



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT



Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

Scholarly Workbench – Ein Baustein : Linguistic Literature

Persönliche Dokumentsammlungen am
Beispiel der Erschließung linguistischer
Literatur aus dem Netz für die
wissenschaftliche Arbeit

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Andreas Gros, MPDL

Projektpartner

- MPI-EVA, Leipzig
(Comrie, Cijssouw, Lausberg, Baumgarten)
- MPI Psycholinguistik, Nijmegen
(Kastens)
- MPDL, Abt. Digital Collections
(Dreyer, Gros)

MPI für evolutionäre Anthropologie

- *1997, Leipzig
- untersucht die Geschichte der Menschheit
- vergleichende Analysen von Genen, Kulturen, Sprachen, sozialen Systemen, kognitiven Fähigkeiten
- Populationen von Menschen und verwandten Primaten in Vergangenheit u. Gegenwart
- interdisziplinärer Ansatz: 5 Abteilungen

MPI-EVA, Abt. Linguistik

- Leitung Bernard Comrie
- erforscht die Diversität menschlicher Sprachen
- Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede einer Vielzahl von Sprachen und Sprachfamilien
- ‚Stammbaum‘ der Sprachen der Welt
- WALS (World Atlas of Language Structures)
→ [WALS online](#)

Das Projekt : Linguistic Literature

- Sammlung von linguistischen Arbeiten, v. a. Beschreibungen seltener, entlegener Sprachen
- frei zugänglich im Internet aufgefunden, kein kommerzieller Wert
- meist etwas älter (5 Jahre +)
i. d. R. im pdf-Format
- Flüchtigkeit: Webseiten der Autoren, Institutionen u. ä.

Bearbeitung der Dateien - bisher

- Auswahl der elektronischen Volltexte durch Wissenschaftler der Abteilung Linguistik
- Bearbeitung in Bibliothek in drei Schritten:
 1. Aufarbeitung der Dateien
 2. Aufnahme in den Bibliothekskatalog
 3. Einpflege ins Netzwerk

1. Aufarbeitung der Dateien

- Datei herunterladen, ggf. in PDF-Format umwandeln, speichern
- Teildokumente zu einer PDF-Datei zusammenfügen
- mit automatischer Texterkennung (OCR) durchsuchbar machen
- Seitenzählung anpassen
- doppelseitig gescannte Dokumente in einseitige umwandeln

QUADRO I

Ortografia Prática	Transcrição Fonêmica	Exemplos
p	/p/	i ³ pi ² - /i ³ pi ² / "terra"
t	/t/	ta ³ we ² - /ta ³ we ² / "macaco"
k	/k/	ku ³ - /kɨ ³ / "roça"
'	/ʔ/	o ² 'a ³ - /o ² ʔa ³ / "machado"
b	/b/	bi ² o ³ - /bi ² o ³ / "anta"

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b	/b/	bi ² o ³ - /bi ² o ³ / "barragem"

current expectations or presuppositions. In such a situation the speaker may perform a speech act which attempts to override the hearer's supposed expectations.

The types of information occurring in PM position are listed in (5) (Payne 1992:145):

- (5) Information occurs in preverbal PM position when it is:
- Pragmatically marked: this includes information which is contrastive, questioned, and other similar statuses.
 - Nonidentifiable and the hearer is instructed to open a new active discourse file for it: the speaker may instruct the hearer to open an active discourse file for certain information because he or she anticipates that the information is potentially important.
 - Some nonreferential mentions also occur preverbally.

For example, the question word in information questions occurs in the sentence-initial PM position, as shown in (7).⁸

- (6) Sa-ǰǰy-nǎ tǎ-too-qǎǎ rǎm-jyǎǎ buyǰǰ-sara Yagua
 3sg-give-3sg one-CL bowl one sweet drink mix-n. NOM
 'He gave him one bowl of prepared sweet drink.' (Payne 1990:106)

- (7) Chǎǎ jǎkhǎǎrya qǎǎǎǎquǎǎ?
 who 2sg give-INAN money
 'Who did you give the money to?' (Payne 1990:71)

Similarly, non-*wǎ* NPs that are pragmatically marked (topic or focus) occur in PM position. For example, a fragment of a narrative in (8) describes the situation where Mǎcyu and the wasp twins are making shelters for the rain to come. The clause in (8c) (8d) describe how leaves make a good shelter to guard against rain.

⁸Note that the verb does not immediately follow the PM element in (7) because Yagua places (one class of) *ǎ*-clitics in second position.

but mud does not.⁷ Three clauses contain focal elements (in boldface) that are salient in the discourse in preverbal PM position: the preverbal NP 'mud' in (8d) is clearly contrastive with 'leaves' in the preceding utterance in (8c);

- (8) a. Nanda-ǎjǎty jǎǎta ndcoǎǎfǎu-jǎy jǎy-ǎjǎǎy-day Yagua
 3PL-make shelter HIT wasp-PL COR-place-at-DAY
 'The two wasps made a shelter for themselves.'
- b. Sa-ǎjǎǎy jǎǎta nuu-nti-day, Mǎcyu-day.
 3sg-make shelter HIT other-NEM-DAY Mǎcyu-DAY
 'The other one also made shelter, Mǎcyu.'
- c. **nǎvǎǎ-tǎ** sa-ǎjǎty-day
 leaves-INST 3sg make shelter-DAY
 'With leaves he made shelter.'
- d. **Mǎcadǎ-tǎ** nanda-ǎjǎty-day.
 mud-INST 3PL-make shelter-DAY
 'With mud they two made shelter.' (Payne 1990:203)

In addition to information questions and focus of contrast shown above, Payne (1990) illustrates with a number of examples from Yagua that the PM position may contain a discourse referent that is (a part of) counter expectation, restatement, added detail/restatement, an answer to an information question, a threat, an assertion which is counter to cultural or situational expectations, and constituent negation – in other words, the element in the preverbal PM position is, in some sense, pragmatically salient.

Quakenbush (1992) makes similar observations about the preverbal position in the Philippine language Agutaynen. Although the basic word order in Philippine languages is verb-initial, SV order (or "subject-like" elements in preverbal position) is apparently commonly observed in narrative discourse. In Agutaynen, the majority of

⁷The unhighlighted words *jǎǎta* and *ǎy* are discourse particles. The former is referred to as a discourse structuring (in)dicator by Payne, though written as an independent word.



CHAPTER 2. DISCOURSE CONFIGURATIONALITY

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but mud does not.⁷ These clauses contain focal elements (in boldface) that are salient in the discourse in preverbal PM position: the preverbal NP ‘mud’ in (8d) is clearly contrastive with ‘leaves’ in the preceding utterance in (8c);

- (8) a. Naada-sútay jííta núcovaañu-júy jíy-ajíjū-day. Yagua
 3DL-make.shelter JIITA wasp-DL COR-place.at-DAY
 ‘The two wasps made a shelter for themselves.’
- b. Sa-sútay jííta nuu-nti-day, Mocáyuday.
 3sg-make.shelter JIITA other-REP-DAY Macáyu-DAY
 ‘The other one also made shelter, Mocayu.’
- c. **návii-ta** sa-sútay-day
 leaves-INST 3sg-make.shelter-DAY
 ‘**With leaves** he made shelter;’
- d. **Múcadíi-ta** naada-sútay-day.
 mud-INST 3DL-make.shelter-DAY
 ‘**With mud** they.two made shelter.’ (Payne 1990:203)

In addition to information questions and focus of contrast shown above, Payne

2. Aufnahme in den Bibliothekskatalog

- gedruckte Version in Bibliothek vorhanden:
Links werden in Titelaufnahme des gedruckten Mediums eingefügt
- keine gedruckte Version vorhanden:
Titelaufnahme als ‚Elektronische Ressource‘ nach RAK-NBM

3. Einpflege ins Netzwerk

- Dateien werden auf Server im internen Netz verschoben
- HTML-Seite wird erstellt, die Link zu der Datei enthält

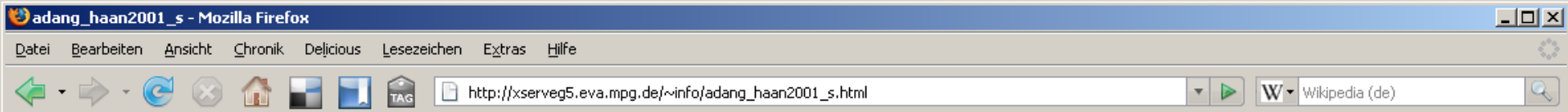
[WebOPAC: The Grammar of Adang](#)

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- German
- English (V)
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- Exit Webopac

** Full Display

Field name	Details
Document type	B
language(s) used	eng
Name 1	Haan, Johnson Welem
Title	↵The↵ grammar of Adang
subtitle	a Papuan language spoken on the Island of Alor, East Nusa Tenggara - Indonesia
Author statement	by Johnson Welem Haan
place of publ.	Sydney
publisher	Univ.
year of publ.	2001
extent	xix, 416 S.
notes 1	some letters and signs are not correctly displayed in the printed version - please consult webpages
thesis	zugl.: Sydney, Univ., Diss., 2001
shelf location	PL 6621 .A5 HAA 2001
Language(s) described	adn
Language(s) described Chain	adn
subject headings	Alor (Island)--Languages
subject headings Chain	Alor (Island)--Languages
external link	http://www-personal.arts.usyd.edu.au/jansimps/haan/
internal link	http://xserve5.eva.mpg.de/~info/adang_haan2001_s.html



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[adang_haan2001_s.pdf](#)

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Vorhaben

- Einspielen der Daten in PubMan
- weitere formale u. inhaltliche Erschließung:
Sprachcodes, geographische Informationen,
Persistent Identifier
- Datenabgleich mit dem lokalen Katalog

Vorhaben / 2

- Klärung, Dokumentation und Einholen von Nutzungsrechten
- abgestufte Zugangsrechte
- Volltextrecherche über alle Dokumente
- Referenzierung von Stellen, Dokumenten und Sammlungen (Pers. Id.)

Projektziele

- bessere Nutzungsmöglichkeiten der Dokumente für die wissenschaftliche Arbeit
- Erhaltung der Dokumente
- Entwicklung von nachnutzbaren Arbeitsverfahren
- Vorteile für die Autoren: Sichtbarkeit und Erhaltung ihrer Arbeit in einem fachspezifischen Kontext

Weitere Entwicklung

- fachliche Erweiterung der Sammlung
- internationale Kooperation



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Vielen Dank

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