

Language Archives: They're not just for linguists anymore

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Potentials of Language Documentation
Leipzig, 3-4 Nov 2011



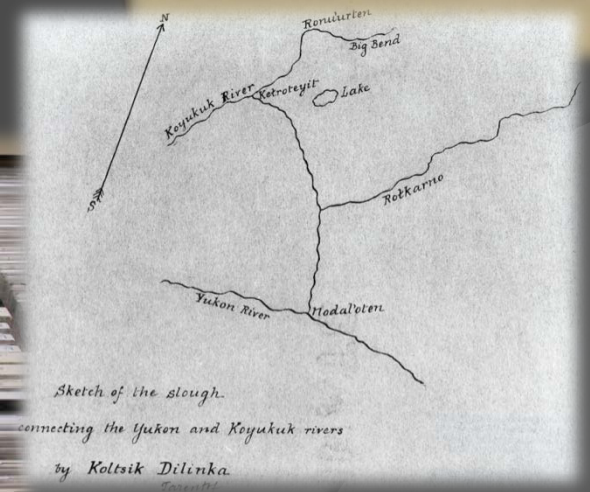
Overview

- ⦿ The Alaska Native Language Archive
- ⦿ Looking beyond linguistic data
- ⦿ Creating derived language materials
- ⦿ Implications for language archiving

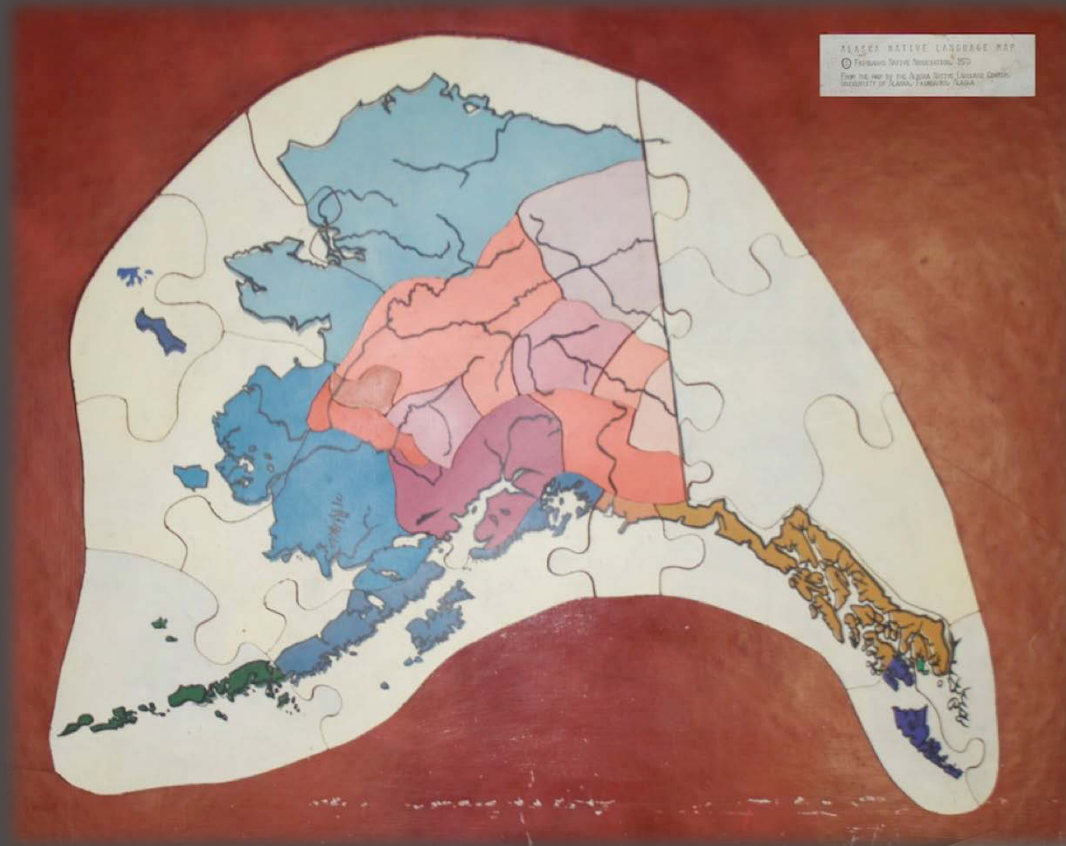


Alaska Native Language Archive

- Legacy archive, founded in 1961
- Primary linguistic data archive for the 20 Alaska Native languages
- Comprehensive: nearly everything written *in or about* Alaska Native languages
- Focus on unpublished manuscripts, field notes and recordings
- Items include:
 - print (>15,000 items), audio (>5000 tapes)

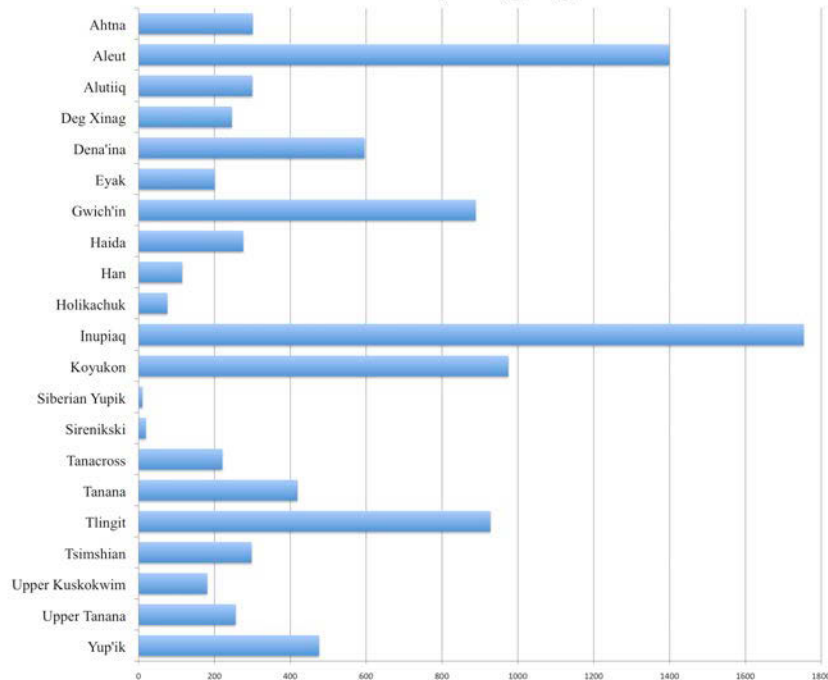


Crossroads of Continents

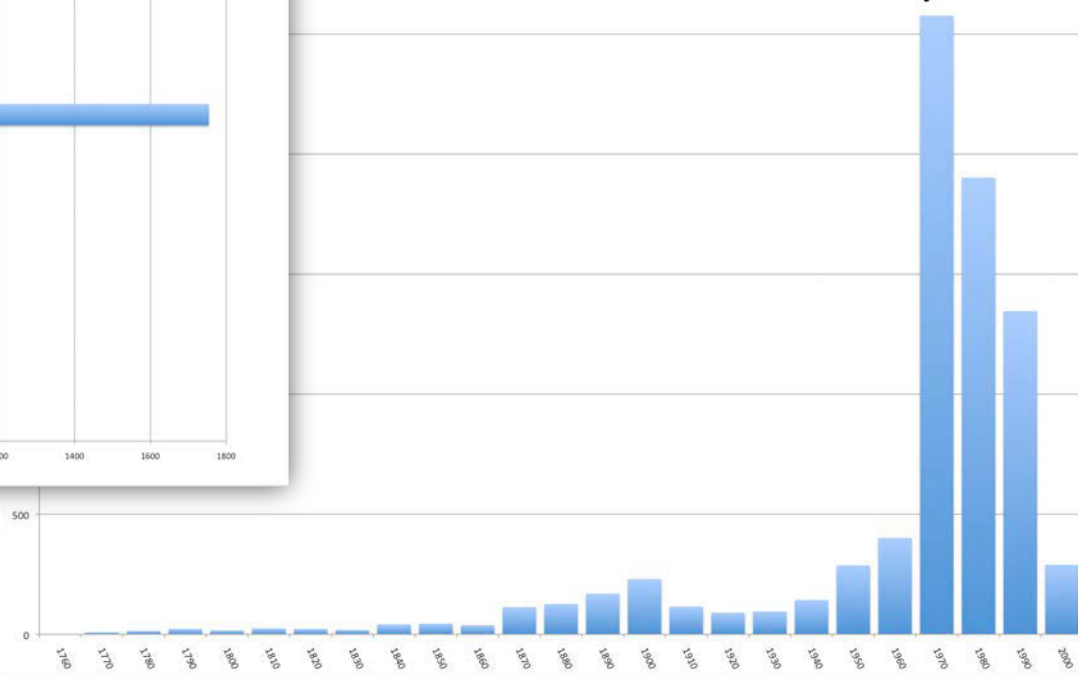


ANLA Resources

Resources by Language



Resources by Decade



Alaska Native Language Archive | Resource Details

UAF ALASKA UNIVERSITY OF FAIRBANKS

A to Z | Advanced Search

UAF ANLC APR Collections

Alaska Native Language Archive

Home » Collections » Search

Collections

- ESKIMO-ALEUT
- Comparative Eskimo-Aleut
- Aleut
- Alutiq
- Central Alaskan Yup'ik
- Inupiaq
- INDIAN LANGUAGES
- Tsimshian
- Haida

Resource Details

Identifier:	CA961K1962e
Title:	[Stems with finals of *tš(w) and *ts series]
Description:	Data from Minto, and (from standard sources) Chipewyan, Sarcee, Matole, Bear River, Hupa, typed in, and ms. data (primary, from field) for *tš(w) finals from Minto, Shageluk (Riley Matthew), Copper Center, Northway; for ts-finals from Tetlin, Northway, Old Crow.
Contributors:	Krauss, Michael E. (Author)
Date:	1962
Type:	Text
Format:	application/pdf
Subject Language:	Comparative Athabaskan
LineType:	comparative

Digitization



ANLA Users



A wide-angle landscape photograph showing a mountain valley. In the foreground, there are several tall, dark green evergreen trees and some bare, brown branches. The middle ground features a winding lake or river flowing through a valley covered in dense forest. The background consists of rolling hills and mountains under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

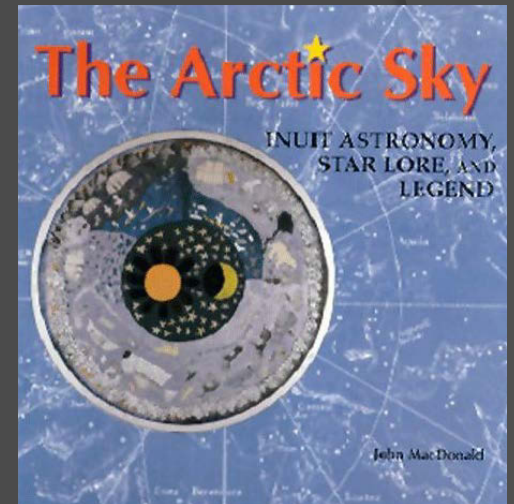
Beyond Linguistics

Vast majority of requests are non-linguistic

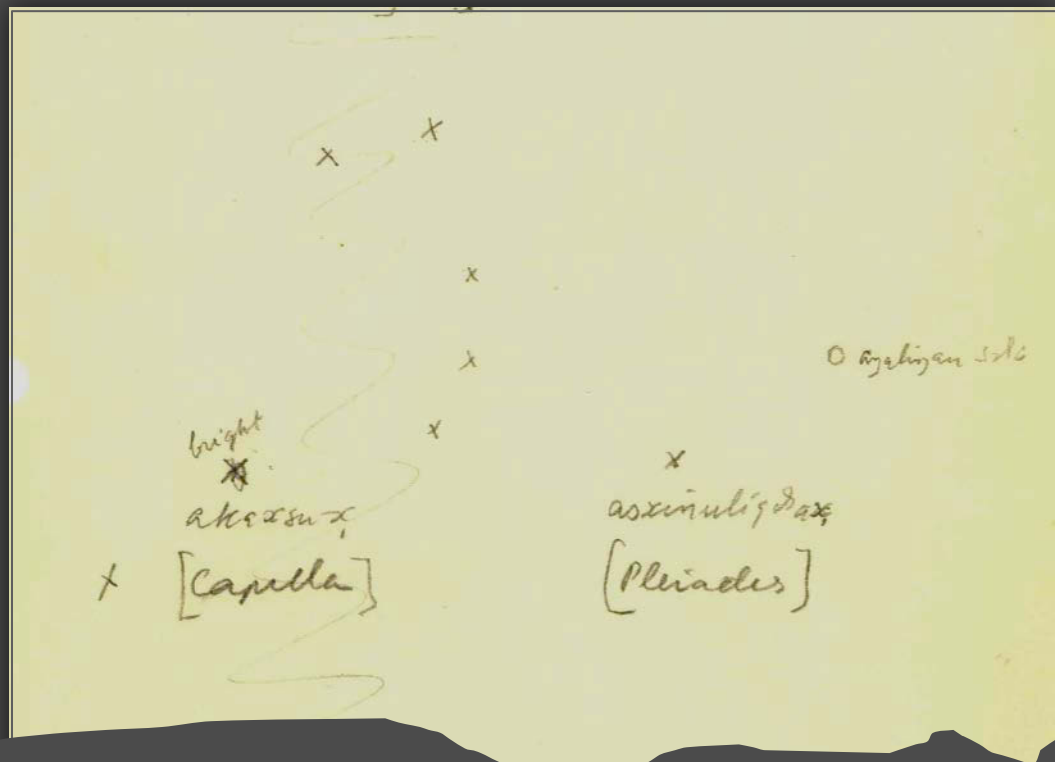
- ⦿ ethnobotany in the Yukon Flats region
- ⦿ eulogy for Father Rysev
- ⦿ genealogy in the Upper Koyukuk region
- ⦿ Yup'ik music recordings
- ⦿ photos from Prince William Sound region
- ⦿ information on Russian influence in the middle Kuskokwim River region.

Knowledge of the sky

- well-documented for Eastern Canadian Inuit (MacDonald 1998)
- almost nothing known for Alaskan languages



Knowledge of the sky



Bergsland, Knut. [Notes on Aleut wordlists regarding the natural world, 1952-59.] Item AL950B(B170)1952

Ursa major

● Aleut	'caribou'
● Yup'ik	'caribou'
● Siberian Yupik	'caribou'
● Inupiaq	'caribou'
● Tsimshian	'spoon'
● Haida	'sea-otter-stretching-board'
● Tlingit	'all stone'
● Ahtna	'the one that moves above us'
● Dena'ina	'one that turns over us', 'stars stretched'
● Koyukon	'it rotates its body'
● Tanacross	'dipper'
● Upper Tanana	'I'm sitting'
● Gwich'in	'the seat'

Pleiades

- ◉ Aleut 'bundles of codfish'
- ◉ Yup'ik 'little foxes'
- ◉ Siberian Yupik 'group of girls'
- ◉ Inupiaq 'sharing out of food'
- ◉ Haida 'water bailer'
- ◉ Tlingit 'sculpin'
- ◉ Eyak 'sculpin'
- ◉ Koyukon 'multiple objects moving'
- ◉ Upper Tanana 'big dog'

Derived Language Materials



Eyak

- 1805: first documentation, 1308-item vocabulary
- 1963: four speakers
- 1963-1970: modern documentation (Krauss)
 - field notes: ~3000 pp.
 - lexicon: 3600 pp., 7000 lexemes
 - text: 10 hours transcribed narrative
- 1992: one speaker remains
- 2008: last speaker passes



Eyak Language Documentation

λəʃ

λəʃ-g (noun, unclassified, with -g-thematic) 'dirt'
(of any kind) LMA, Rezanov Тлюкушке 'Глина Lehm,
Thon', λəʃgyəq'd 'in the mud' M, λəʃg k'uqəxə=
ʔe? 'there's dirt all over the place' L, ʔəw
λəʃg ʔəʔk'u?d 'wipe that dirt (away)!' L.

əl-λəʃg (noun, unclassified?, with əl-thematic
'ground') 'mud' (regular mud on the ground, also
as opposed to alluvial mud in flats) LM, xəʔʔd
əʔ·λəʃg k'u·ʔeh 'it's very muddy, there's much
mud' L.



[Word of the Week 44](#) [WOW LIST](#) [Toolbox](#) [Word Requests](#) [Get Involved](#) [The Project](#) [Links](#) [Contact Us](#) [Sitemap](#)

Daily Living - The Details

Ready for some specifics? You'll be learning some details for the broader directive to...

k'uyAq' Gada'
Get dressed
(Week 40)



dAq'AtaaLyAq' GAIAx'e'dz

Step into (or put on) your pants
(Speaking to more than one)
(Week 42)



q'Alaak' yAq'Gada'
Put on your shirt

(Speaking to just one)
(Week 43)



adgudasa'q yAq' GAda'

Put on your dress
(Week 44)



(Modeled by Dr. Michael Krauss)

Suggestions? Questions? Comments?
We want to hear from you. email us at:
eyaklanguageproject@gmail.com

The Word of the Week is updated each Sunday by noon Alaska Time. This site is optimized for use with Google Chrome Browser. Safari, iPhone, & iPad users may have issues using audio and video files.

Join us on FACEBOOK Here

Eyak Yak Language Circles

The next gathering is set for:

Saturday * November 19 * 9 a.m.

EBCO Building
2804 W. Northern Lights Blvd
(Corner of Turnagain STREET and Northern Lights)
email us if you are interested in joining us via Skype

Are you Eyak?

Let us know who you are by taking the

[Eyak Ancestry Survey](#)

Do You Want to Learn Eyak?

We invite ALL who are interested in learning this language to take the

[Eyak Learning Opportunities Survey](#)

The information you share will help us create new materials and provide the teaching opportunities to guide you on your journey.

(all personal information will be kept confidential)

Eyak Language Workshops

More than 40 Learners in Anchorage and Cordova turned out for 6 language workshop sessions in June.

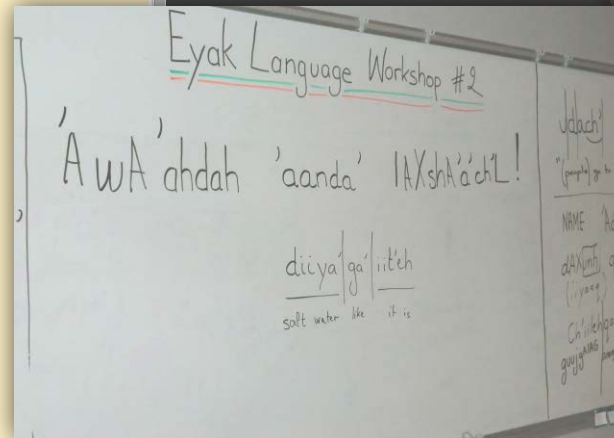


AwA'ahdah

to all those who took participated and to those who made this historic FIRST possible.

[Click HERE](#)

or go to our LINKS menu at the top to read and see more about it.



Sketch Map of a part of the
YUKON RIVER,
from the Khatkan to Rampart,
by Charlie Temanyukta.

Jetté ca. 1908

~[THE KOYUKUK RIVER ABOVE THE VILLAGE OF ALLAKAKET INCLUDING THE SOUTH FORK]~



Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association 2008

Alutiiq Museum

Koniag Alutiiq: Unit 5

Jeff Leer, ANLC

Qec'ngukuk. or Qeceng'ukuk. We 2 are running.
Qec'ngenukuk. or Qeceng'enitukuk. We 2 aren't running.
Qecengtaartukuk. We (always) run.

5.5. Indefinite and negative use of interrogative words

The interrogative pronouns and certain other interrogative words may be used to refer to something or someone indefinite. Thus *kinaq* may translate "someone, somebody" as well as "who?", and *caiq* may translate "something" (or even "thing") as well as "what?".

Caqimek tangertuk. They 2 see something.
(Caqimek tangertuk? Wh

Kinaq tai'uq. Somebody
(Kinaq tai'uq? Who is co

Note: In the older langt distinct by the fact that i **interrogative mood**, wh tangertak? 'What do the modern language, either i be used in in interrogativ is probably still preferab mood later.

When interrogative sentence with a negativ "no-...", rather than "sor

Caqimek tangen'ituk. TI Kinaq tain'ituk. Nobody Calin'itua. I'm not doin; Qayu pin'itua. Nothing (

Handwritten notes:

Qec'ngukuk - w'ek - [nt] - intuse - 5 - variant

you retained only after stressed vowels

cal:ng'ituk
cal:ng'ituk
he stopped feeling atmaning

nglaning he stopped feeling in mood

with is less easy

ng'ing g-g. - - -

bad. +lar -
ng'ing ar'itua I always say
+ek > ll

skip 5.3
5.4

born Lion 5th-15th from there.

Basic Alutiiq Grammar

alutiiqmuseum.org/alutiiq-language/basic-alutiiq-grammar.html

Alutiiq Museum Archaeological Repository

HOME THE ALUTIIQ MUSEUM COLLECTIONS REPATRIATION ALUTIIQ LANGUAGE EVENTS EDUCATION EXHIBITS

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Home Alutiiq Language Basic Grammar Language Links Language Activities

Basic Alutiiq Grammar

People who are especially interested in learning the Alutiiq language may wonder "What's next?" after learning the letter sounds. This section helps you go further into the basics of Alutiiq grammar, beginning with mechanics of the language like identifying syllables and number endings, and finishing with an introduction to sentences. In order to create sentences in Alutiiq, you must understand noun and verb stems, and how to add suffixes to those stems. You can not simply look up words in the dictionary and string them together create a phrase or sentence.

Alutiiq is a very suffix-based language. Suffixes are added to Alutiiq stems to create meaning and put subjects, objects, and verbs into the same "mood." To say what you want to say in Alutiiq, you must know how to use suffixes. But, if you ask an Elder about "suffixes," "postbases," or the rules of "joining types," as they are spoken of in books, they probably will not be familiar with these terms. However, they will know all the rules by heart, as they have simply grown up speaking this way. For example, you may not know the difference between the "subject," "predicate," and "object" in an English sentence, but you can speak English without a problem. The rules for proper sentence construction are ingrained in your subconscious. This is the way it is for a fluent Alutiiq speaker.

The lessons below will bring you closer to creating simple sentences in Alutiiq, but they will not teach you to speak Alutiiq. It is good to learn about Alutiiq grammatical rules, but the best way to learn how to speak is from a person. Until you have a chance to work with a speaker, the following lessons will give you a good overview of Alutiiq grammar.

Compiled from Dr. Jeff Leer's Classroom Grammar of Koniag Alutiiq, Kodiak Island Dialect and A Conversational Dictionary of Kodiak Alutiiq, P.H. Knecht's Alutiiq Hypercard Lesson and Alutiiq Language (Sugstun) Lessons, with input from various Native speakers and Jeff Leer.

Syllables

Here are some hints to help you identify the syllables in Alutiiq words.

When two consonants appear side by side, they will be in different syllables. Separate the syllables between the two consonants.

Example word:

puuga (dog) pug • ta

Read more...

The Apostrophe - Where and Why

The apostrophe is found within Alutiiq words on certain occasions, and this may be confusing to English speakers accustomed to seeing apostrophes only in phrases like Sarah's cat or contractions like can't. There are more instances and different reasons in Alutiiq where the apostrophe will occur. Some examples below will illustrate the most often encountered apostrophes in Alutiiq.

Read more...

Number Endings

In English, we differentiate between singular (one thing) and plural (two or more things) by adding an s; seal becomes seals. In the Alutiiq language, there are different endings for singular, dual (2), as well as plural (three or more) nouns.

As a general rule, singular words in Alutiiq end in q, dual words end in k, and plural words end in t.

alagaaq berry
alagaaq two berries

Email Broadcast

Alutiiq Museum Email Broadcast

Name

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Implications

- Experience of legacy archives can (should?) inform the way we think about utilization of emerging language archives
- Users may be interested in non-linguistic information encoded in the linguistic record
- Users may wish to repurpose linguistic data to create secondary language materials
- Archives will better serve users to the extent that they facilitate these to types of users

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