

# ISO-639-3 and PARADISEC

Nick Thieberger

University of Melbourne

### Item details

<b>Item ID</b>	AA1-001	(Collection Details)
<b>Title</b>	Pak Nongeng tells about the first four people, food taboos, and various other topics	
<b>Description</b>	Pak Nongeng tells about the first four people, food taboos, and various other topics	
<b>Origination date</b>	1987-11-17	
<b>Origination date free form</b>		
<b>Archive link</b>	<a href="http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/repository/AA1/001">http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/repository/AA1/001</a>	
<b>URL</b>		
<b>Collector</b>	Alexander Adelaar	
<b>Countries</b>	Indonesia - ID	
<b>Language as given</b>	Salako, Badamea	
<b>Subject language(s)</b>	Kendayan - knx	
<b>Content language(s)</b>	Kendayan - knx	
<b>Dialect</b>		
<b>Region / village</b>	Sasak village, Samalantan, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan	



<http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/collections/AA1/items/001>

# Endangered Languages and Cultures

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« Books, HTML, audio, images – falling out from fieldwork

Iwantja Band launch 'Palya' »

## You gotta be in it to win it

May 29, 2011, 8:43 am by Nick Thieberger

Peter Austin's [blog post](#) deals with online endangered language archive searchability. As one of the targets of his latest post, PARADISEC apparently does not provide him with the results he wants in searching a catalog. Searching for 'Educational material' in a catalog makes lots of assumptions about the way that catalog has been constructed, one of which must be that the term is provided by the catalog or that the typical depositor would use the term in their freeform description of the item. Strangely, the answer he offers is not to provide the infrastructure on which such searches may succeed in future, but to advocate a folksonomy in which such searches will always be sure to fail.

The post is an advertisement for what is undoubtedly a very nice interface to a set of material held by ELAR, but we should also bear in mind the large amount of funding that ELAR/ELDP have had, so we would hope for at least a nice looking webpage after eight years now. It is also interesting that ELAR holds only 70 collections after ELDP has funded 216 projects, what has happened to the rest of the material, or am I being too commodifying to think of such a thing?


The comments on the post raise [OLAC](#) – a great service that provides information for the broader community (including linguists, but especially sneakers who can access it via

### ABOUT THE BLOG

Endangered Language and Cultures is a multi-authored blog about linguistics, language documentation, research technology, and generally everything to do with endangered languages and cultures. It is predominantly written by linguists Jane Simpson and Peter Austin, archivists from PARADISEC, and a whole slew of guest contributors. [More...](#)

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— Simon Tanner

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[Counting Collections](#)

# Standard terms or folksonomy?

- Looking for 'songs' will not find 'song'
- Looking for 'kastom' will not find 'Custom description' or 'Custom narrative' or 'Custom story', let alone 'Folk Tale', 'Narrative', 'Myth narrative', 'Narration', 'Narrative from visual prompt', and many more.

This deposit has been received by ELAR and is awaiting further processing.

**Search this deposit**

[Reset keywords](#)

## Arandic songs: Aboriginal verbal art in Central Australia


[Home](#) [Resources](#) [Comments](#)

**Arandic songs: Aboriginal verbal art in Central Australia**

Language: Arandic

Depositor: Myfany Turpin

Location: Australia




**Summary of deposit**  
 This project records and documents songs from the northern Arandic group of languages of Central Australia as a resource for maintaining traditions and for appropriate research. It records Arandic people's interpretations of the songs and their broader meanings, and describes the linguistic and musical features of the performances and the song interpretations. The project assists elders in maintaining their traditional verbal art forms by providing an opportunity for younger and older people to participate in the performances and their documentation, and by producing accessible resources of this material for community use.

**Group represented**  
 Kaytetye, Alyawarr, Anmatyerr, Eastern Arrernte (Arandic) and Warlpiri peoples

**Language information**  
 Arrernte, Anmatyerr, Alyawarr, Kaytetye are languages of the Arandic sub-group. There are about 3000 speakers of the various Arandic languages in total. Warlpiri is a language of the Ngumpin-Yapa sub-group. Both sub-groups are part of the broader Pama-Nyungan language family of Australia.


**Depositor**

Myfany Turpin



**Nationality:** Australian  
**Affiliation:** University of Queensland, Australia

**Map** **Terrain**



POWERED BY

‘Language: Arandic’

‘Arrernte’

‘Arandic’ does feature in lists like Glottolog and Multitree (which deal with language groupings).





# OLAC resources in and about the Western Arrarnta language

ISO 639-3: [are](#)

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

- [Primary texts](#)
- [Lexical resources](#)
- [Language descriptions](#)
- [Other resources about the language](#)

Other known names and dialect names: Akara, Akerre, Aranda, Western Arrarnta, Arunta, Southern Aranda, Western Aranda

Use faceted search to [explore resources for Western Arrarnta language](#).

## Primary texts

1. *Aranda verses* - Strehlow. Don Laycock (compiler); Don Laycock (recorder). n.d. Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC). [oai:paradisec.org.au:DL1-031](http://oai.paradisec.org.au/DL1-031)
2. [ONLINE](#) *Genesis*. The Bible Society in Australia. 1997. The Rosetta Project: A Long Now Foundation Library of Human Language. [oai:rosettaproject.org:rosettaproject\\_are\\_gen-1](http://oai.rosettaproject.org:rosettaproject_are_gen-1)

## Lexical resources

1. [ONLINE](#) *Arrarnta, Western Swadesh List*. n.a. n.d. The Rosetta Project: A Long Now Foundation Library of Human Language. [oai:rosettaproject.org:rosettaproject\\_are\\_swadesh-1](http://oai.rosettaproject.org:rosettaproject_are_swadesh-1)

## Language descriptions

1. *Oceania monographs no. 3, 5-7*. Elkin, A. P. (Adolphus Peter), 1891-1979; Capell, Arthur; Williams, F. E. (Francis Edgar); Strehlow, T. G. H. (Theodor George Henry), 1908-1978. 1938-1945. Sydney : Australian National Research Council. [oai:gial.edu:6480](http://oai.gial.edu:6480)
2. [ONLINE](#) *The Arran'da Language, Central Australia, In: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 40(167):140-148*. Mathews, R.H. 1907. American Philosophical Society. [oai:rosettaproject.org:rosettaproject\\_are\\_morsyn-1](http://oai.rosettaproject.org:rosettaproject_are_morsyn-1)
3. [ONLINE](#) *WALS Online Resources for Arrarnta*. Dryer, Matthew S. & Haspelmath, Martin (editor). 2011-02-08. Max Planck Digital Library. [oai:wals.info:language/arr](http://oai:wals.info:language/arr)
4. [ONLINE](#) *WALS Online Resources for Arrarnta (Western)*. Dryer, Matthew S. & Haspelmath, Martin (editor). 2011-02-08. Max Planck Digital Library. [oai:wals.info:language/awe](http://oai:wals.info:language/awe)

## Other resources about the language

1. [ONLINE](#) *Arrarntic Phonetics*. Strehlow, T. G. H. 1942. WALS Online RefDB. [oai:refdb.wals.info:1842](http://oai:refdb.wals.info:1842)
2. [ONLINE](#) *Aranda Phonetics and Grammar*. Strehlow, T. G. H. 1944. Australian National Research Council. [oai:refdb.wals.info:2789](http://oai:refdb.wals.info:2789)
3. [ONLINE](#) *Some Instruments Are Really Good Companions - Some Are Not. On Syncretism and the Typology of Instrumentals and Comitatives*. Stolz, Thomas. 1996. WALS Online RefDB. [oai:refdb.wals.info:3933](http://oai:refdb.wals.info:3933)
4. [ONLINE](#) *Arrarnta, Western: a language of Australia*. Lewis, M. Paul (editor). 2009. SIL International (www.sil.org).

<http://www.language-archives.org/language/are>

# MARC

- 515 items
- Groupings of language at various levels
- Klingon



# *MARC Code List for* **LANGUAGES**

*Library of Congress  
Network Development and MARC Standards Office*

## **2007 Edition**

[Updated continuously to incorporate additions and changes (HTML only).]

Marc list as published

[http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/language\\_name.html](http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/language_name.html) viewed 20/12/12

### **Agta**

*Assigned collective code [phi]*

*(Philippine (Other))*

UF Cagayan Agta, Central

Central Cagayan Agta

Agta (Casiguran)

USE Dumagat (Casigurian)

Agta (Umirey)

USE Dumagat (Umirey)



# Updating MARC

10/12/11

Dear Linguists,

The Library of Congress today approved my classification proposal of PL5662 for the Dupaninan Agta language, based on Laura C. Robinson's 2008 Ph.D. thesis "Dupaninan Agta: grammar, vocabulary, and texts."

Yes, there is a variation in the language name. My proposal to create a subject heading cross-reference from "Dupaninan" to "Dupaninan" is pending.

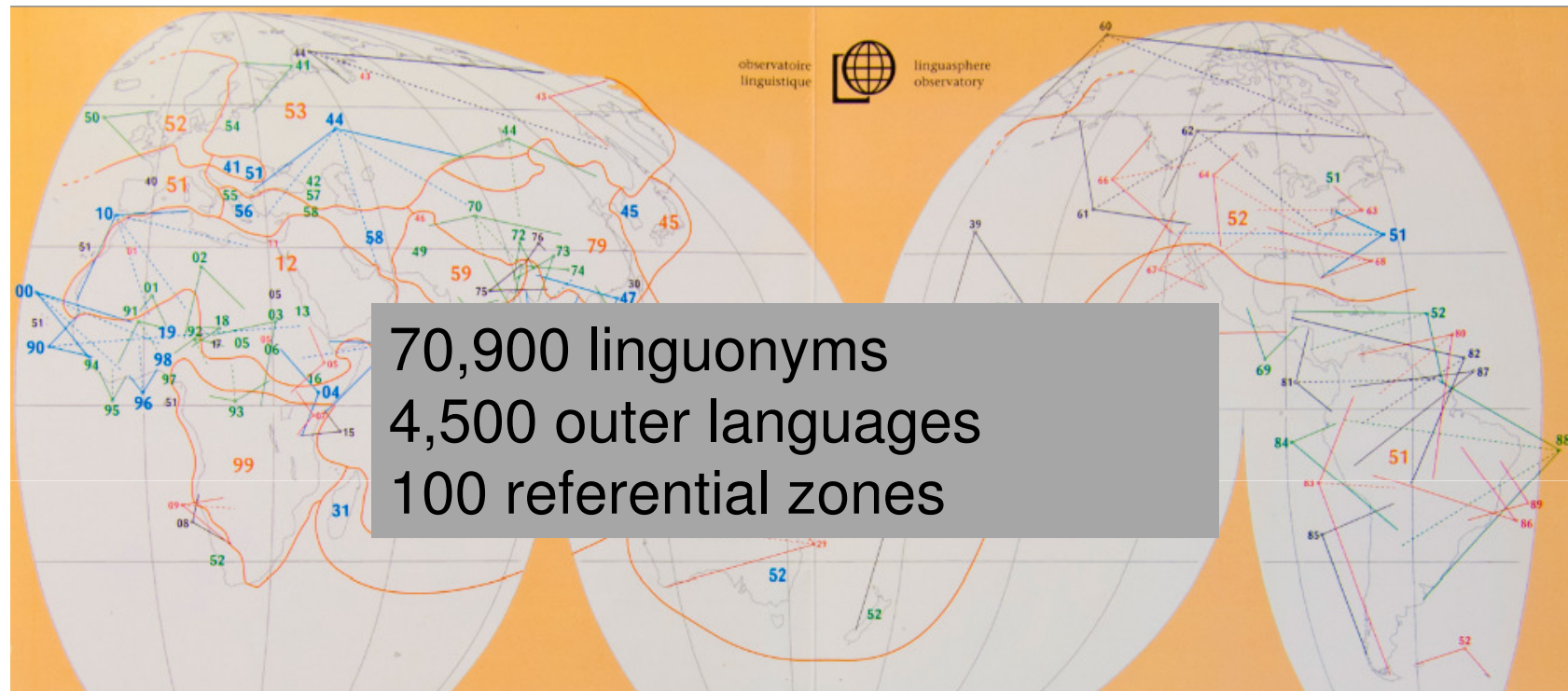
For those interested, the call number for Laura's thesis is Hawn AC1 .H3 no.5072. It is available on the web:

<http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu/ezproxy/details.php?dbId=2335>

-- Aloha,

XXXX, Librarian  
Cataloging Department  
Thomas Hale Hamilton Library  
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

# Linguasphere



70,900 linguonyms  
4,500 outer languages  
100 referential zones

map of the linguasphere 1999-2000

	approximate limits of zones covering more than 100 million primary voices each
12	more than 100 million
77	more than 10 million
32	more than 1 million
60	more than 100 thousand
29	less than 100 thousand
	approximate limits of indicated zone (between solid and/or broken lines)
44	unattached digits stand within the areas they designate
56	

## codes relate to the zones of the linguasphere register

An important task of the Linguasphere Register is to present a picture of the **linguasphere**, or global linguistic environment, as it functions today.

Of the languages recorded in the Register, approximately **4500 outer languages** were still spoken at the end of the 20th century.

The map shows the approximate geographical distribution of the **100 referential zones** within which the

modern languages and dialects of the world are classified, coded and annotated, drawing attention to the great disparities which currently exist among the numbers of voices covered by the languages of individual zones.

The extremes are represented by **10 megazones**, each covering a total of more than 100 million voices each, and **22 microzones**, each covering a total of less than 100 thousand voices.

# Glottolog Langdoc

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[languoid search](#)
[families](#)
[areas](#)
[Glottolog information](#)

Choose by property

Name

☐ whole name  
☒ part of a name

☐ include non-English names  
☐ include trees other than main tree

ISO 639-3

Glottolog ID (alphanumeric)

94,049 languoids

search results

The following languoids match the query with their primary name:

- Arawakan: **Yawalapiti** [yaw]
- Atlantic-Congo: **Likwala** [kwc] (Ekwala, Kwala)
- Austronesian: **Arwala**
- Austronesian: **Kwalaiwa**
- Austronesian: **Maiwala** [mum]
- Austronesian: **Nuclear Maiwala**
- Austronesian: **Sawabwala**
- Austronesian: **Tawala** [tbo]
- Austronesian: **Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin** [upv]
- Austronesian: **Wala** [igl] (Lengua Wala, Wala language)
- Austronesian: **Wala-Rano**
- Austronesian: **Walaha**
- Cochimi-Yuman: **Havasupai-Walapai-Yavapai** [yuf] (Walapai, Walapai-Havasupai-Yavapai)
- Cochimi-Yuman: **Walapai**
- Nuclear Trans New Guinea: **Walak** [wlw]
- Pama- ... **Dhuwal-Dhuwala**

<http://www.glottolog.org>

## Choose by property

Name

☒ whole name

☐ part of a name

☐ include non-English names

☐ include trees other than main tree

ISO 639-3

Glottolog ID (alphanumeric)

## search results

The following languoids match the query with their primary name:

Austronesian: **Wala** [lgl] (Lengua Wala, Wala language)

The following languoids have at least one alternate name which matches the query:

Atlantic-Congo: **Dagaari Dioula** [dgd] (Wala)

Atlantic-Congo: **Wali (Ghana)** [wlx] (Wala)

<http://www.glottolog.org>

# WOLD

‘The World Loanword Database contains information on loanwords, source words and other words in 395 languages.’

## Language: Ceq Wong

**Affiliation:**      Austro-Asiatic, Aslian ⇨ [Genus in WALS](#) ⇨ [Family in WALS](#)

**ISO 639-3 codes:**   ⇨ [cwg](#)

# Rosetta

## Lingual nodes

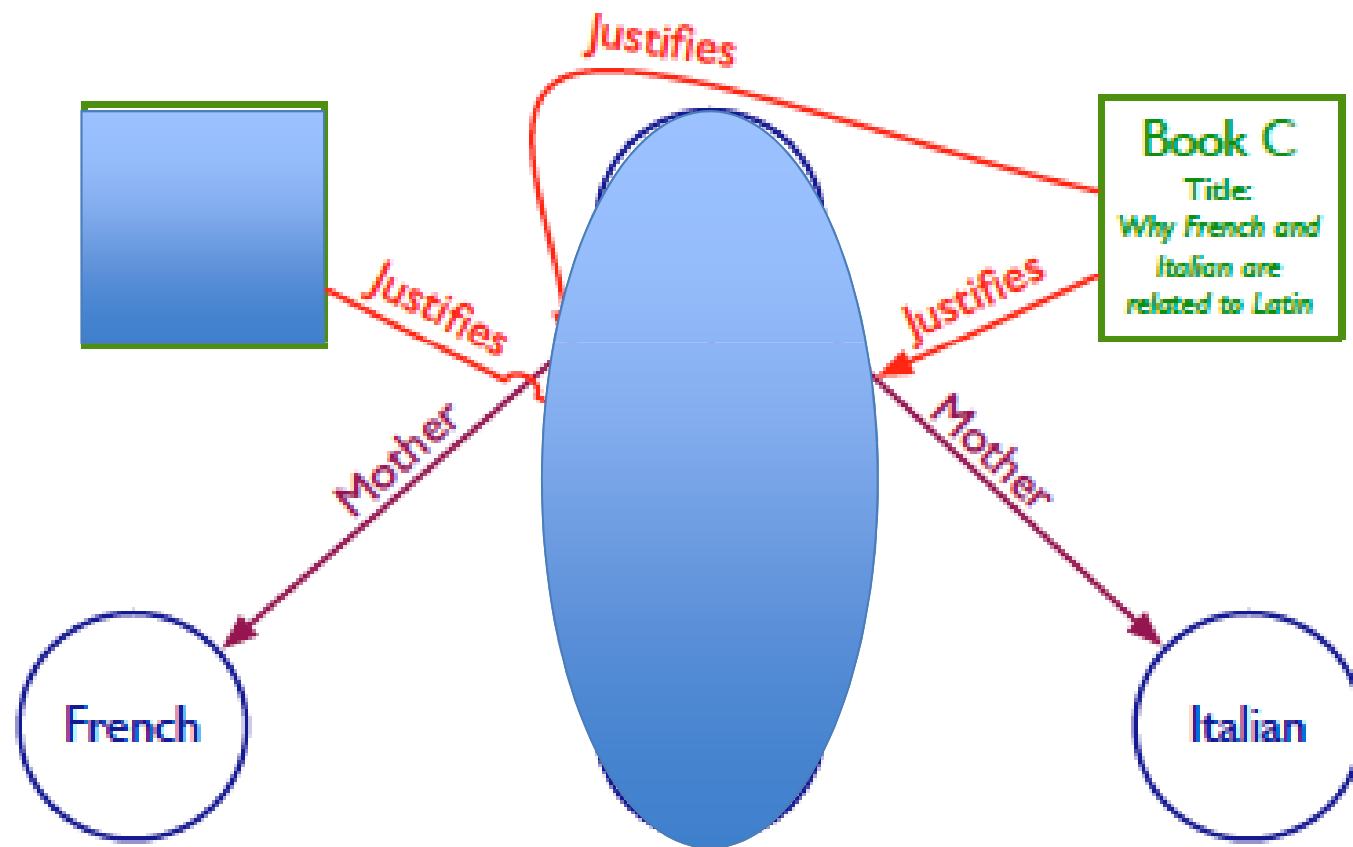
- Unique identifier
- Metadata (human readable name for the node)
- Actual documents in the language

Good, Jeff & Calvin Hendryx-Parker. 2006. Modeling Contested Categorization in Linguistic Databases. In Proceedings of the EMELD 2006 Workshop on Digital Language Documentation: Tools and Standards: The State of the Art. Lansing, Michigan. June 20–22, 2006.

# Rosetta

- Subject Verb Object [SVO] = RDF triple
- Reification of triples
- [[SVO] V O]





# Mapping to a standard

1:1 – [given term] to ISO-639-3 = 'sameAs'

1. Related (rel:related)

1.1. Same as (rel:sameAs)

1.2. Almost same as (rel:almostSameAs)

1.3. Broader than (rel:broaderThan)

1.3.1. Super class of (rel:superClassOf)

1.3.2. Has part (rel:hasPart)

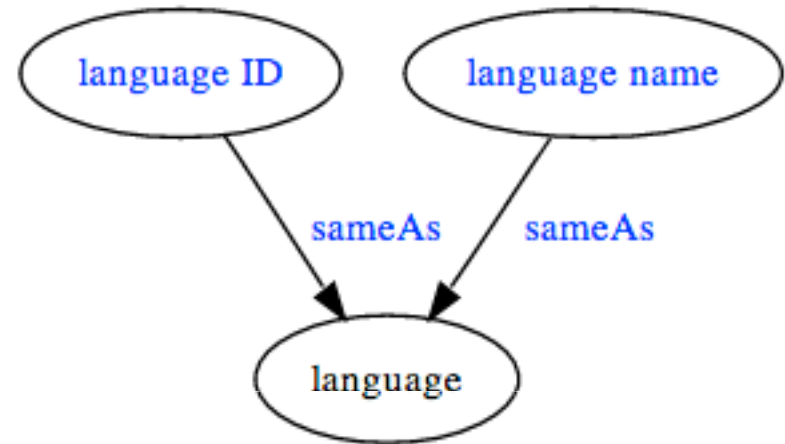
1.3.2.1. Has direct part (rel:hasDirectPart)

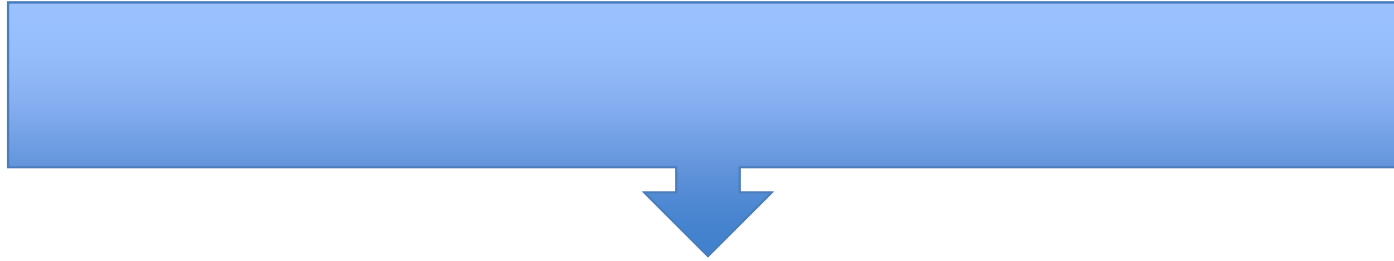
1.4. Narrower than (rel:narrowerThan)

1.4.1. Sub class of (rel:subClassOf)

1.4.2. Part of (rel:partOf)

1.4.2.1. Direct part of (rel:directPartOf)





HasReliabilityIndex 5

IsReliable

IsPartiallyReliable

IsUnreliable

Linguasphere uses an asterisk to indicate 'items of data which are unreliable or which require corroboration'

[http://www.linguasphere.info/lcontao/tl\\_files/pdf/part2/OL-SITE%20Part%202%20Synopsis.pdf](http://www.linguasphere.info/lcontao/tl_files/pdf/part2/OL-SITE%20Part%202%20Synopsis.pdf)

## Item details

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<b>URL</b>		
<b>Collector</b>	Alexander Adelaar	
<b>Countries</b>	Indonesia - ID	
<b>Language as given</b>	Salako, Badamea	
<b>Subject language(s)</b>	Kendayan - knx	
<b>Content language(s)</b>	Kendayan - knx	
<b>Dialect</b>		
<b>Region / village</b>	Sasak village, Samalantan, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan	

### Reliability

Reliable  
Partially Reliable  
Unreliable

