei.
	lleg 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
p6	atonkin rupitkaskei. Lop rupitkaskei. a= ton -ki -n ru= pitkaskei lop ru= pitkaskei

# eopas

EthnoER online presentation and annotation system

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## Upload Transcript

Transcript  No file chosen

Format  ELAN  
 Toolbox  
 Transcriber  
 EOPAS



Selection of  
XML  
formats to  
upload

eopas

EthnoER online presentation and annotation system

Home

Browse Transcripts

Browse Media

Upload Transcript

Upload Media

Contact Us

## Upload Transcript

Transcript  No file

Format  ▾

### Validation of XML on upload



p1

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,*

```

<idGroup>
  <id>098:001</id>
  <aud>NT1-20003-B 1173.403
    1180.39</aud>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>Ruto</tx>
    <mr>ru=</mr>
    <mg>3P.RS=</mg>
    <mr>to</mr>
    <mg>PROG</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>los</tx>
    <mr>los</mr>
    <mg>wash</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>ena,</tx>
    <mr>e-</mr>
    <mg>LOC-</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <mr>na</mr>
  <mg>hesit</mg>
</txGroup>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>ruto</tx>
    <mr>ru=</mr>
    <mg>3P.RS=</mg>
    <mr>to</mr>
    <mg>PROG</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>pan</tx>
    <mr>pan</mr>
    <mg>go</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>los</tx>
    <mr>los</mr>
    <mg>wash</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>Ermag</tx>
    <mr>Ermag</mr>
    <mg>Erromango</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>me</tx>
    <mr>me</mr>
    <mg>and</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <txGroup>
    <tx>gar,</tx>
    <mr>gar</mr>
    <mg>3P.</mg>
  </txGroup>
  <fg>The washed there, they
  would go and wash at Erromango,
  but they,</fg>
</idGroup>
  
```



Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ;  
Vanuatu

Current Segment URL: <http://eopas.rnid.unimelb.edu.au/transcripts/55>



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 \(Toolbox\)](#)  
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Set Displayed Transcripts

Malen amur rowat,  
 Malen a na katur rowat,  
 malnen a -i -n na ka= tur rowat  
 as 1 t -TS -3S.O COMP 1S.IRS= sew sago\_palm  
*When I want to make thatch,*  
 go apo pan kafan slat rowat.  
 go apo pan kafan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.  
 kafan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.  
 kafan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.  
 sago\_palm 1S.IRS= go:IR take sago\_palm  
*I'll get rowat.*  
 rowat inom.  
 pei r̄hasel rowat, ar̄hasel rowat inom.  
 pei r̄hasel rowat a= r̄hasel rowat i= nom  
 IR first derib sago\_palm 1S.RS= derib sago\_palm 3S.RS= finish  
*Prepare it until it's done.*  
 ilkin itu.  
 ðel -ki n i= tu  
 RS= bend -TR 3S.O 3S.RS= stand  
 mai. Apregptaki, taiptakio  
 lop. Apan tai lop, mai. Apregptaki,  
 lop a= pan tai lop mai a= preg pta -ki  
 ps but 1S.RS= PSP again go cut bamboo 1S.RS= go cut bamboo come 1S.RS= make make.good -TR  
 taiptakio  
 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.*  
 illeg nen kin kafo tur rowat, apreg, atonkin rupitkaskei. Lop rupitkaskei.

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and media

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 audio  
 video

Media File \*  No file chosen

Title \*

Description \*

Recorded on \*

Copyright Holder \*

License \*

Make item private?

Create

\* required attributes



Media upload  
and transcode

<u>Date</u>	<u>Depositor</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Media</u>	<u>Action</u>
1966-01-31	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Abiamio Nakikai</a> 57 phrases	A story recorded by John Harris in Kiwai, from PNG in the mid 1960s.	<a href="#">kiw</a>	PG	Kiwai recording	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
2000-04-07	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Angels and Erromango</a> 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.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	20003b	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-10-03	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Asaraf</a> 14 phrases	Asaraf was a giant who could walk from Efate to Erromango and who pushed Erromango away from Efate.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98007A	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
2011-04-11	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">CP Drowning</a> 58 phrases		<a href="#">mwf</a>	AU	9-08-CP-drowningMurrinhPatha	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-10-20	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Daisy Wayane, A life story</a> 54 phrases	Daisy Wayane talking about the various jobs she has had in her life.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98010-B	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-09-29	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Darkness, light and Christianity</a> 4 phrases	A brief description of the coming of Christianity	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98003A	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1996-03-07	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">English Police</a> 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.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	NT1-004-B	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
2011-04-12	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Harry Laoto's story</a> 21 phrases		<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98010-B	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-09-29	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">How girls can behave</a> 22 phrases	A description of how girls used to be expected to behave.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98003b	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

[http://www.eopas.org/transcripts?language\\_code=erk](http://www.eopas.org/transcripts?language_code=erk)

Date	Depositor	Title	Description	Language	Country	Media	Action
2000-04-07	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Angels and Erromango</a> 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.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	20003b	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-10-03	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Asaraf</a> 14 phrases	Asaraf was a giant who could walk from Efate to Erromango and who pushed Erromango away from Efate.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98007A	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-10-20	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Daisy Wayane, A life story</a> 54 phrases	Daisy Wayane talking about the various jobs she has had in her life.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98010-B	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-09-29	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Darkness, light and Christianity</a> 4 phrases	A brief description of the coming of Christianity	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98003A	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
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2011-04-12	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Harry Laoto's story</a> 21 phrases		<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98010-B	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-09-29	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">How girls can behave</a> 22 phrases	A description of how girls used to be expected to behave.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98003b	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-09-30	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Independence</a> 26 phrases	Discussion of the time of Independence in Vanuatu.	<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98004a	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
1998-10-23	Nick Thieberger	<a href="#">Katapel and Liportani</a> 25 phrases		<a href="#">erk</a>	VU	98009A	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>





Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ;  
Vanuatu

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Current Segment URL: <http://eopas.rnid.unimelb.edu.au/transcripts/55>



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 \(Toolbox\)](#)

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Malen amurin na katur rowat,  
p1 Malen amurin na katur rowat.  
malnen a= n  
as 1S.RS= v  
*When I want to sew*

and 1S.RS= PSP palm  
*and I will get sago p*

Aler mai, kafo pei m  
p3 Aler mai, kafo pei masei rowat, amasei rowat inom.  
a= ler mai ka= fo pei fhasel rowat a= fhasel 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 pelkiø, apelkin itu.  
p4 Amer pel  
a= mer pel  
1S.RS= again be

me a= po  
p5 but 1S.RS= PSP  
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.*

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

Playable media

Metadata

**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 rñel...
...ken kusu i= siwer i=	pan	pato siwer ur nskau ...
... ka= mer pak talrñat	pan	ka= fan lek wak ður...
...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 rñit i=	pan	na i= pak nagis i= s...
...e rñit 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

go apo pan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.

p2  
go apo pan slat rowat, kafan  
go a= po **pan**  
and 1S.RS= PSP go

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

Aler mai, kafo pei rñasel rowat, arñasel rowat inom.

p3  
Aler mai, kafo pei rñasel rowat, arñasel rowat inom.  
a= ler mai ka= fo pei rñasel rowat a= rñasel 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 ðelkiø, aþelkin itu.

p4  
Amer ðelkiø, aþelkin itu  
a= mer ðel -  
1S.RS= again bend -

*Then I'll fold it, it is fold*

M po mer pan tai lop.

Apregptaki,  
a= preg  
e 1S.RS= make

lleg nen kin kafo tur rowat

p6  
lleg nen kin kafo 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

rupitkaskel.  
ru= pitkaskel  
3P.RS= equal

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

Selected text

Reference to morpheme -level

Keyword in Context / Concordance in all texts of that language

### Concordance

Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ; Vanuatu

### Media Player



### Set Displayed Tracks

- Show transcription
- Show morphemes
- Show translation

Ability to turn off morphemic view

isel rowat, arihasel rowat inom.  
*are the rowat, prepare it until it's done.*

p4 Amer f... aʔelkin itu.  
*The... it is folded.*

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

g, atonkin rupitkaskel. Lop rupitkaskel.  
*ch, I measure it so that they are all equal.*

ampe neu rufitkaskel. Inom.  
*ny thatch all the same. That's all.*

ieces.

en rusosø ki 'pin'.  
*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 tifi iskei.  
*or I can sew one hundred.*

p15

### 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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Concordance

Making thatch ; Efate, South (erk) ; Vanuatu

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

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go apo pan slat rowat, kafan slat rowat.

p2  
 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.*

Aler mai, kafo pei fhasel rowat, afhasel rowat inom.

p3  
 Aler mai, kafo pei fhasel rowat, afhasel rowat  
 a= ler mai ka= fo pei fhasel rowat a= fhasel 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.*

Amer ðelkiø, aþelkin itu.

p4  
 Amer ðelkiø, aþelkin itu.  
 a= mer ðel -ki -ø a= ðel -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.*

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

p5  
 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.*

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

p6  
 lleg nen kin kafo tur rowat, apreg, atonkin rupitkaskei. Lop rupitkaskei.  
 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 morphem e-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

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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 tefa inom go malfane atae na, atae  
 Atrus tefa inom go malfane atae na, atae  
 a= tur -us tefa 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*

fifti, atae turtur ralimilim.  
 p13 fifti, atae turtur ralimilim.  
 fifti a= tae tur tur ralimilim  
 fifty:BI 1S.RS= know sew sew fifty

*fifty, I can sew fifty.*

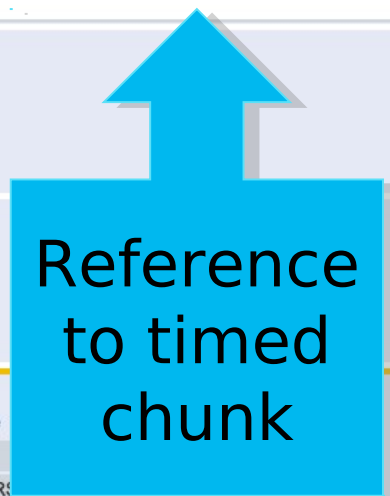
p14 ko atae tur tifi iskei.  
 ko atae tur tifi iskei.  
 ko a= tae tur tifi i= skei  
 or 1S.RS= know sew hundred 3S.RS= one

*or I can sew one hundred.*

p15 Go kafo tae na ralimilim kefo tae ðakor nanre nasuŋ  
 Go kafo tae na ralimilim kefo tae ðakor nanre nasuŋ  
 go ka= fo tae na ralimilim ke= fo tae ðakor nanre nasuŋ  
 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 ðakor nanre nasuŋ



Reference to timed chunk

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Upload media

Present text and media online

Citable text and media

[www.eopas.org](http://www.eopas.org)

Planned

Allow media in PARADISEC to be called  
directly

Provide online annotation

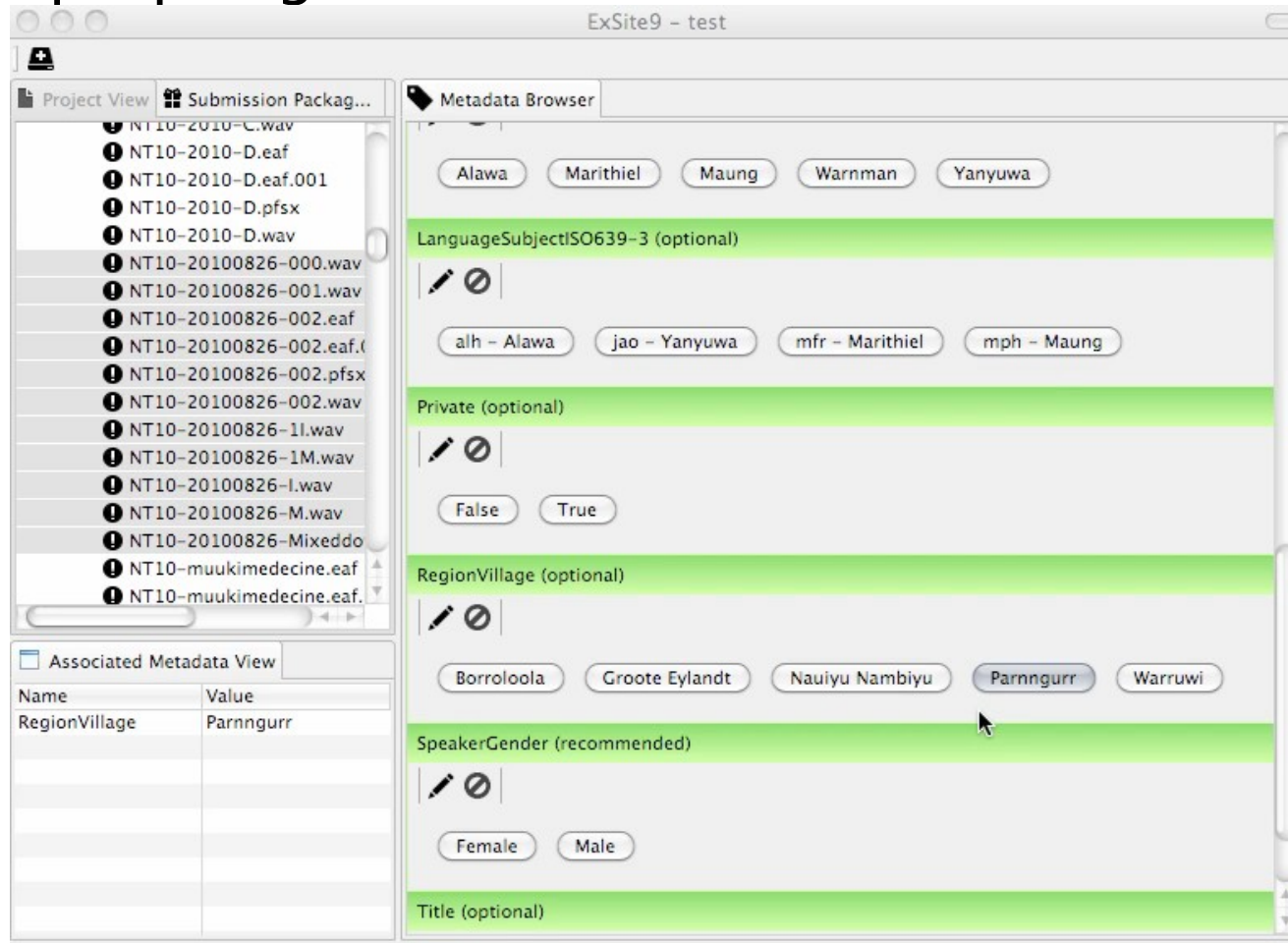
## Laptop organisation of collections - ExSite9

Problem of data collected without  
sufficient metadata

Reluctance of researchers to create  
metadata

Make it easier by providing tools

## Laptop organisation of collections - ExSite9



The screenshot shows the ExSite9 application window titled "ExSite9 - test". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Project View / Submission Packag...:** A list of files with icons indicating status (e.g., warning, error). Files include NT10-2010-C.wav, NT10-2010-D.eaf, NT10-2010-D.eaf.001, NT10-2010-D.pfsx, NT10-2010-D.wav, NT10-20100826-000.wav, NT10-20100826-001.wav, NT10-20100826-002.eaf, NT10-20100826-002.eaf.(, NT10-20100826-002.pfsx, NT10-20100826-002.wav, NT10-20100826-1l.wav, NT10-20100826-1M.wav, NT10-20100826-l.wav, NT10-20100826-M.wav, NT10-20100826-Mixeddo, NT10-muukimedecine.eaf, and NT10-muukimedecine.eaf.
- Associated Metadata View:** A table with columns "Name" and "Value".

Name	Value
RegionVillage	Parnngurr
- Metadata Browser:** A form for editing metadata. It features several sections with green headers and buttons for selection:
  - LanguageSubjectISO639-3 (optional):** Buttons for Alawa, Marithiel, Maung, Warnman, Yanyuwa. Below are edit and delete icons. Selection buttons include alh - Alawa, jao - Yanyuwa, mfr - Marithiel, and mph - Maung.
  - Private (optional):** Edit and delete icons. Selection buttons for False and True.
  - RegionVillage (optional):** Edit and delete icons. Selection buttons for Borrooloola, Groote Eylandt, Nauiyu Nambiyu, Parnngurr, and Warruwi.
  - SpeakerGender (recommended):** Edit and delete icons. Selection buttons for Female and Male.
  - Title (optional):** A text input field.

[http://youtu.be/4\\_NmUXrWZIE](http://youtu.be/4_NmUXrWZIE)

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



# Digital Endangered Languages and Musics Archives Network – delaman.org

SCIENTES PO cartographic  
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Research  
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DoBeS LAT Archive  
dobes.mpi.nl  
The Endangered Languages Archive (ELAR)  
Language resources | Depositors  
HRELP's Endangered Languages Archive is currently being established as a part of an international network of digital language archives and is open to all languages and scripts and of all periods and eras.

Alaska Native Language Center  
Established in 1972 by state legislation as a center for documentation and cultivation of the state's 20 Native languages.  
Alaska Native Language Center  
www.uaf.edu/anlc

Sam Noble Museum  
Digital Language Collections  
The Department of Native American Languages has four endemism goals:  
1. To build a collection comprising oral and written Native languages of Oklahoma, and neighboring Native languages which America and neighboring languages were not well documented in the past.  
2. To create an ongoing, open-access digital archive of Native American languages.

HRELP - Archive  
www.hrelp.org/archive  
The Endangered Languages Project  
Each item in the collection will have specified access conditions, as decided by the depositors and language community members. Access to the materials may require permission. More details will be available once our catalogue is available (estimated October 2004).

The Rosetta Project  
rosetta-project.org  
Kaipuleohone, the University of Hawaii's Digital Ethnographic Archive  
The archive was established to ensure that precious and unique research records will be digitized, described and safely housed in the long term.

California Language Archive  
cla.berkeley.edu  
Kaipuleohone, U. Hawaii  
www.ling.hawaii.edu/langdoc/archive.html

The Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America  
www.ailla.utexas.org  
AILLA is a digital archive of recordings and texts in and about the indigenous languages of Latin America. Access to archive resources is free and open to all.

The LACITO Archive  
lacito.vjf.cnrs.fr/archivage  
A sound archive with synchronized transcriptions  
For linguistic science, language is first and foremost spoken language. The LACITO archive gives access to original recordings simultaneously with transcriptions and translations, as a guarantee of authenticity and as a resource for further research.

PARADISEC  
paradisec.org.au  
The Paradisec Pacific Area Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures offers a facility for digital conservation and access for endangered materials from the Pacific region, defined broadly to include Oceania and East and Southeast Asia.

Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America  
www.ailla.utexas.org  
AILLA is a digital archive of recordings and texts in and about the indigenous languages of Latin America. Access to archive resources is free and open to all.

The Rosetta Project  
rosetta-project.org  
The Rosetta Project is a global collaboration of language specialists and native speakers working to build a publicly accessible digital library of human languages.

The LACITO Archive  
lacito.vjf.cnrs.fr/archivage  
A structured, open architecture  
The archived data is structured in accordance with the latest data-processing standards, in an open format, and may be downloaded for research purposes. The software used to prepare and disseminate it is open-source.

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# 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.’

RNLD aims to advance the sustainability of indigenous languages and to increase the participation of Indigenous peoples in all aspects of language documentation and revitalisation through training, resource sharing, networking, and advocacy.

## What we provide

- **Networking**— we facilitate international networking through our active [email discussion list](#) and [Facebook group](#), support for the [Transient Languages blog](#), and links to other [blogs and networks](#). Archived RNLD discussions are publicly accessible and searchable through the [Linguist List](#).
- **Resources**— we disseminate information about [conferences](#), [funding opportunities](#), [education and training programs](#), [policies](#), [publications](#), [film](#), [radio and television](#), [news](#), and the methods and technologies needed to [document](#), [archive](#), [revitalise and maintain](#) indigenous languages.
- **Training**— we partner with indigenous communities and organisations to develop capacity in language documentation and revitalisation. Our flexible training materials and practices ensure that the skills which people gain are used, retained and shared more widely within a community.
- **Train-the-trainer**— we promote autonomy and sustainability through the Documenting and Revitalising Indigenous Languages program, which mentors skilled language workers in becoming trainers in linguistic documentation and revitalisation methods within their own communities and organisations.
- **Advocacy**— we advocate on issues such as [bilingual education](#), indigenous literacy, [language policies](#) and recognition for Indigenous peoples, raise awareness through public [events](#) on occasions such as International Mother Language Day, and organize informal gatherings for linguists and community language activists.

Search the RNLD site:

Google™ Custom Search   ×  
powered by Google™

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



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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

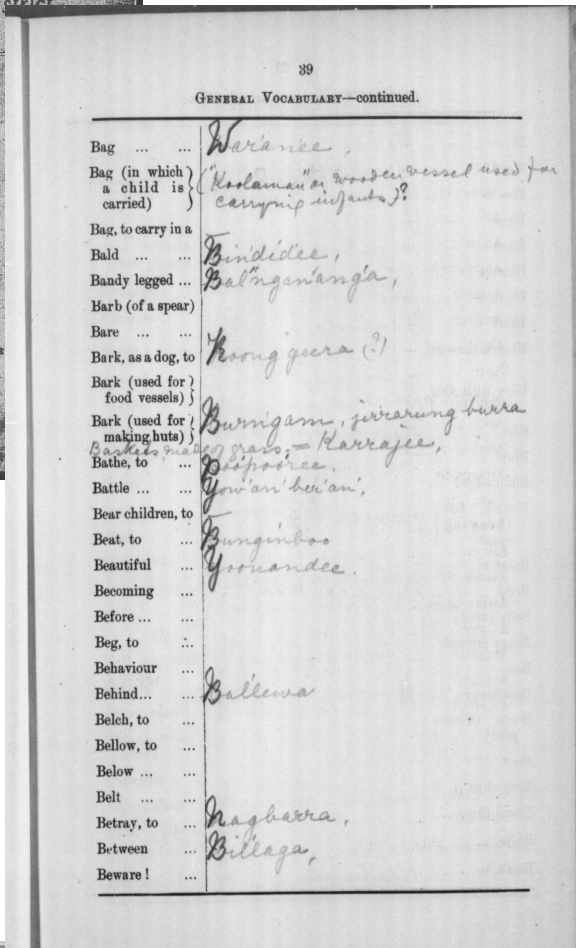
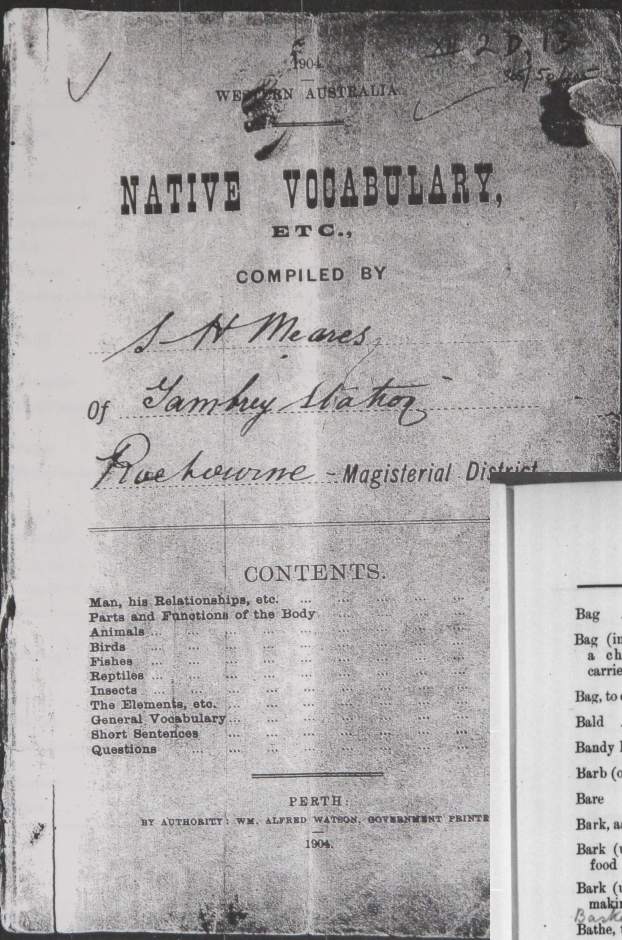
## Daisy Bates vocabularies

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 handwritten forms, but some not)

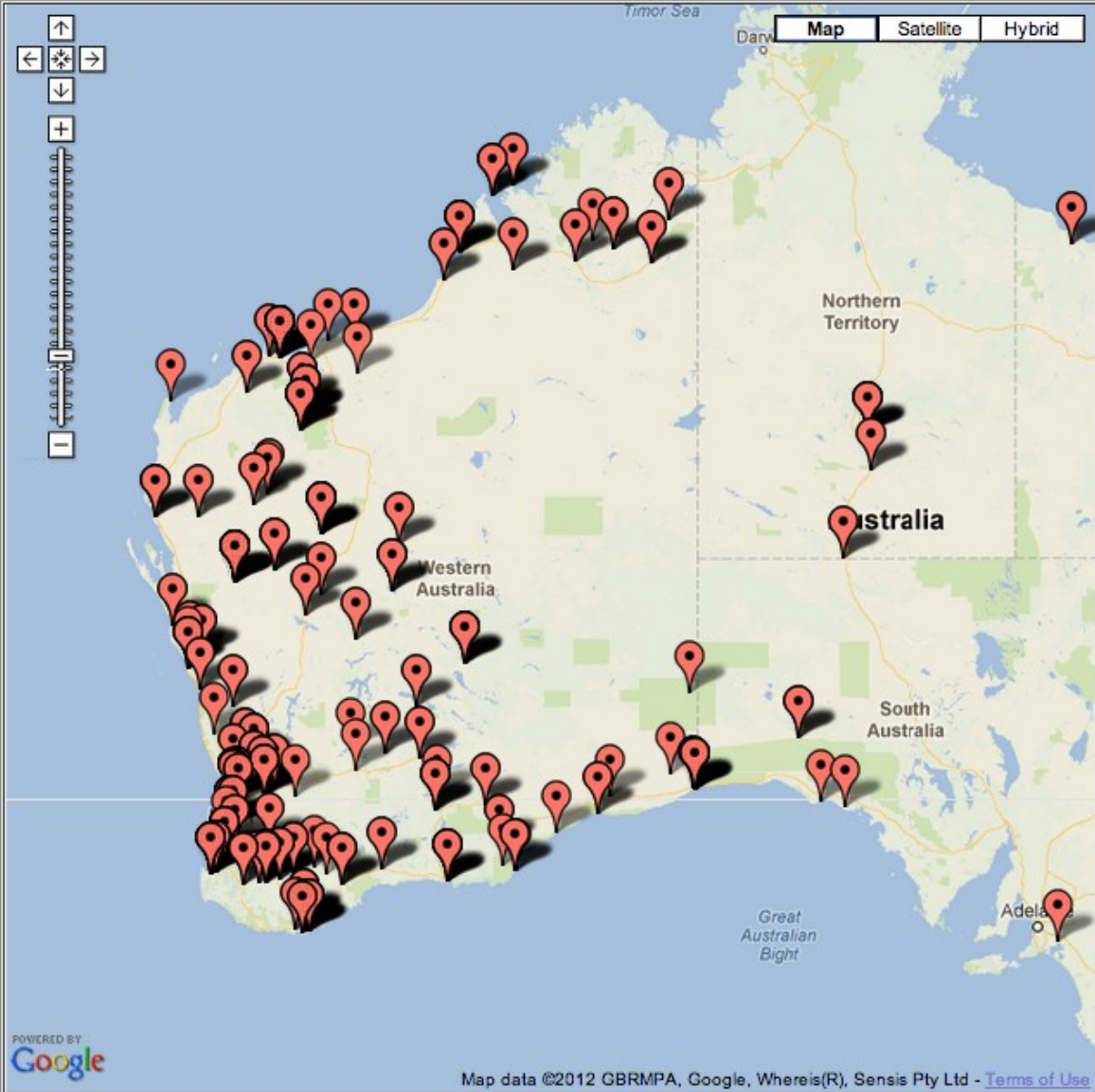




500 copies of a blank wordlist questionnaire produced by the Government Printer in Perth in 1904

Around 220 filled out

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



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Richard Helms, L.R. Wells–Fraser Range, W. Williams, Eucla and Eyres Sandpatch, Campbell Taylor–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, Woogomirt of Albany, Boordenam, Beereenan, Werdabirt and Boongong of Albany, MSS, Woogomirt 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>
      </div>
    </body>
  </text>
</TEI>

```

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>Oys
Frog (generic)	ma-lee
Iguana, long-tailed	wongalee
Lizard (generic)	boon-jar-d
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-m
Creek	moorie
Dark	<add>Dar 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

	<u>FISHES</u>
Fish (generic)	n-ar-da
Oyster	pira pew pera
	<u>REPTILES</u>
Frog (generic)	ma-lee
Iguana, long tailed	wongalee
Lizard (generic)	boon-jar-da
Snake (generic)	warl-la
	<u>INSECTS</u>
Ant, common, small	bing-a
Ant (generic)	biyu
Ant (white)	muyo
	<u>THE ELEMENTS, etc.</u>
Afternoon	beer-inga
Cold	mool-tha
Country (open)	bulgarra
Country (stony)	munda-mia
Creek	moorie
Dark, darkness	warra-wordie
Floods	cur-ry-ac-oa
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-jal-a yander
Tomorrow	warra munda
Water	baba
Water (deep)	cannanee
Water (running)	carraka

25	
<u>Reptiles.</u>	
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 ...	