

Archiving and Funding

Pite Saami Fieldwork Tutorial



Joshua Wilbur • Saami Winter School on Documentation and Revitalization
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Archiving

What can be archived?

- audio- and video media
- structured data (transcriptions, annotations, databases, wordlists etc.)

The screenshot shows a software interface for archiving audio and video data. The top left features a video player showing an elderly man sitting at a table. The top right has a menu with options: Grid, Text, Subtitles, Audio Recognizer, Metadata, and Controls. Below the menu are four input fields labeled 'text', 'words', 'mph', and 'free trans'. The bottom section displays a timeline with a selection range from 00:00:01.951 to 00:00:03.970.216. Below the timeline is a transcription table with columns for time, text, and annotations.

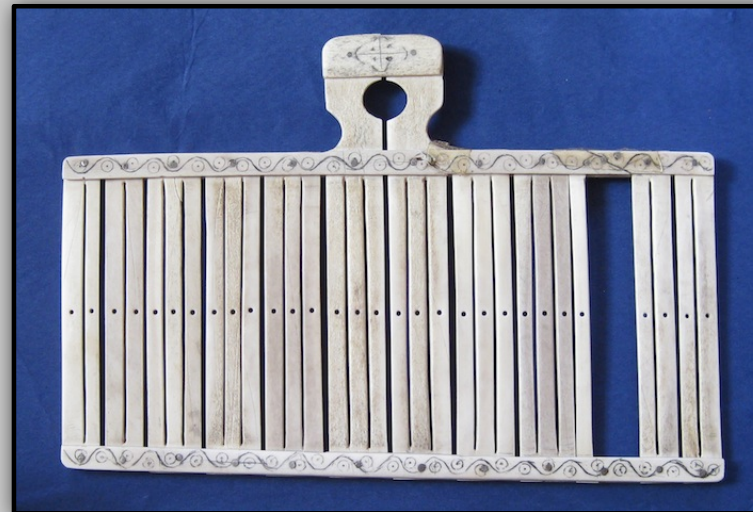
Time	Text	Annotations
00:00:02.000	DS	
00:00:02.500	ja dát lá njisjkom	
00:00:03.000	ja dát ärrot njisjkom	
00:00:03.500	conj pn v n	
00:00:04.000	and DEMPR be:3S weaving_reed	
00:00:04.500	And this is a (Saami) weaving reed	
00:00:05.000	Och det här är en (samisk) vävsked	
00:00:05.500		
00:00:06.000		
00:00:06.500		
00:00:07.000		
00:00:07.500		
00:00:08.000		



Archiving

What can be archived?

- audio- and video media
- structured data (transcriptions, annotations, databases, wordlists etc.)
- metadata
- images/photos



Archiving

What can be archived?

- audio- and video media
- structured data (transcriptions, annotations, databases, wordlists etc.)
- metadata
- images/photos
- texts (scanned)
- other *digital* components?



Archiving

What can be archived?

the **absolute** minimum:



audio



transcription



translation



Archiving

Who can access archived materials?

- open to the general public
- open only to specific groups
- closed (forever? for xx years?)



Archives

an archive should:

- have the technical and financial support to guarantee the existence of the archive and its materials in the long term
- develop guidelines and procedures for the procurement, cataloging, preservation, dissemination and the migration of data into new formats
- not be considered storage for backup copies but as a source for original (linguistic) resources



Archives

an archive can:

- store digital materials and/or original recordings
- be regional or international
- also be interesting for:
 - anthropologists, historians, musicologists, etc.
 - the developers of educational materials
 - journalists
 - etc.



Archives

an archive can provide the following services:

- safe storage for (electronic) materials
- preservation in the long run
- discoverability for materials
- tailor-made access protocols
- recognition for participants and specialists
- motivation for the development of educational materials
- suggestions for best-practice



Foundations/Archives

some examples:

HRELP: Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project (www.hrelp.org)

DoBeS: Dokumentation bedrohter Sprachen(www.mpi.nl/DOBES)

PARADISEC: the Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures
(www.paradisec.org.au)

GBS: Gesellschaft für bedrohte Sprachen (www.uni-koeln.de/gbs/) (Society for endangered languages)

Endangered Language Fund: www.endangeredlanguagefund.org

Foundation for Endangered Languages: www.ogmios.org

Documenting Endangered Languages (DEL) (verwaltet durch the National Science Foundation & the National Endowment for the Humanities)

Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA): www.ailla.utexas.org

Digital Endangered Languages And Musics Archive Network (DELAMAN): www.delaman.org

The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research Endangered Languages Programme (NWO)



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Source:

Nathan, David. 2008. *Archiving*. Slides from presentation at ELAR grantee training session, 27th August - 2nd September 2008. School for Oriental and African Studies, University of London.



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