Accessing Resources

Technology and Perspective

Hugh Paterson III
SIL-UND 30 July 2009
Motivation
Motivation

• Why do we do what we do?
  I know, I care, I value, I appreciate
Motivation

• Why do we do what we do?
  I know, I care, I value, I appreciate

• Do I want others to:
  Know about it?
  Appreciate it?
  Value the work I am involved in?
Diagram

Need
Example I
Example I

I need a Degree
Example I

I need a Degree

I take some classes and do some field work

Thursday, July 30, 2009
Example I

I need a Degree

I write a Thesis

I take some classes and do some field work

Thursday, July 30, 2009
I need a Degree

I take some classes and do some field work

I write a Thesis
I need a Degree

I write a Thesis

I take some classes and do some field work
Example II

I need a Degree

I write a Thesis

I archive my data

I take some classes and do some field work

Example II

Thursday, July 30, 2009
Example III

I write a Thesis

I need a Degree

I use some published data in a course
Example III

I need a Degree

I write a Thesis

I archive my publications

I publish in a Journal

I cite

I publish in a Journal

I publish in a Journal

I cite

I cite

I cite

I cite

I cite

I cite

I cite

I use some published data in a course

Thursday, July 30, 2009
It might be said that the value of the original thesis and archived material is worth 9 citations.
- One measure of the usefulness of our work is how often it is cited. How do people find citations? Do we put our material in places for people to find it?
It might be said that the value of the original thesis and archived material is worth 9 citations. One measure of the usefulness of our work is how often it is cited. How do people find citations? Do we put our material in places for people to find it?
Archive?

What is an archive? Where do we put them?
But what is an archive?
Is it internet access? Is it storage space? Is it backup? What is file type updating?
Access ≠ Archive

• Access means:
  Researchers & Communities have an economical means to view and use the information / materials.

• Archive means:
  There is a reliable place to get copies of the materials from. This place will maintain the materials in a usable condition.
Backup ≠ Archive

- Backup means:
  To restore my materials to a previous state.

- Archive means:
  I release the materials in a secure location so that others have the opportunity to benefit from my work.
Perspective

How do we find materials?

If I want my work to be used then it needs to be able to be found.

JSTOR: These graphs reflect meaningful accesses to the JSTOR archive, such as page views, print requests, and searches. Raw web server hits are at least 4–5 times higher.
How do we share info today?
But there are two sides to sharing
1. Giving.
2. Receiving.
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Where do People Look?
Where do People Look?
Where do People Look?

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Where do People Look?
Where do People Look?
Google now includes listings of Adobe PDF files from across the web, a first for any major search engine and a feature long overdue for them to offer.

PDF, for Portable Document Format, is a popular means for researchers, among many others, to publish information. ...

Not all of Google's computers have been updated with the PDF information,...

PDF’s have not always been searchable, nor have they always shown up in search. http://searchenginewatch.com/2163391
Google and PDF

2001

8 years ago

PDF’s have not always been searchable, nor have they always shown up in search. http://searchenginewatch.com/2163391
Where do People Look?

Google

ODIN

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Google, Yahoo!, MSN, Library, ODIN, JSTOR, Project Muse, OLAC,
Where do People Look?

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Google, Yahoo!, MSN, Library, ODIN, JSTOR, Project Muse, OLAC,
Where do People Look?

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Google, Yahoo!, MSN, Library, ODIN, JSTOR, Project Muse, OLAC,
Where do you want your materials advertised?

- In pop culture how do we access data? How do we access publications?
Where do you want your materials advertised?
Rescue archaeology in the Kainji Reservoir area, 1968.
Author: Breton, David A.
Publication: 1975
Documents: English / Article
Libraries Worldwide: 1
More Info: More details for obtaining this item

Pour une approche archéologique du peuplement ancien du Barouw.
Author: Djakot, Djebeu.
Publication: 1982
Documents: English / Article
Libraries Worldwide: 1
More Info: More details for obtaining this item

African resettlement housing: a revisit to the Volta and Kainji Schemes /
Author: Mills-Taylor, Ralph.
Publication: 1999
Bec: Habitat International - 12(4) 1989 : 71-81
Documents: English / Article
More Info: More details for obtaining this item
Recent Linguistics M.A. Thesis Titles

Spring 2008

Suprasegmental Structure in Meridional French and its Provençal Substrate

Alexander Marx Chabot

Southern French, also called Meridional French or Français du midi, has been recently recognized as a language variety separate from Standard French which deserves to be studied on its own. Nevertheless, it can be helpful to discuss Meridional French by contrasting it with Standard French, most notably by drawing attention to phonological differences between the two language varieties. Meridional French differs from Standard French in its pattern of mid vowel alternation, the common penultimate stress in lexical items, a preponderance of schwa resulting in mostly open syllables, the presence of post vocalic nasal consonants, and the existence of true diphthongs. All of these elements can be explained, with a high degree of predictive power, by examining the situation of language contact in the South of France, which has existed for at least 300 years. According to this proposal, the suprasegmental structures present in Provençal, the foot and the syllable, were transferred intact into French at the time of this language’s introduction into Provence. Such an analysis, which compares three languages, and examines a situation of language contact, takes advantage of both synchronic and diachronic methods in order to explain a purely synchronic phenomenon. The analysis is both theoretically informed and cognizant of language’s social situation. The thesis explains the source of the major differences between the two varieties of French in a simple and straightforward manner, while also shedding light on strictly synchronic problems that have previously occupied linguists interested in Meridional French.

Plural Formation in Dholuo

Frances Sayako Earle

Dholuo, spoken by the Luo people of Southwestern Kenya and Northern Tanzania, is known to have a complicated pattern of plural formation that is in many ways unpredictable, and published sources differ on the description of this phenomenon. This paper reconsiders the problem through the analysis of new data, taking into account likely patterns of historical inheritance. Data were obtained from a native speaker of Kisumu, South Nyanza dialect, whose pronunciation of 340 lexical items items (170 nouns and corresponding plural forms taken from Odaga’s 2005 Dholuo-English dictionary) was digitally recorded in June 2007. Synchronously, plural formation can be considered an affixation of one of two plural morphemes (-u or -i), with the precise pattern subject to regional variation, according to syllable structure. But historical considerations suggest that these morphemes may derive from an earlier number marking system that was based on three conceptual number categories (singulative, singular, plural) rather than two (singular, plural). The findings suggest that Dholuo number marking is more conservative than any of its siblings.
# Theses in Linguistics: Abstracts

This page provides access to abstracts of recent theses by students who have completed the M.A. program in Linguistics at the University of North Dakota. See also the [complete list](#) of thesis titles since 1959 (on a separate page).

In some cases a link is provided to download the thesis itself. The electronic copies of the theses are virtually identical to the hardcopy versions on file at the University of North Dakota Library, although some have slight changes in formatting and other minor editing (done either by the author or with the author’s permission).


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<td>Friesen, Lisa</td>
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<td>Gainer, Karen L.</td>
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<td>Hettich, Bela G.</td>
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<td>Kuzhashkov, Aliya S.</td>
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<td>Past, present and future of language policy in Kazakhstan</td>
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<td>Leander, Anita J.</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Acoustic correlates of fortes/lenis in San Francisco Ozotepec Zapotec</td>
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<td>Leslie, Holly A.</td>
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<td>A study in the design and impact of an oral/aural bridge component in second language literacy</td>
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</table>
Title: Gender, Nation and Embodiment in Byron's Poetry

Authors: Ray Murray, I. L. M.

Supervisor: W. L. M.

Keywords: English literature

Type: Thesis or Dissertation

Abstract: This thesis will examine how the concepts of gender and nation were historically linked for Byron, and how this is demonstrated in his poetry through strategies of gendered embodiment. Byron's complex relationship with and attitudes towards women display an ambivalence that characterized his representations of England, due to his perception of the British body politic as a "masculinity." This ambivalence was further exacerbated by Byron's conception of his own masculinity as very much in flux. His literary professionalism and his status as an outsider artist contributed to these ambivalences regarding his masculinity. Byron's poetic fame was particularly influenced by the growing importance of women as readers, writers and critics of poetry in early nineteenth-century England. The first chapter will explore Byron's anxiety about the increased influence of women as competitors and consumers in the literary marketplace, and how this threat manifests itself in the monstrous configurations of the female body and the body politic in his poetry. Chapter 2 investigates the tensions between Byron's cosmopolitanism and patriotism in the context of his masculine subjectivity and demonstrates how these tensions shaped Byron's first commercially successful work, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Chapter 3 examines how Byron uses this masculine subjectivity in the Turkestan Tales in order to assert the authority of his opinions on female sexuality and freedom over those expressed in his earlier, more socially "modest" themes. Chapter 3 addresses the post-classic Byron and how his estrangement from England destabilizes his constructions of subjectivity and influences the politics of the Third estate. Chapter 4 explores Byron's recovery from this disintegration and traces how Byron's public voice takes on new directions in his depictions of gender and nation. He begins to express more openly on allegory as a strategy of displacement for his feelings of hostility and homophobia and in order to place himself in a national identity tradition, as illustrated in his treatments of women and nation in The Robe. Chapter 5 explores Byron's feelings towards the domestic and commercial works both of which he held as bastions of female authority. Byron resists the contradictions of female influence through the heroes who use sexuality as an assertion of the power against a hapless Juan. The chapter will examine his poem The Island and the poems written just before his death in Greece to demonstrate conclusively how Byron's struggle to recover his masculine subjectivity are consistently staged as contestations of space.

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<td>Radcliffe Ray Murray, Gender Nation Embodiment Byron.pdf</td>
<td></td>
<td>117904</td>
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It would have put them in direct competition with the three white populations of the area. Instead, the Cree preferred a dependent symbiosis with those more dominant populations as their best option for survival. And we have all read recently in the news magazines of the violent backlash from American commercial fishermen in Texas as Vietnamese refugee immigrants have tried to take up their traditional occupation, shrimp fishing, in the same area.
The Casiguran dipterocarp forests are dominated by several tree species of the family Dipterocarpaceae, of which there are at least 9 genera and 50 species.
Why foragers do not become farmers: a historical study of a changing Ecosyssem and its effects on a Negrito hunter gatherer group in the Philippines - Headland 1986
Hugh wanted to present the idea that archives can be a place of excitement and adventure if the proper material is stored in them.
Hugh wanted to present the idea that archives can be a place of excitement and adventure if the proper material is stored in them.
Lasting Linguistics
Making a Meaningful Mark

Where do you put the products of your effort?

How well do you pass the baton?
In 2004, there were 2 published documents in Waja this was one of them.
In 2004, there were 2 published documents in Waja this was one of them.
• http://libguides.library.uwa.edu.au/content.php?pid=32270&sid=349674

• http://www.era.lib.ed.ac.uk/handle/1842/2626

• http://artsandsciences.virginia.edu/linguistics/ma/thesistitles.html


• http://roa.rutgers.edu/index.php3

• http://www.linguistics-journal.com/thesis.php