



The Museum as a Tool of Empowerment for Lesser Used Languages: Creating a Digital Exhibition on Latgalian and Nynorsk

Snorre Karkkonen Svensson,
Rēzekne, 1 May, 2023

Illustrations: Milica Kojovic
House of Languages, Rīga



Exhibition on Latgalian and Nynorsk: cooperation and experience in creating modern digital solutions

24 August 2021-31 December 2023



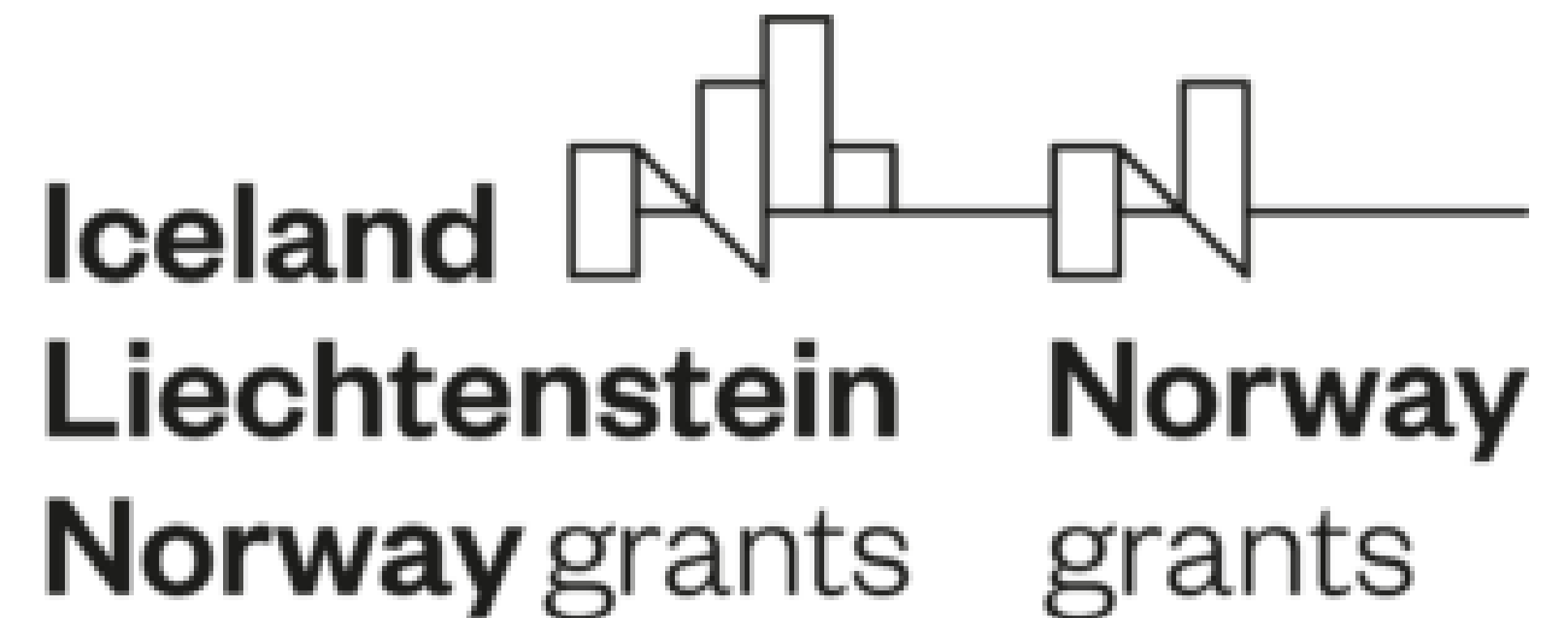
House of LANGUAGES



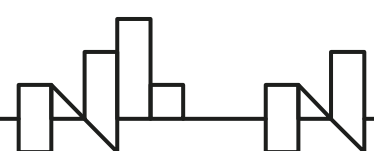
Norwegian Museum of
Written Culture



NGO "LgSC"

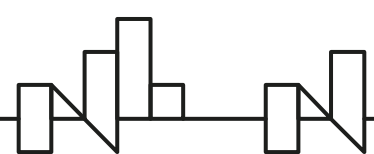
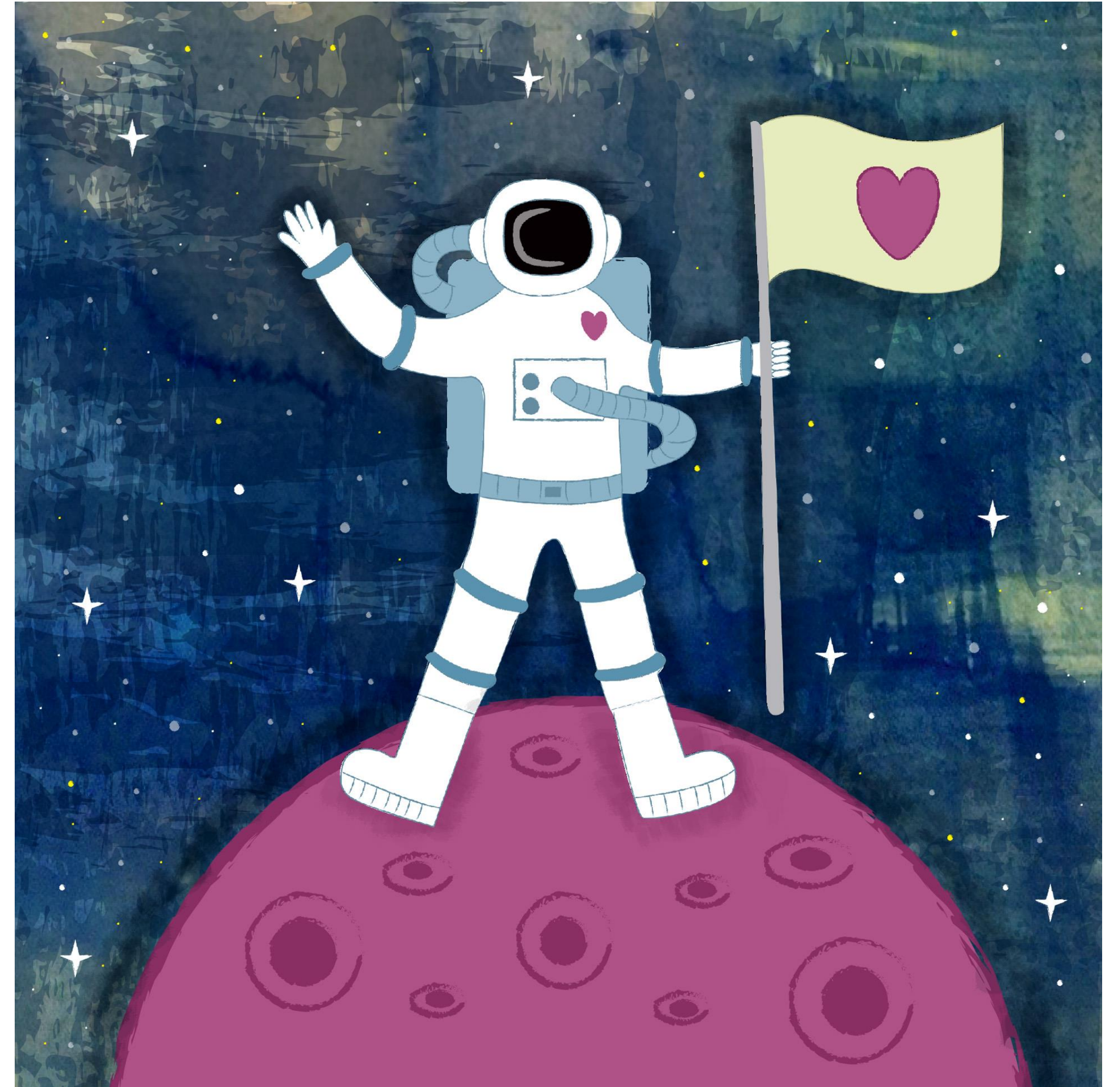


Funded by the Fund for Bilateral Relations of the EEA and Norway grants 2014-2021



Aim of the initiative

1. The Development of the **cooperation** between the institutions involved, implementing a **common project**, to develop modern digital solutions;
2. Providing knowledge and insight into the similarities and differences of the language situation in each, giving a contribution to **democratic participation, equality for users of the lesser used standard of a language, and more openness to diversity in society.**



What are the roles of a museum today?



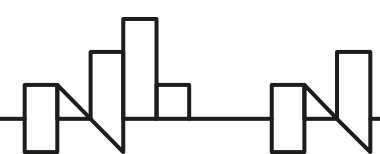
Background for the project



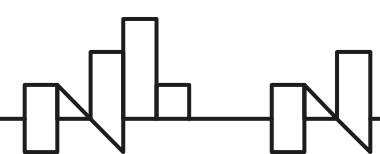
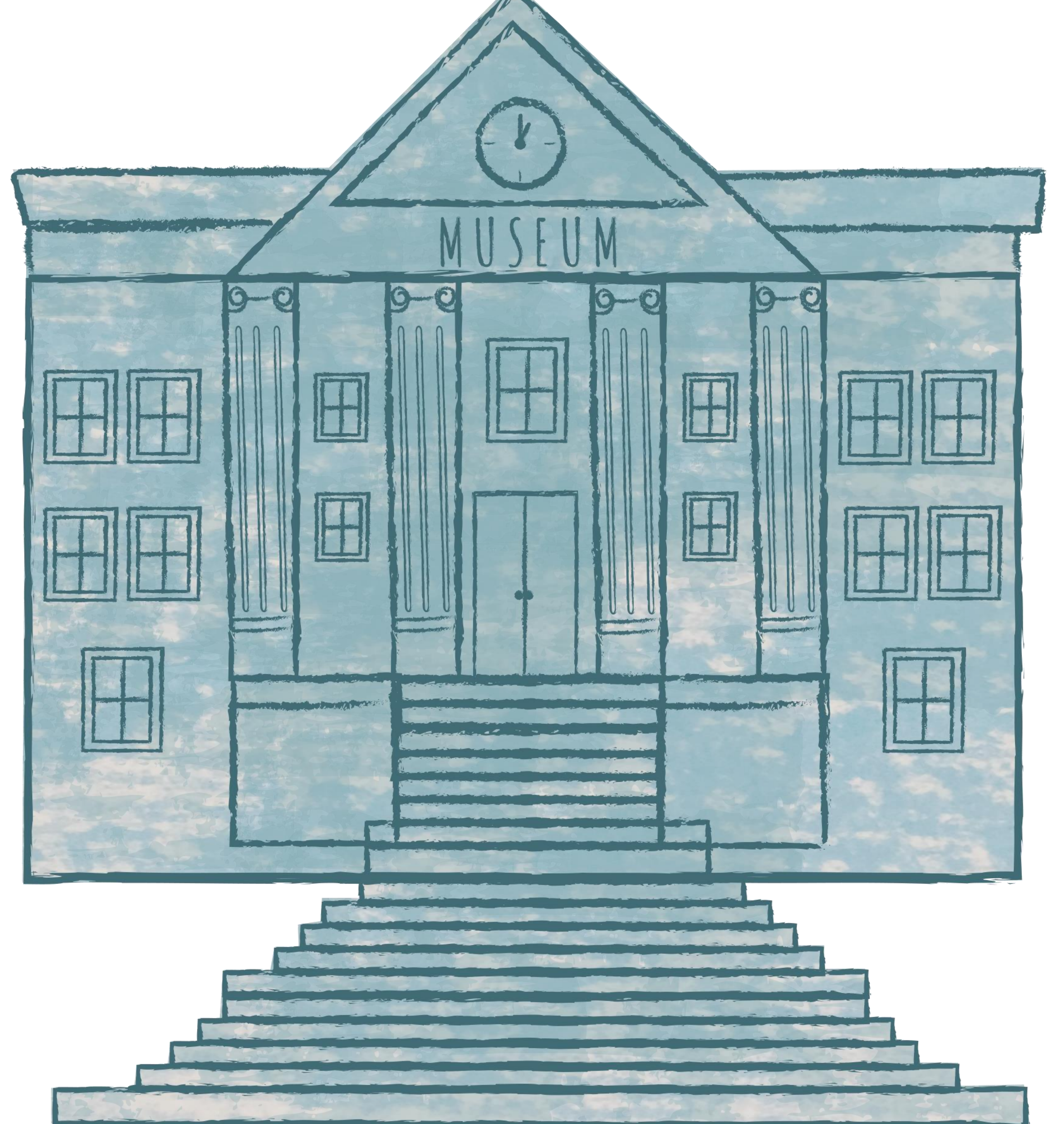
Latgalian and Nynorsk – ways of comparison



The concept of the exhibition



What is a museum?



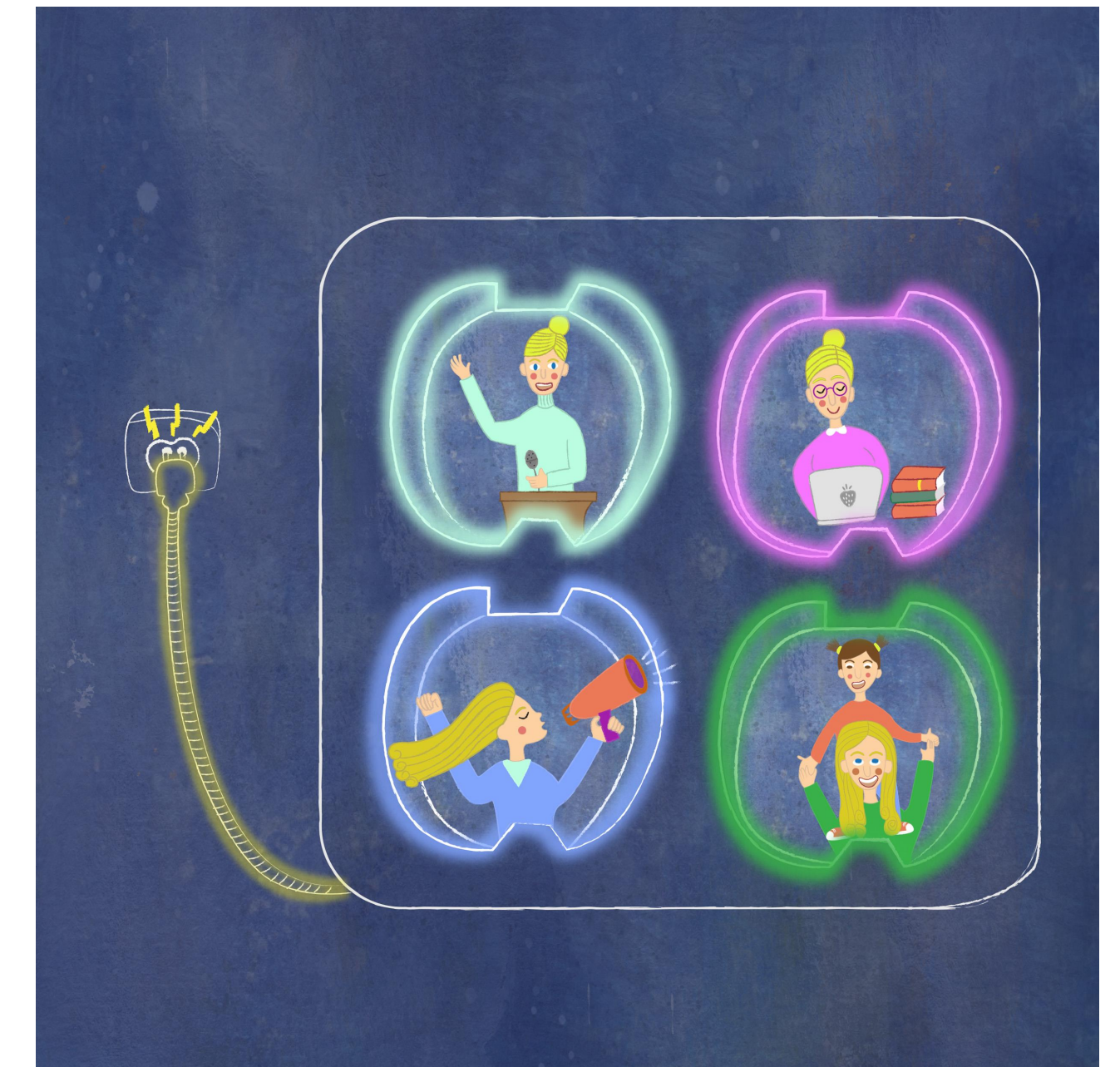
Transformation of the roles of museums



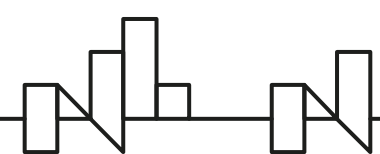
Collection,
preservation,
research



Enjoyment,
education
(from around
the 1980s)



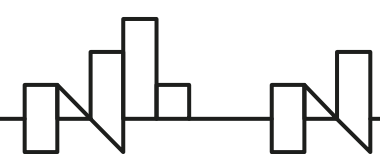
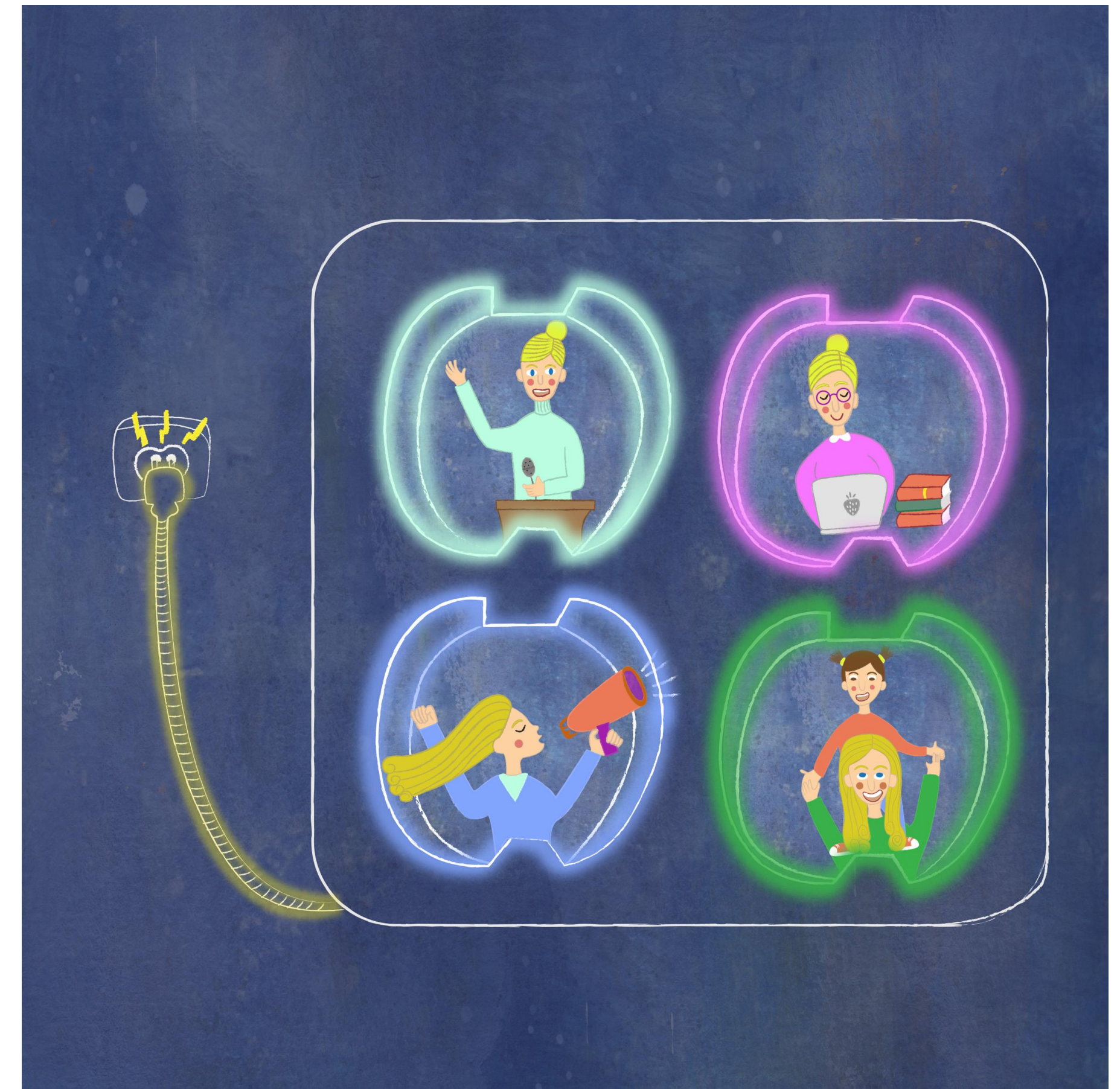
Empowerment, social
change (direct/indirect)



**From being
ABOUT SOMETHING**

TO

**being
FOR SOMEBODY**

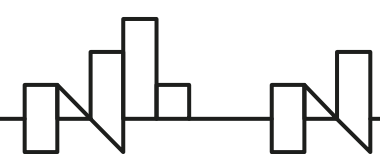


A new definition of a museum – August 2022, International Council of Museums

*“A museum is a not-for-profit, permanent institution in the service of society that researches, collects, conserves, interprets and exhibits tangible and intangible heritage. Open to the public, **accessible** and **inclusive**, museums **foster diversity** and **sustainability**. They operate and communicate ethically, professionally and **with the participation of communities**, offering varied experiences for education, enjoyment, **reflection** and **knowledge sharing**.”*



<https://icom.museum/en/resources/standards-guidelines/museum-definition/>



Background



Partners



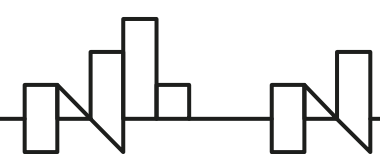
HOUSE OF LANGUAGES



Norwegian Museum of
Written Culture



NGO "LgSC"

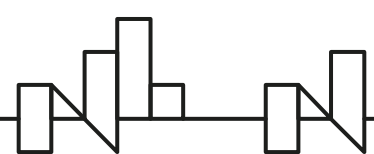


Positive change through language!



House of Languages

- **Culture hub** for languages in Avoti neighbourhood in Riga
- Language museum activities
- Development of competencies and material for language teachers
- Language courses, translations, book publishing
- Online resources for language learning and teaching

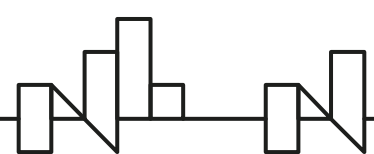


”Tu mane cīnej voi nacīnej? Rakstīt latgaliski Latvijā” (Discussion festival Lampa, 2021)

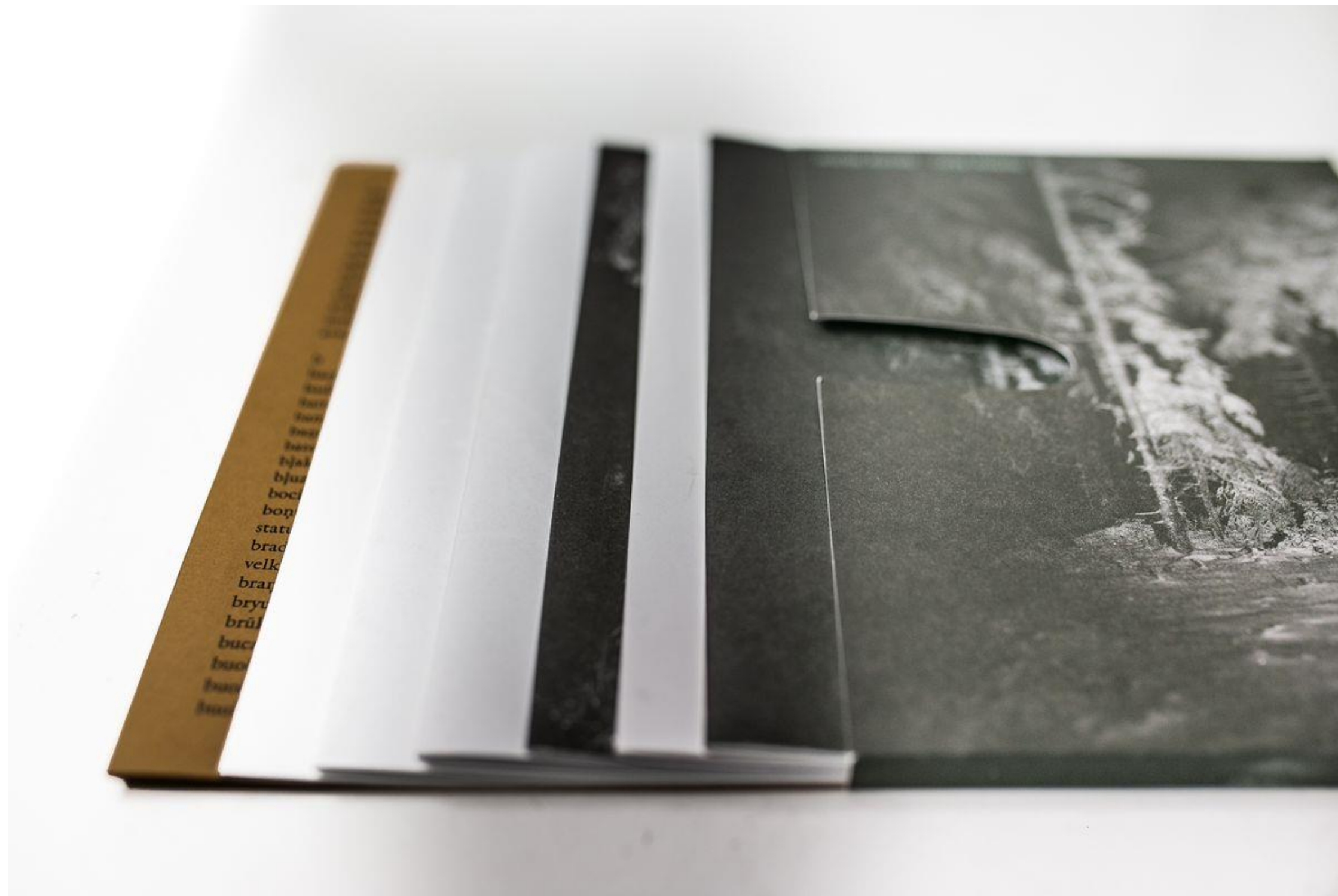


Discussion on the representation of literature in Latgalian in Latvian media.

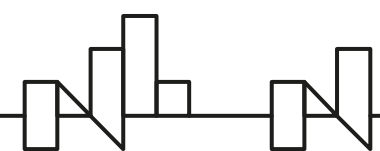
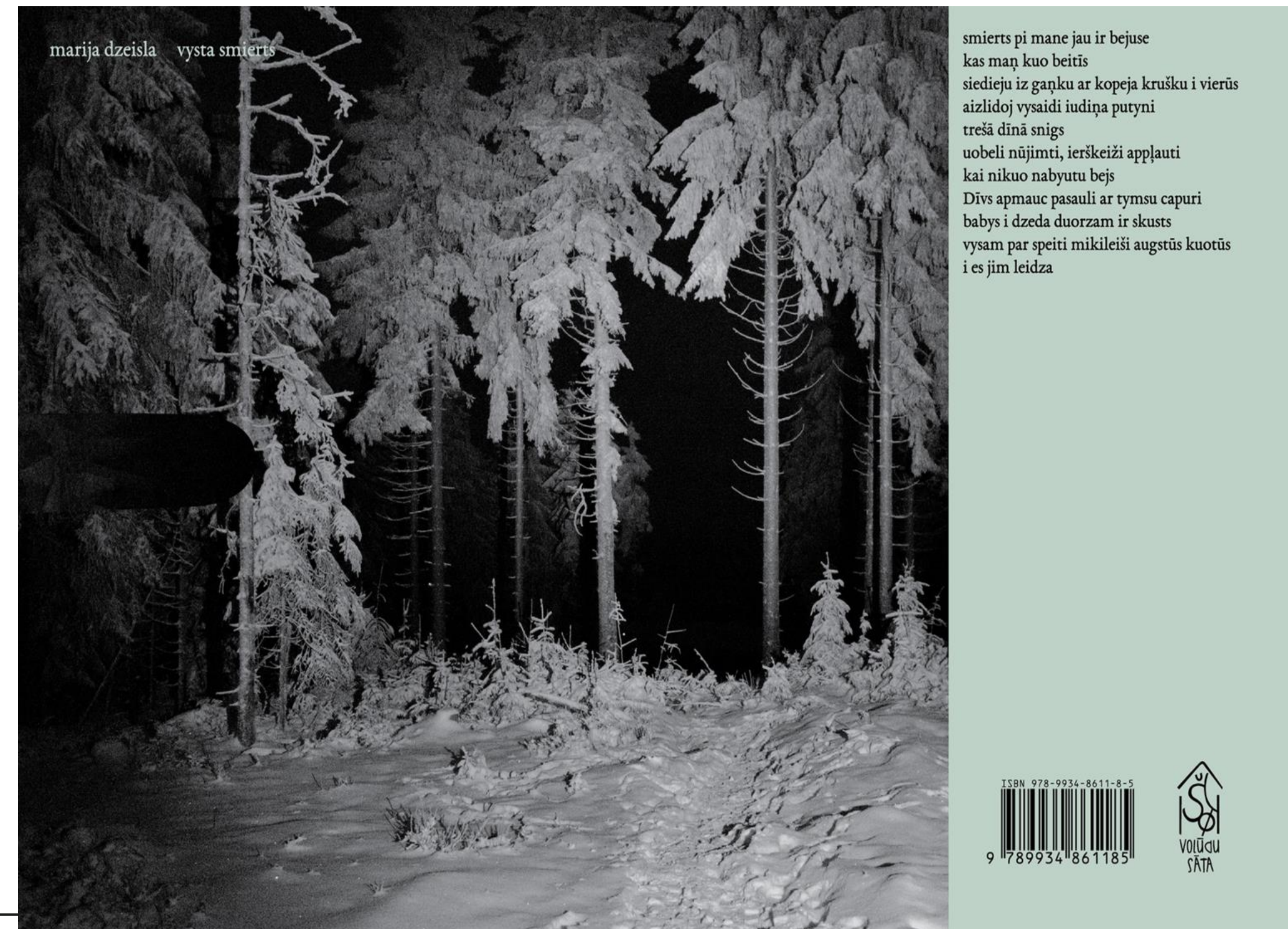
Cooperation partners
bīdreiba «LgSC»



Marija Dzeisla: Vysta smieris



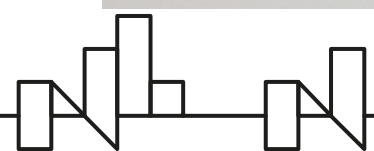
Poetry collection, 2021.
German photographer: Elena Helfrecht



MIKS – language learning through a board game



Latgalian – Latvian – English



Three Latvian language courses



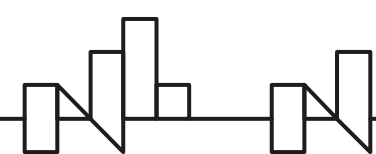
VAIŅU
MĀJA

LATVIEŠU
VALODĀ

"AGRĀ PUTNA"
ATLAIDE

TIEŠSAISTES
MATERIĀLI

LATGALIEŠU VALODAS KURSI
NO 5. MAIJA
MĀCĒNIEM AR LATVIEŠU VALODAS PRIEKŠZINĀŠANĀM





Latgaliešu valoda iesācējiem

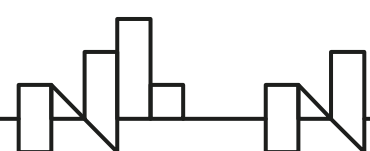
LATGALIAN FOR BEGINNERS

ЛАТГАЛІШУ ВОЛŪДА ІЕСАЦЕЖІМ



HOUSE OF LANGUAGES

ВОЛŪДУ СĀТА



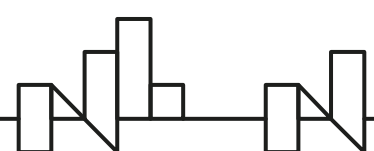
WHY?

- Very few resources for Latgalian as foreign/second language
- Important for the status of Latgalian


WHAT?


- A book with 8 chapters, 24 subchapters, with texts and tasks, mini-grammar and dictionary (LTG-ENG-RUS-LVS), audio and texts online

WHO IS SUPPORTING?





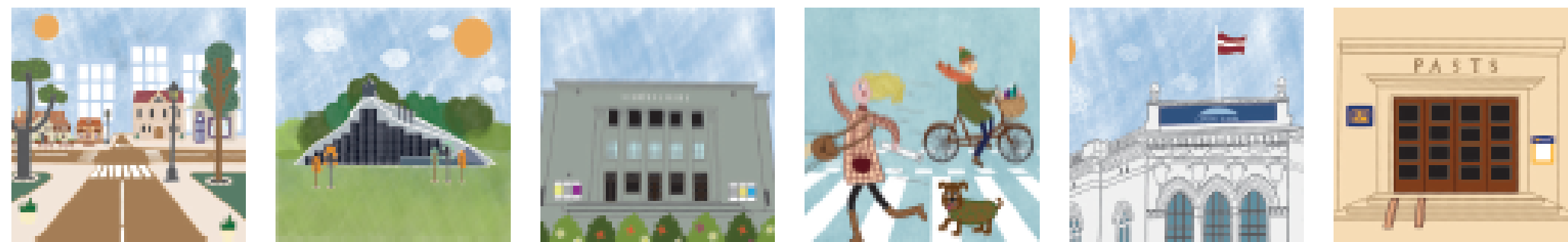
 Gundega vysu dīnu beja policejis īcierknī. Jei niu ir pīkususe. Kabine-tā īit vysi treis policisti i atnas Gundegys krāslu. Gundega nav nūzīdzneica, i jei var īit iz sātu. Policists jū nūvad ar mašy-nu. Gundegai beja brīsmēiga dīna, bet niu jei jīutās labi. Jei dzer čaja kūpā ar Inaru i Viktoru. Laikam Gundegys krāslam pateik pīdzeivuojumi.

 Gundega ir pīkususe nu daudzūs vaicuojumu policejis īcierknī. Kod jei atroda vacū, saplāstū krāslu, jei nadūmuoja, ka jai byus napatikšonys. Ir jau gondreiz vokors: vysa dīna ir puorguojuse satraukumā i bailēs. Kabinētā īit vysi treis inspektori i atnas arī krāslu.

- Lyudzu, varit sajimt tū atpakaļ, - soka golvonais inspektors Gryudenš. - Itys nav eistais krāslys, koč i ir tam cīši leidzeigs.
- Cik labi, - Gundega atvīgluota nūsapyuš. Jei nimoz nagribēja palikt par nūzīdzneicu.
- Inspektori Buļš i Ludbuoržs jius nūvess atpakaļ, - golvonais inspektors Gryudenš vys vēj dryumi soka. - Paļdis par pacīteibu! - Jis izlik capuri i izīt nu ustobys.
- Gundega policejis mašynā atsagrīž Viktora sātā.
- Tys beja brīsmēigi, - Gundega soka Viktoram i Inarai. Inara sataisa Gundegai čaju, i ji vysi sēd ap goldu i mirynoj Gundegu.
- Tok beidzūt maņ ir tai vīgli ap sirdi. Tys beja satraukuma pylns, baileigs pīdzeivuojums. Īcierknis beja tik dryums!
- Labi, ka vyss ir beidzīs, - Inara nūsapyuš.
- Dzie, kaidis sovvaļņiks krāslys, - soka Viktors - Jam pateik pīdzeivuojumi!

7.4. Pīlsātys vuordeni

Pīlsētas vārdīni - In the city - В городе



kristceli krustojums - cross-roads - перекрёсток	biblioteka библиотека - library - библиотека	teātris театр - theater - библиотека	guojieju puoreja гājēju pāreja - cross-ing - пешеходный переход	banka банка - bank - банк	posts пастс - post office - почта
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Puorveidoj eipašēbys vuordus, lai tim byutu nūteiktuo golūtne!

Rewrite the adjectives into the definite form!

Перепишите прилагательные в определенную форму!

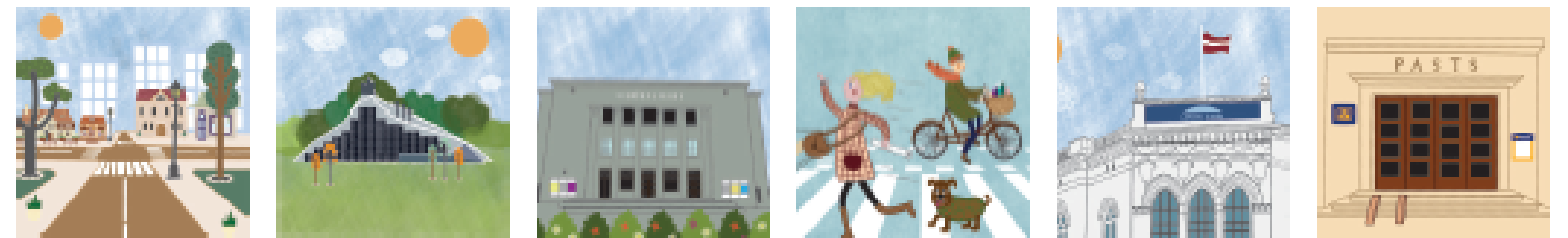
- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| zaļš ūzuls | moza meitine | gara rynda |
| sirdēigs suņs | tymši lūgi | eisys nakts |
| dreiza mašyna | vacs televizors | gords kopejs |
| sierni moti | soltys zīmys | gudra školuočiuja |

Savīnoj atbylstūšūs!

Match the related words!

Соотнесите сходные по смыслу слова!

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| posts | vīlčīns |
| muzejs | autobuss |
| dzeļceļa staceja | doncuošona |
| slīmineica | izruode |
| teātris | turists |
| autoūsta | konts |
| lidūsta | viestule |
| koncertzāle | vakarenis |
| naktsklubs | koncerts |
| banka | izstuode |
| visneica | uorsts |
| restorans | lidmašyna |



kristceli krustojums - cross-roads - перекрёсток	biblioteka библиотека - library - библиотека	teātris театр - theater - библиотека	guojieju puoreja гājēju pāreja - cross-ing - пешеходный переход	banka банка - bank - банк	posts пастс - post office - почта
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Latgalian for beginners / Latgališu volūda suociejim

1.2.1.**Kū ād tigrī? / What do tigers eat?**

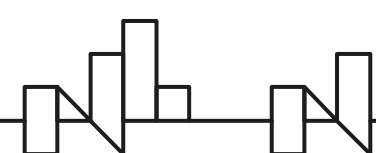
A gneška stuosta: Asu universitatē. Iz cýtys nedelis ir eksamens, bet es vēļ nagrybu vuiceitīs. Siežu krāslā, klausūs muzyku i lītoju īsapazeišonys aplikaceju. Tigrys - itys eistyn ir interesants profils. Nu Teksasys, juo babeņa ir latgalīte. Bet nav fotografejis. Aizraksteišu! Teksasā ir vokors. Tigrys roksta, ka tigrim garšoj rūkys. Kū tys nūzeimoj? Nasaprūtu. Bet maņ pateik, kai jis roksta, taid nūpītmys.



A gniezska says: I am at the university. Next week there will be an exam, but I don't want to study yet. I'm sitting in a chair, listening to music and using the dating app. Tigrys - now this profile is interesting. He's from Texas and his grandmother is Latgalian. But there's no picture. I'll write to him! It's evening in Texas. Tigrys is saying that tigers like eating hands. What does that mean? I don't understand. But I like how he writes, he's so serious.






<https://oratastic.eu/ltg-eng-3-3-1/>

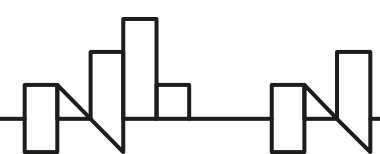


Digital exhibition on Latgalian and Nynorsk (2021-2023)



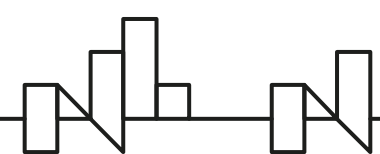
Cooperation partners bīdreiba
«LgSC» and Norwegian Museum of
Written Culture

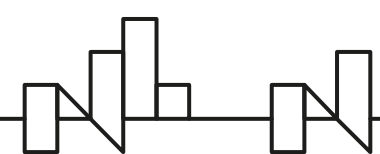
Iceland  Liechtenstein  Norway
Norway grants  grants



Norwegian Museum of Written Culture

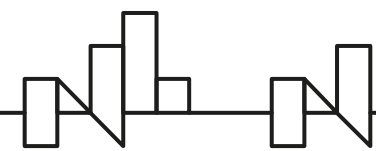
- The Norwegian Museum of Written Culture is a private non-profit institution.
- Established in 1993 to promote the Nynorsk language and written culture.
- Financed by the Norwegian Ministry of Culture, three regions, four municipalities and several private sponsors.
- Museums in three locations, including the Aasen Language Museum, dating back to 1898.



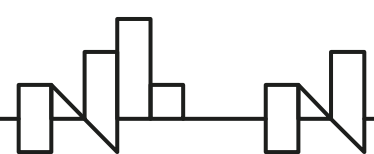




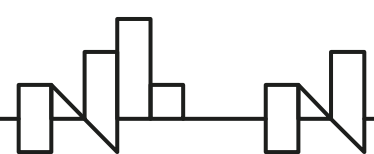
Goal of being present in 100 municipalities each year (events, exhibitions, school programmes and festivals).



Events and exhibitions



Collections, archives, research and documentation



Communication and digital dissemination

← Sjå alle Aleine saman-bidrag

Svanhild Amdal Telnes dreg oss inn i eit mytisk univers med spor etter menneske og bilete frå ei strand. I denne verda finst ikkje mødrer og fedrar, berre onklar og tanter og massevis av ungar. Gradvis forstår vi kven menneska i forteljinga er, og det er ikkje råd å verje seg.

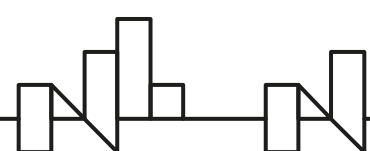


Svanhild Amdal Telnes. Foto: Julie Pike

Svanhild Amdal Telnes (f. 1994) vaks opp i Seljord. Ho har studert ved Skrivekunstakademiet i Hordaland og går no på profesjonsstudiet i psykologi ved NTNU i Trondheim. *Om nettene brukar mor dråpeteljar* (2018) er hennar første bok.



nynorsk.no



Advocacy



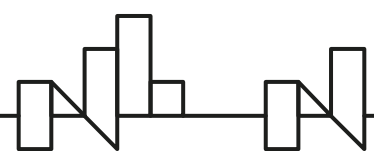
Meld. St. 23

(2020–2021)

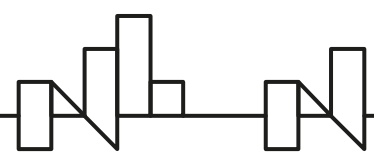
Melding til Stortinget

Musea i samfunnet

Tillit, ting og tid



The project: A digital exhibition on Latgalian and Nynorsk



Where are we now?

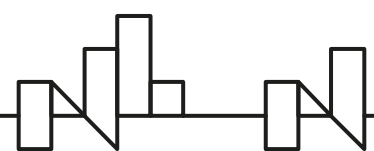
Research (a comparative study on the two languages and exploration of best museological practices) – 2021-22



Creation of textual content and conceptual approach of the exhibition, focus group, 2022



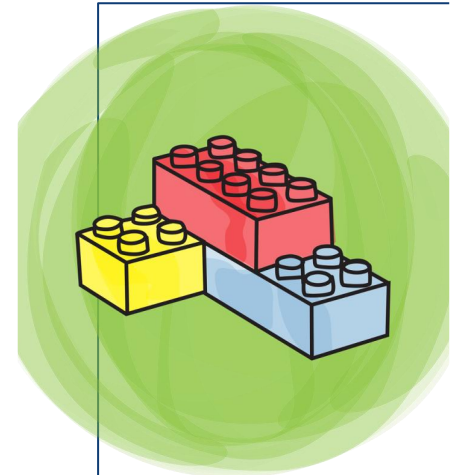
Recording of audio and video and design, Summer 2023



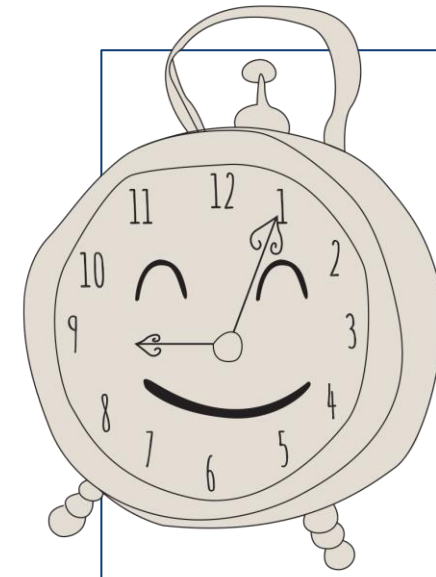
Latgalian and Nynorsk – ways of comparison



Four approaches for comparison



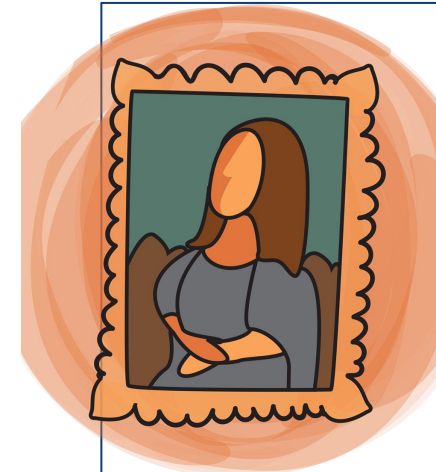
The general /
situational approach



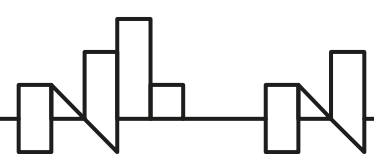
The chronological
approach



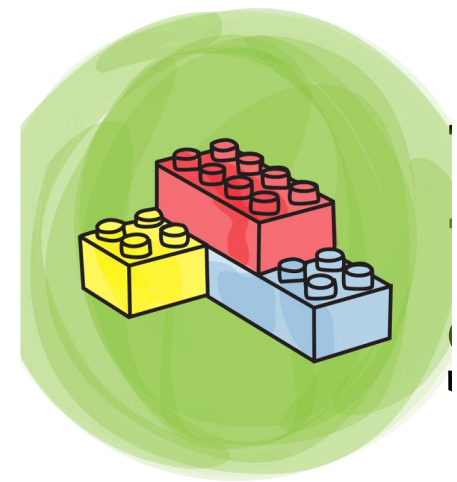
The thematical
approach



The instance
approach



Four approaches for comparison



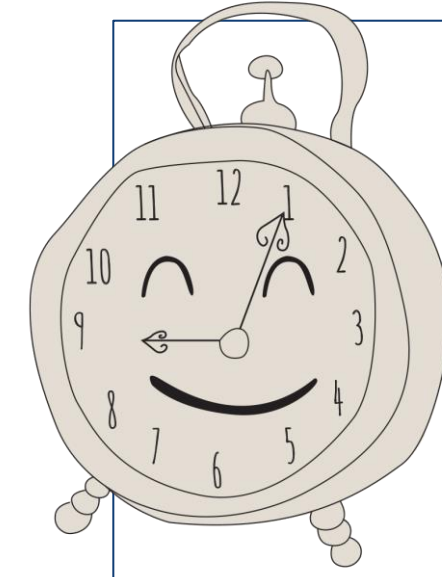
1. The general / situational approach

General comparison of the situation of the two languages – similarities and differences



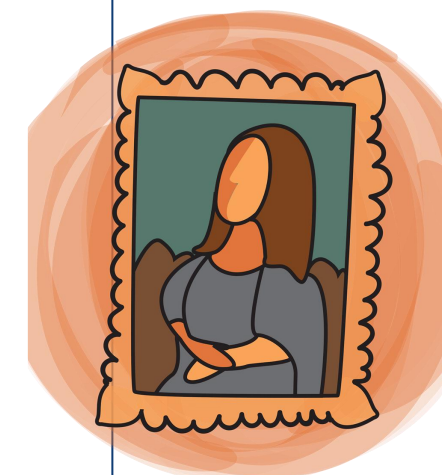
3. The thematical approach

Comparison of the two languages in different areas



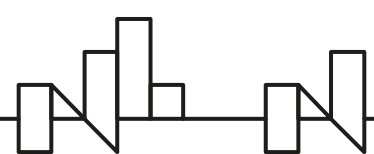
2. The chronological approach

Comparison of the languages in five phases of development – four similar and one divergent for the two.

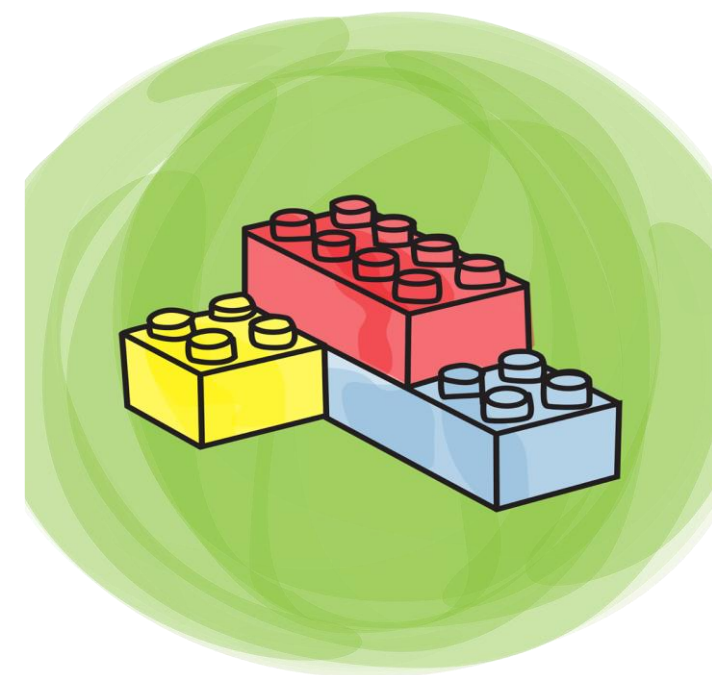


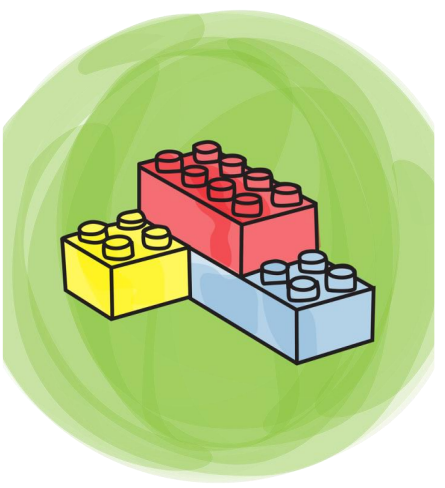
4. The instance approach

Comparison based on single phenomena (items, events, persons etc.), not necessarily at the same time or completely the same



1. The general / situational approach for comparison

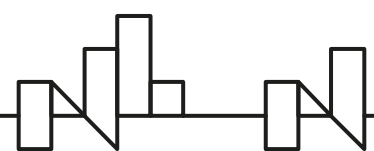


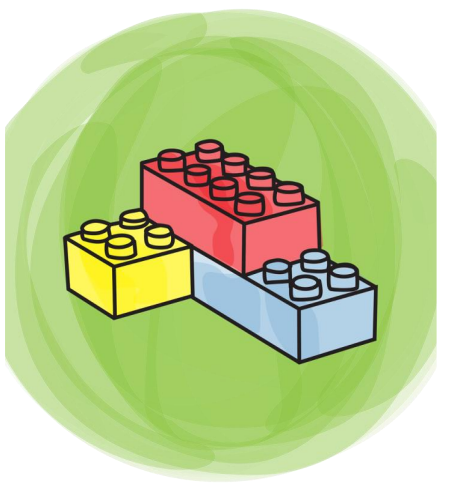


The general / situational approach:

Similarities

- Both the lesser-used of two written languages within one language and country
- Both languages developed under other foreign rule, the two countries becoming fully independent in 20th century (1905 and 1918) after a period of constructing and developing a national identity
- Both are geographically connected to one area. However, both also have had important development, events, activities outside the region (Oslo/St. Petersburg, Riga, exile)

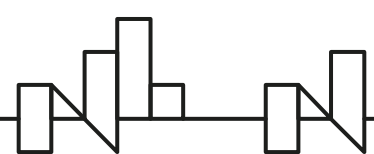


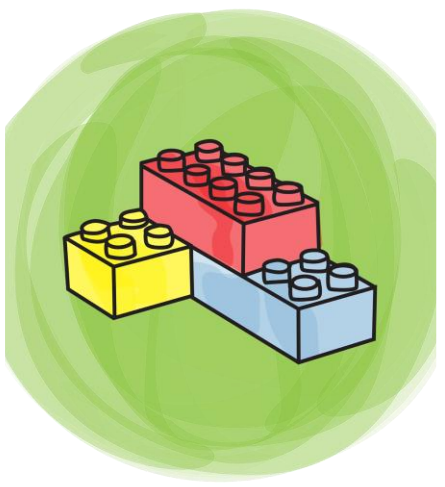


The general / situational approach: The history

Differences

- While Nynorsk has had development strengthening its position, Latgalian has had three major setbacks
- While Nynorsk is felt as a national language to quite a large extent, Latgalian is more tightly connected to a distinct region also in a cultural, mentality and religious sense.
- Latgalian used for religious purposes from the very beginning as the first writings came as part of the Contra-Reformation of the Jesuits, it took time before Nynorsk also was used in church, only from 1892

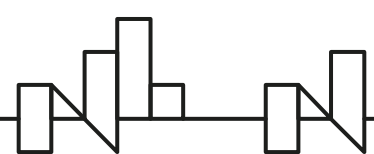
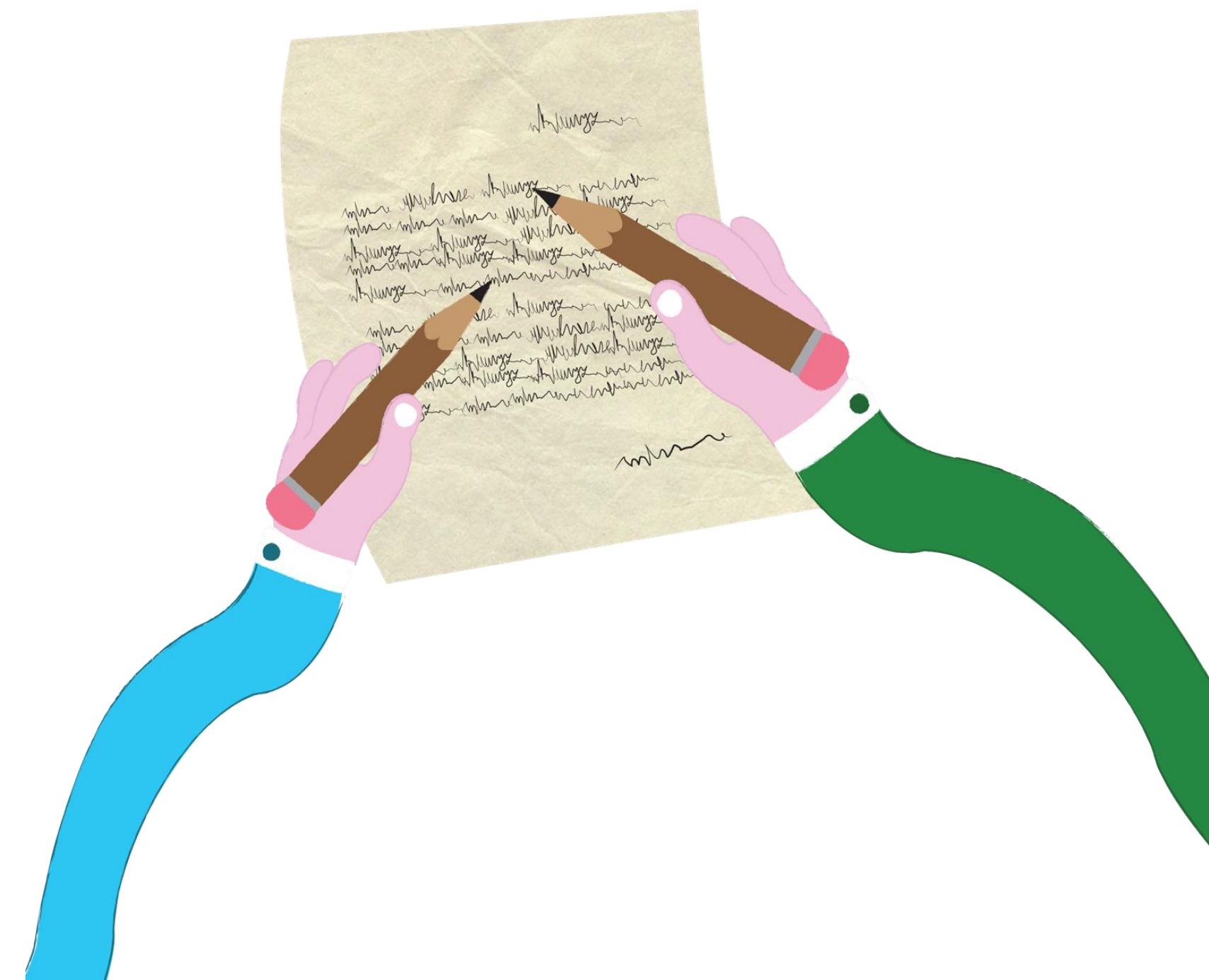


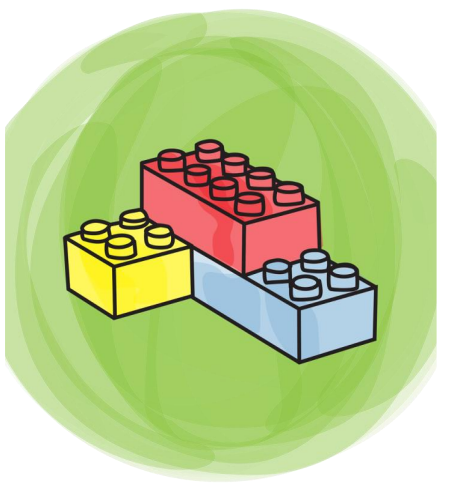


The general / situational approach: The present situation

Differences

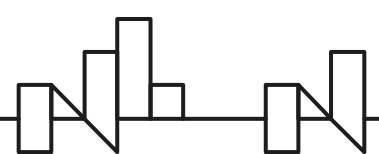
- Latgalian has not regained its status and there are several spheres in society where it is not used. Many Latgalians cannot write in Latgalian, and other Latvians are not familiar reading Latgalian
- Nynorsk allows different variants in orthography, Latgalian has two competing orthographies (traditional and official)

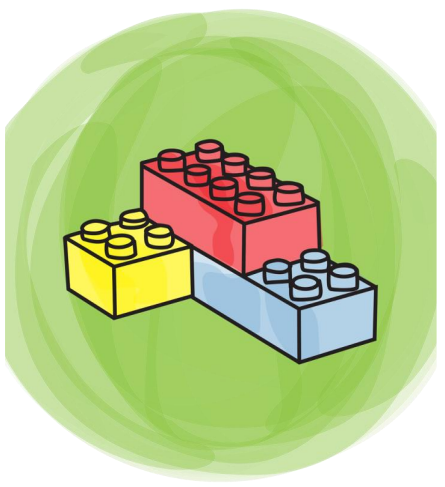




The three major setbacks of Latgalian

- **1865** The printing prohibition, and later on prohibition to spread books in Latgalian in Latgale, only distribution of hand-written items.
- **1934** The authoritarian regime of Kārlis Ulmanis, due to the idea of a nation as something culturally homogenous: one Latvian language.
- **1944** The Soviet regime with stop of public use of Latgalian after late 1950s.





The things yet to come for Latgalian...

The first opera in Latgalian

Latgalianians speak Latgalian publicly also with other Latvians

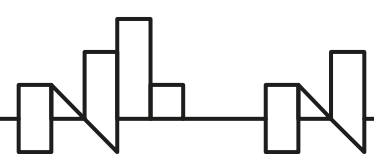


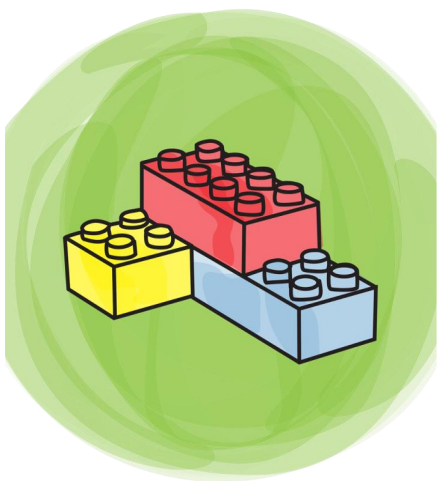
First coin and postage stamp with text in Latgalian

The Latvian president gives a speech in Latgalian

First PhD written in Latgalian

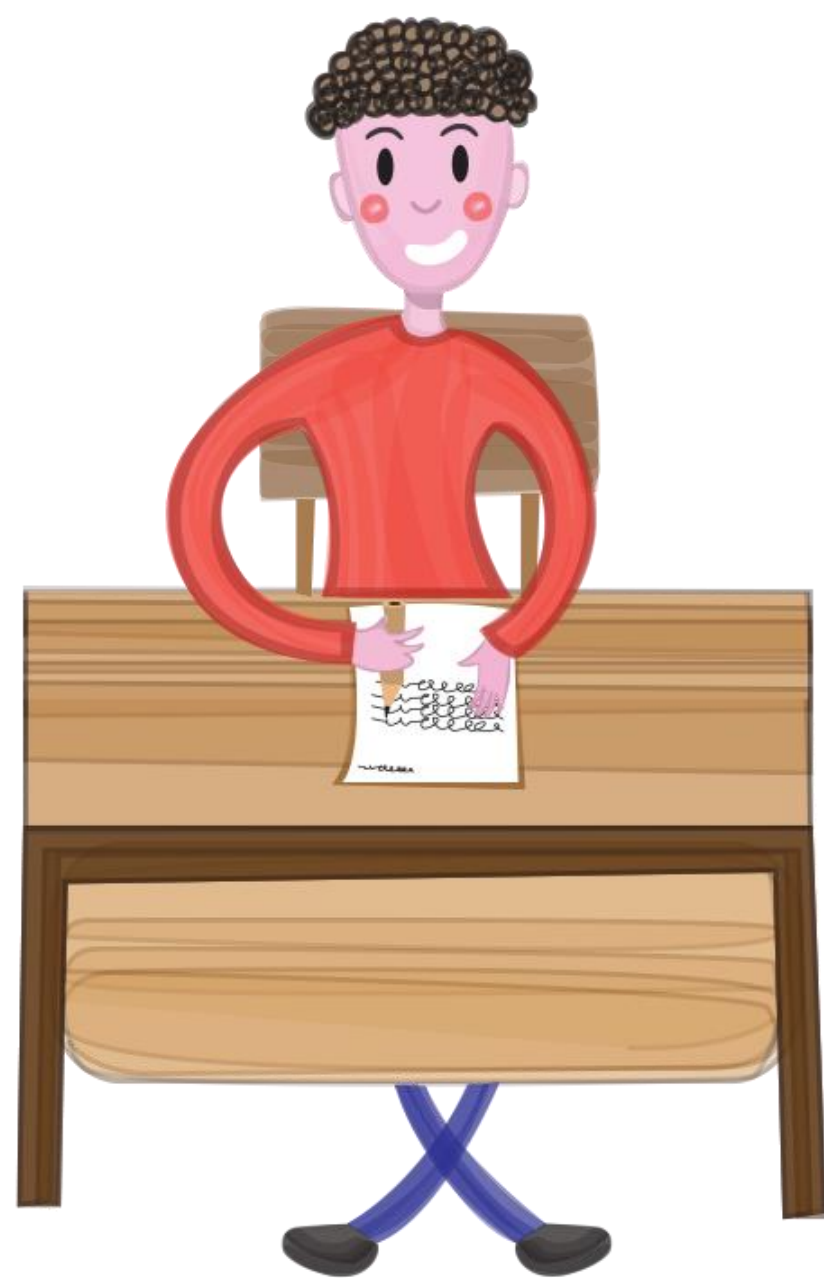
All Latvian pupils get a compulsory introduction to Latgalian language with exposure to it every year



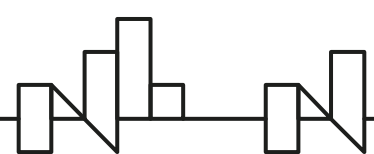


The things to come back for Latgalian...

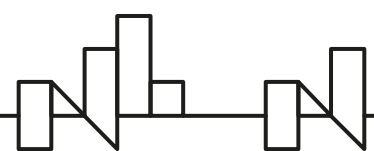
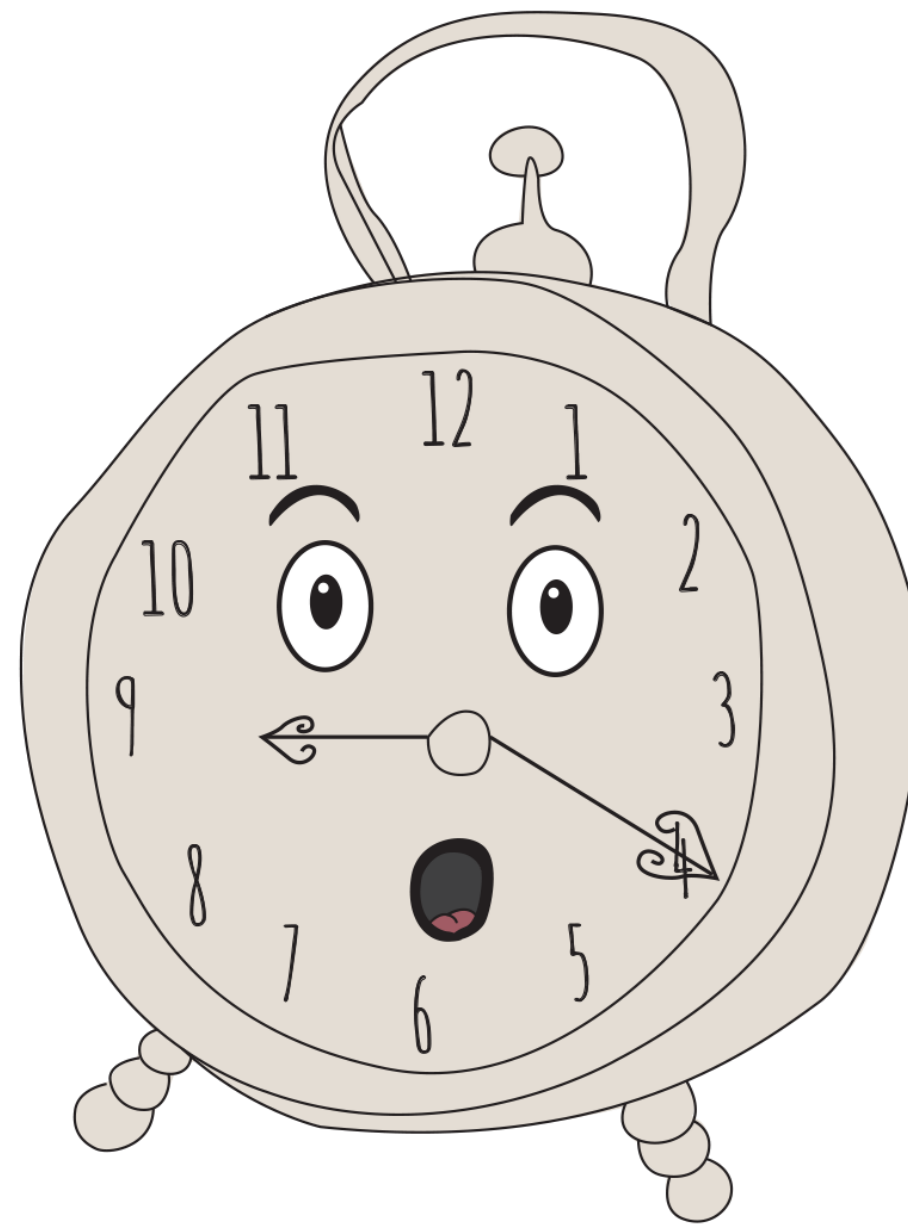
Latgalian as regional school language

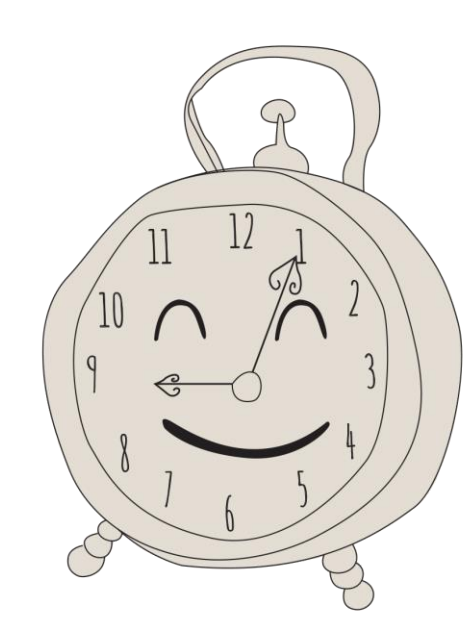


Latgalian in use in official documents



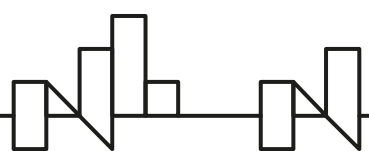
2. The chronological comparison

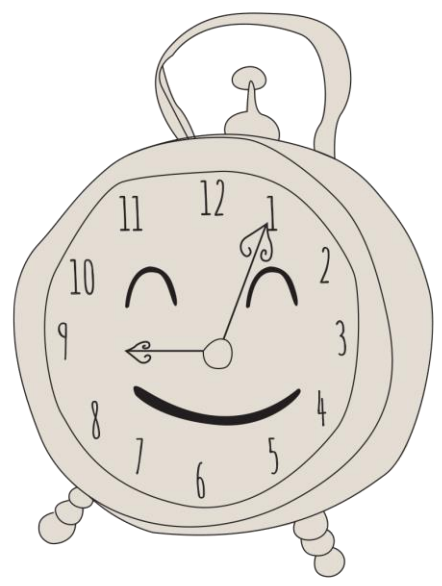




The chronological comparison

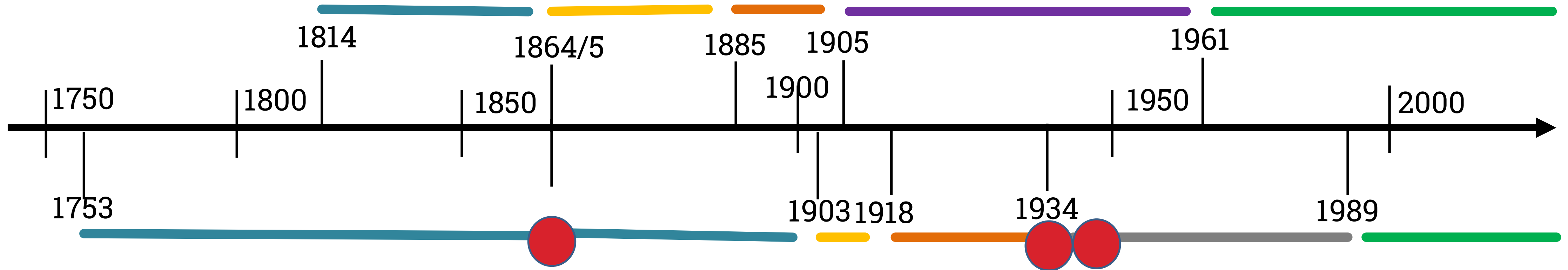
- **The pre-establishment stage**
 - First publications (secular for Nynorsk, religious for Latgalian)
- **The establishment stage**
 - Standardisation
- **The status formalisation stage**
 - Achieving legal status
- **The consolidation stage (for Nynorsk) and recession stage (for Latgalian)** (democracy vs. Lack of democracy)
- **The modern times**



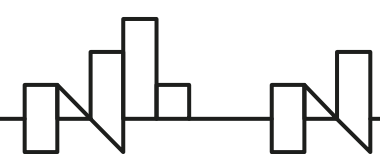


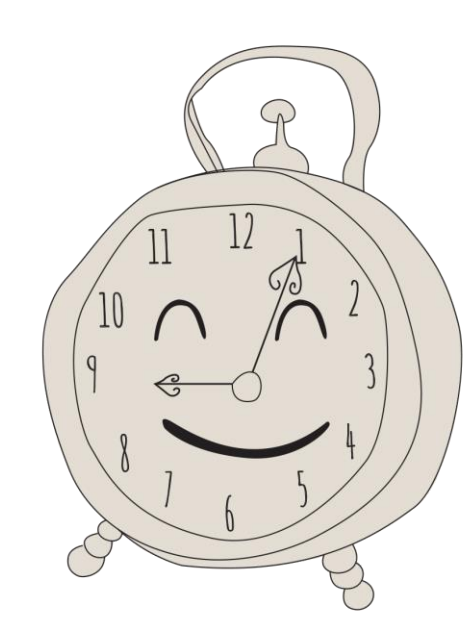
- The pre-establishment stage
- The establishment stage
- The status formalisation stage
- The **consolidation** stage for Nynorsk and **recession** stage for Latgalian
- The modern times

Nynorsk



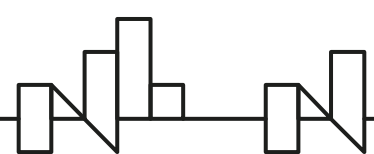
Latgalian

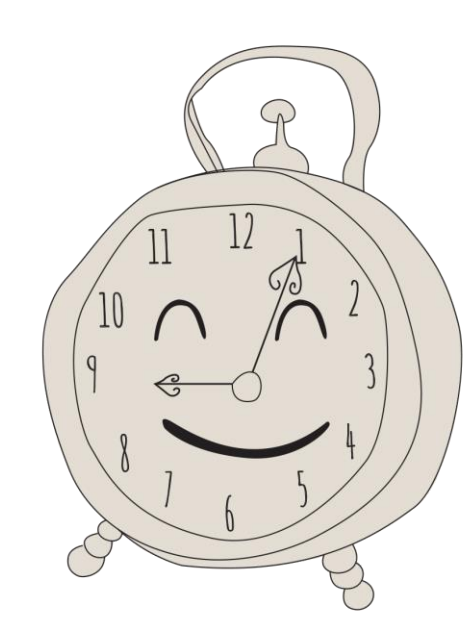




The **pre-establishing** stage

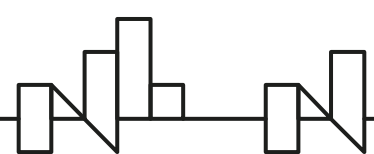
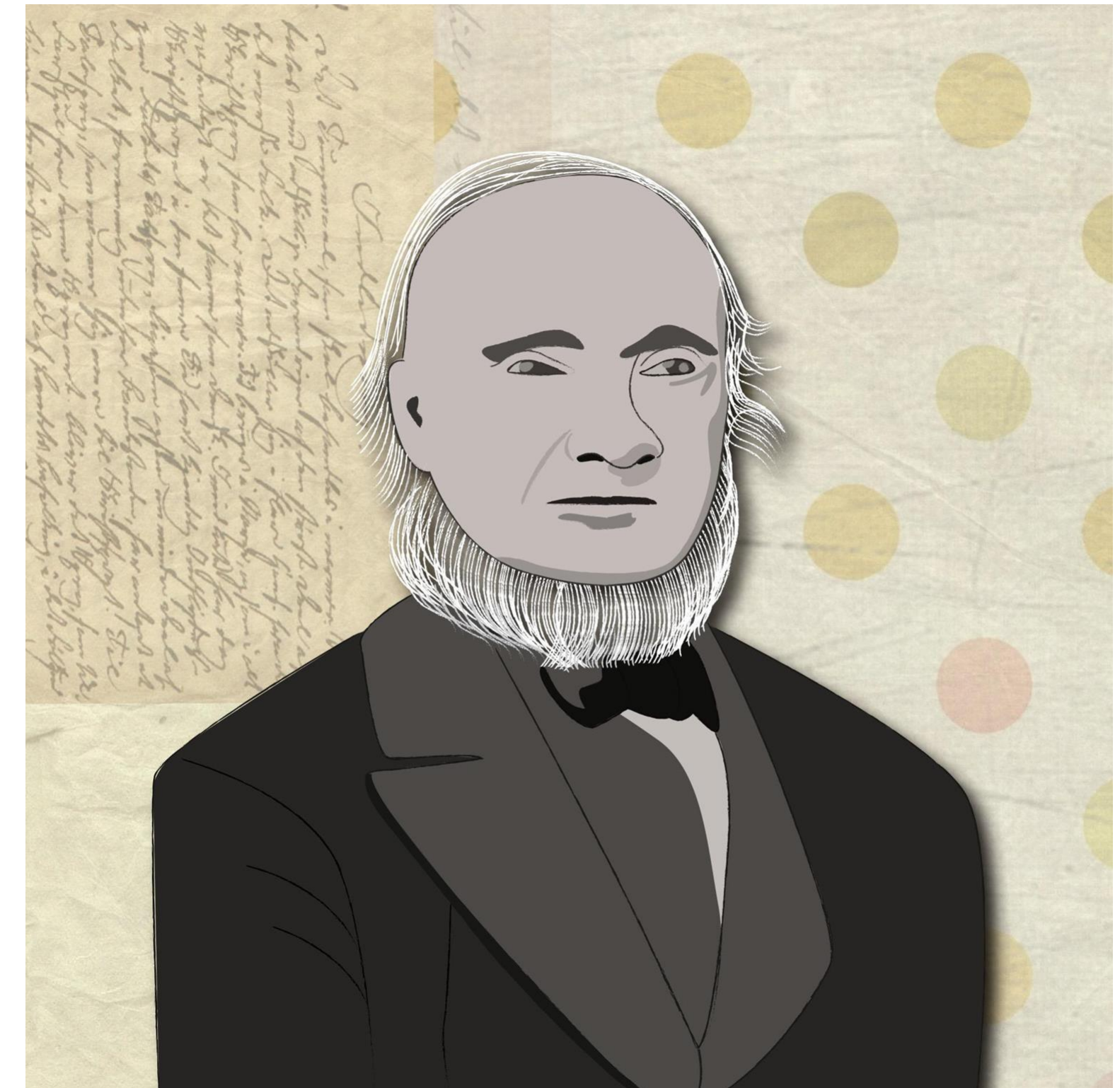
- Latgale under Polish, and later Russian rule, however, in a different territory than the rest of Latvia; Norway under Danish, and later Swedish rule (however, with wide autonomy) from 1814.
- First publications: **secular** for Nynorsk by native users of Norwegian, **religious** for Latgalian (Jesuits). Genres: spiritual works, tutorials, songs, descriptions of nature, poetry, by Polish clergymen. First known publication: catechism of 1730, oldest still kept: Evangelia Toto Anno, 1753. Latgalian also taught at theological seminary in Krāslava from 1757.
- During the printing prohibition after 1864, when it was not allowed to print books with Latin letters, the development of Latgalian slowed down.

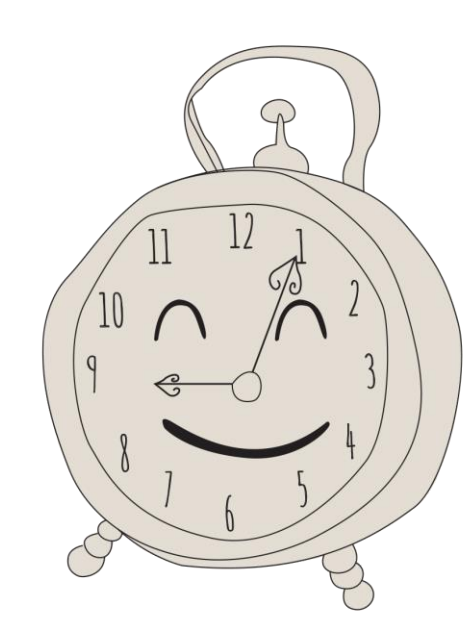




The establishing stage

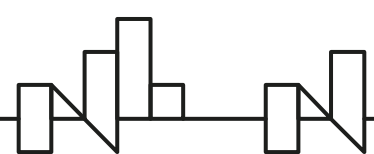
- Work on standardization, the languages are used by more people
- Much of these activities take place outside the core area of language, namely in Oslo and St. Petersburg (studies at Catholic Theological Academy, development of Latgalian intelligentsia).

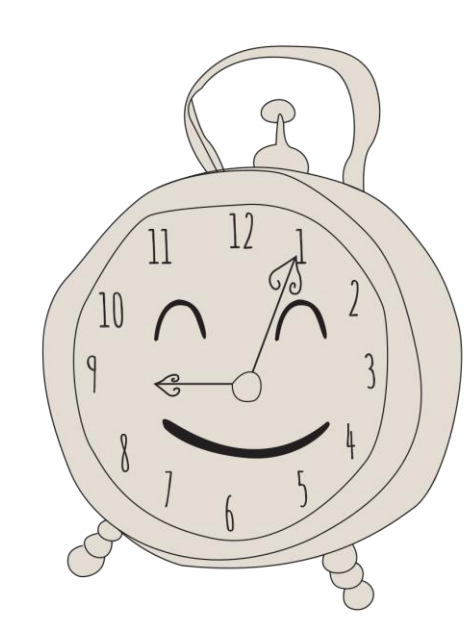




The status formalisation stage

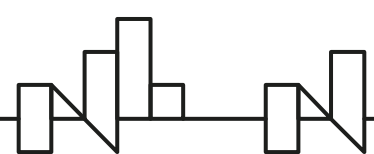
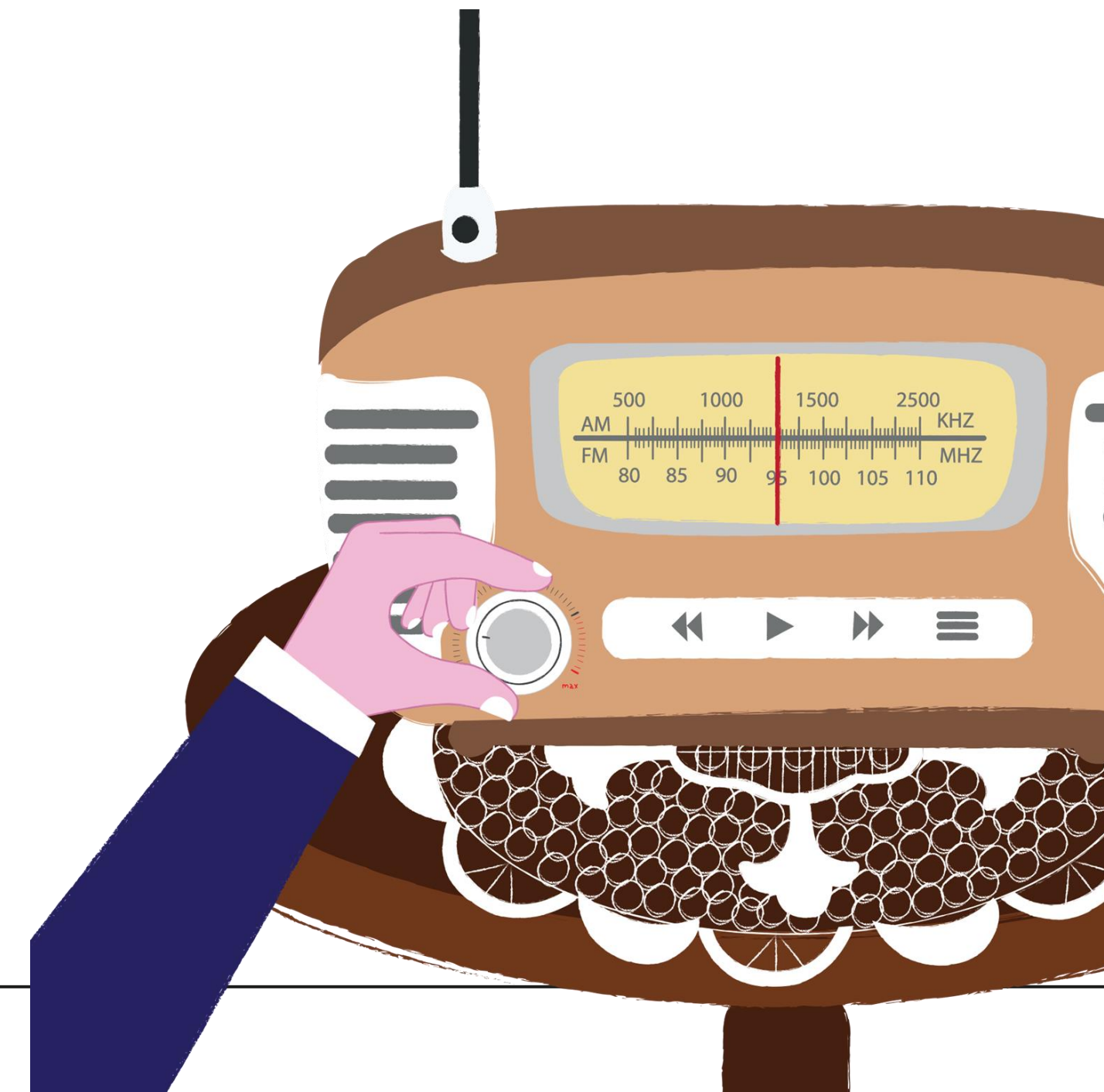
- Nynorsk achieves its legal status in 1885, 1894 - First juridical paragraph written in Nynorsk (Landsmaal)
- Latgalian achieves status as regional language after 1918, when Latvia becomes independent
- The use of both languages in schools
- Both languages get official standardization (1901 for Nynorsk and 1921 for Latgalian in schools, 1929 also by Ministry of Education).
- This is the **blooming time for Latgalian** (1917-1934), rich variety of periodicals, literature, theatre, music etc. The Latgalian language is used in primary schools as a medium of instruction, other minorities enjoy cultural autonomy.

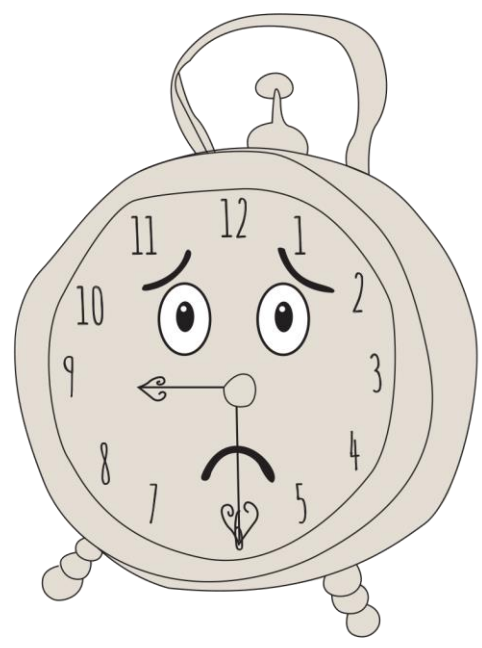




The consolidation stage (for Nynorsk)

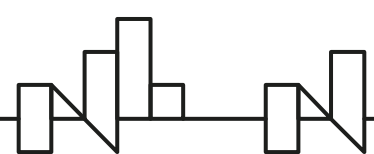
- Nynorsk achieves a stable position on national level and educational system, however with a drop of number of schools using the language after the war.
- Use in national radio and television





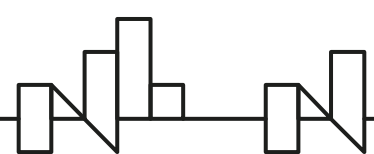
The recession stage (for Latgalian)

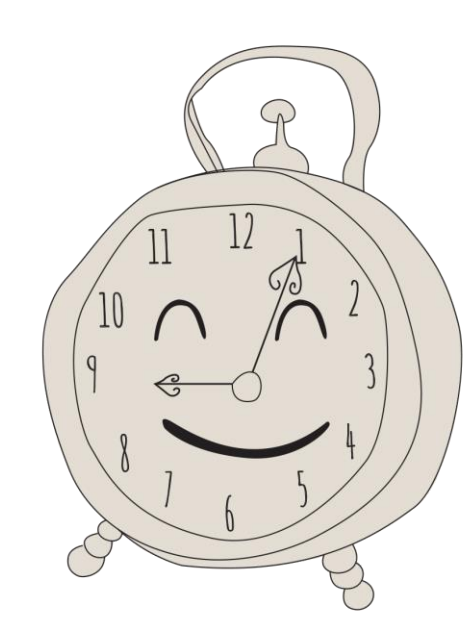
- This is the recession for Latgalian language due to lack of a democratic society, first the **1934** authoritarian Ulmanis regime - end of Latgalian language in schools, books in Latgalian taken out of libraries and burned, forbidden official use of Latgalian (though there were again publications in the Nazi-period)
- Then **1944** Soviet regime, out of official use, only some regime-friendly publications are still published, 1956 prohibition to use Latgalian in schools etc.
- In Latvia the last books are printed in 1960, and publicly used only by the Catholic church. Users of Latgalian stigmatized, one of only positive elements is research on dialects (A. Breidaks) and interest by other Latvians on traditional Latgalian culture (e.g. ceramics).



The recession stage (for Latgalian)

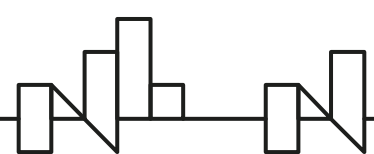
- **In exile:** Latgalian continues to be used in exile publications and even research (Sweden, Germany, USA), also from 1975 programmes in Radio Free Europe (Munich, later from Prague)

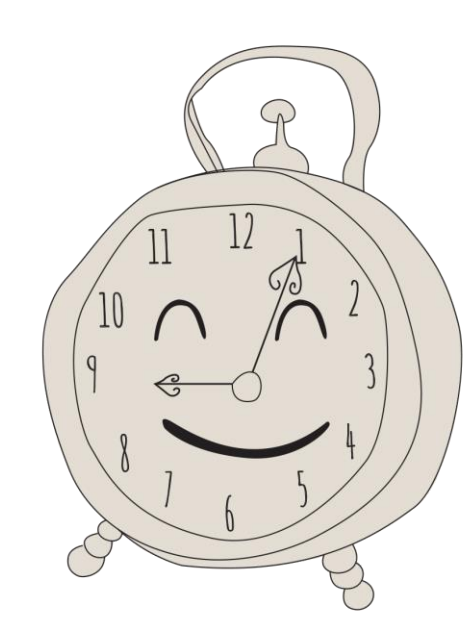




The modern times

- **Activism** for the languages (1960s and 1970s for Nynorsk and late 1980s and 1990s for Latgalian).
- Latgalian is used again in print and radio and TV, receives an ISO-code
- Exposure to Latgalian outside of Latgale mainly through music only. Latgalians who write in Latgalian use standard Latvian in communication with non-Latgalians.



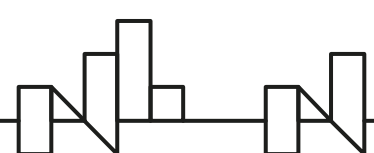


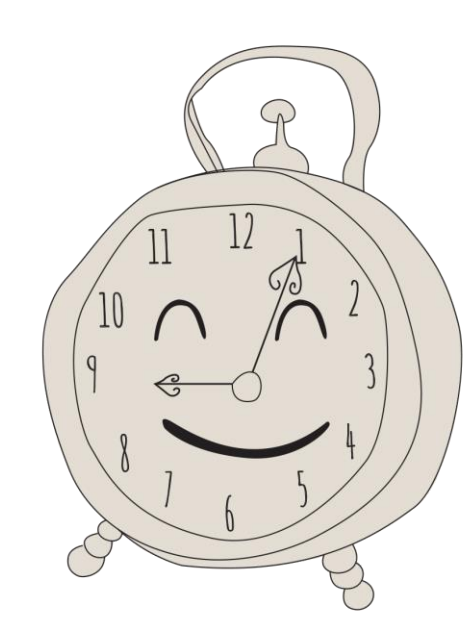
The modern times

- Nynorsk has a stable position and is used nationally, there are still many misconceptions and prejudices about the Latgalian language due to lack of knowledge
- Many of the activities connected to Nynorsk are through publicly-financed institutions, for Latgalian many things are dependent on the initiative and resources of activists, and the number is few and new faces are not coming particularly frequently.



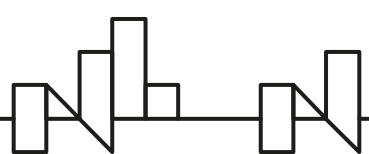
There is a lack of stable financing to institutions connected to the Latgalian language.



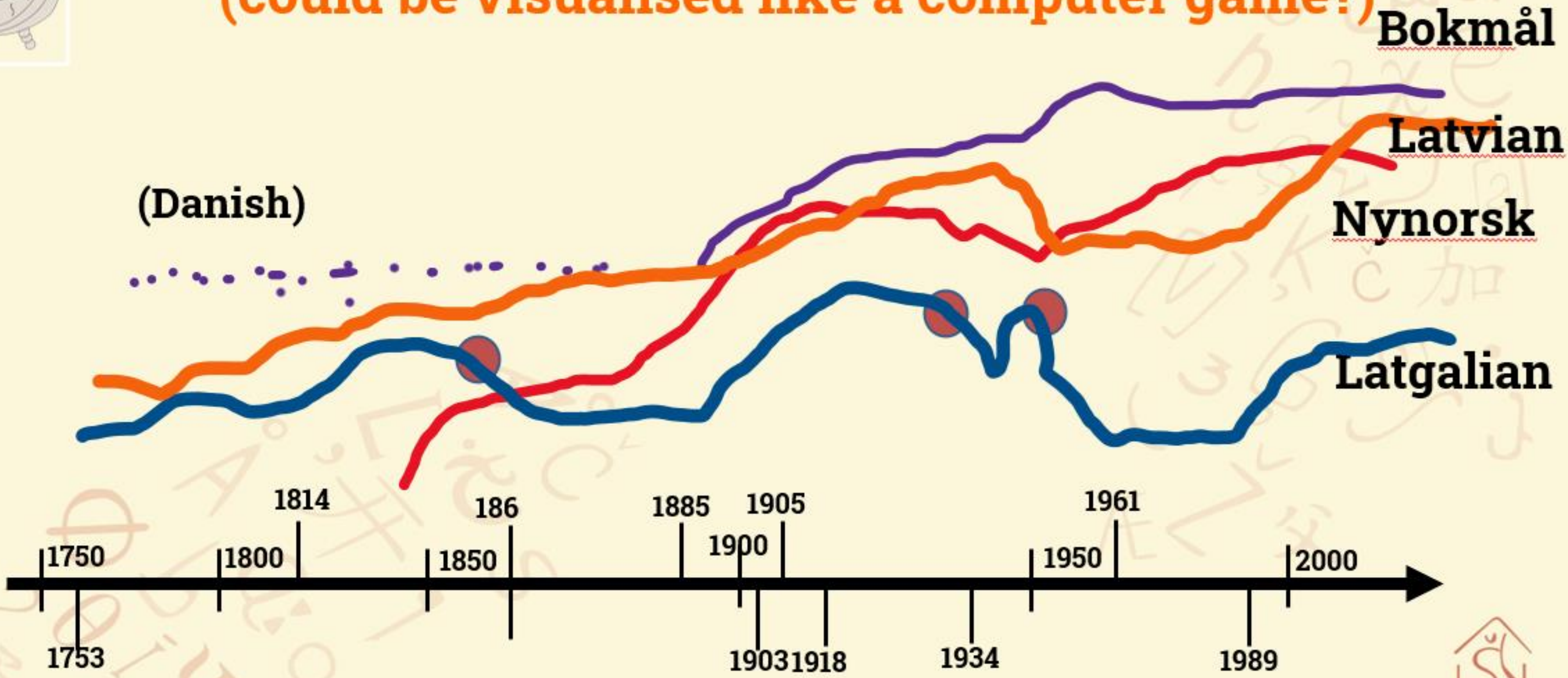


The chronological comparison

- **The pre-establishment stage**
 - First publications (secular for Nynorsk, religious for Latgalian)
- **The establishment stage**
 - Standardisation
- **The status formalisation stage**
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(democracy vs. Lack of democracy)
- **The modern times**



The overall situation – up is good, down is bad (could be visualised like a computer game?)

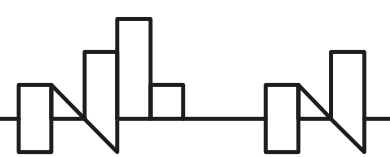


3. The thematical approach of comparison



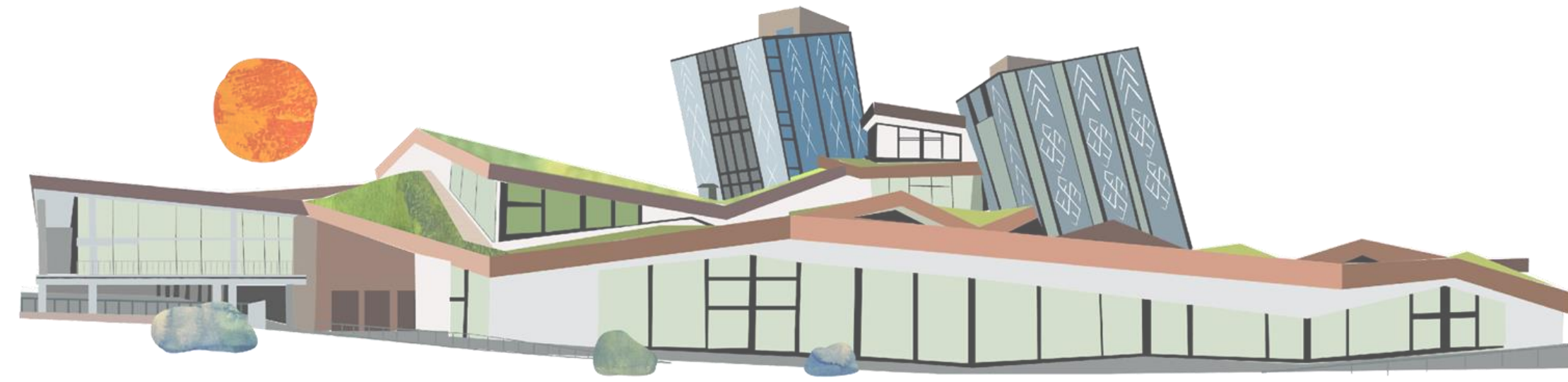


The thematical approach

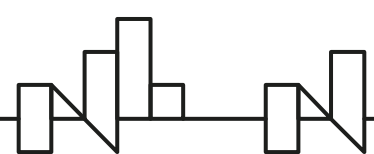




Culture: Literature



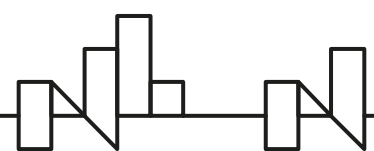
- A long tradition for both languages (from mid-18th century LTG and mid-19th century NN). Between 1960-1989 Latgalian books were printed only outside of Latgale.
- Books in Nynorsk printed also by mainstream publishing houses; books in Latgalian printed mainly by specialists, with little distribution outside of Latgale.
- Nynorsk books also internationally translated. Latgalian literature translated to other languages to very small extent.
- Translation of classics and modern literature into Nynorsk, in Latgalian some classics, very little modern literature.





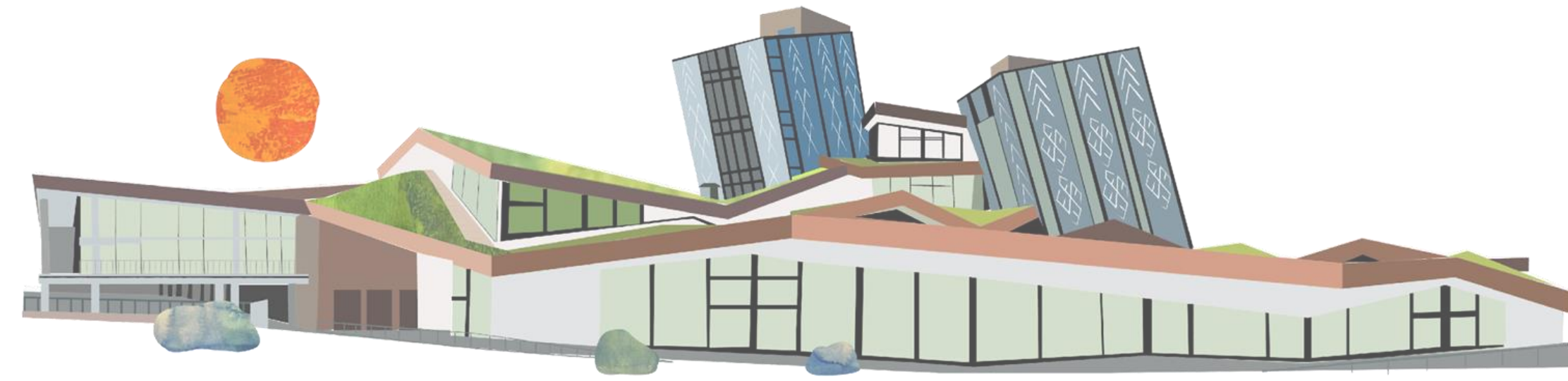
Culture: Music

- Music.
 - A very important factor for both languages, different genres represented and this is one of the major ways the language has been exposed to users of the greater-used language.

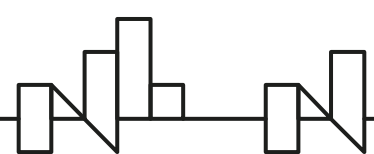




Culture: other



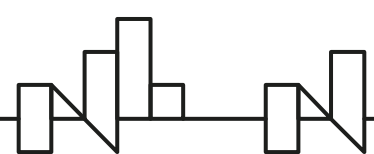
- Stage
 - Theatrical traditions for both languages. One Nynorsk theatre in Oslo with the status of a national theatre. In Latvian some of the staging in e.g. Rēzekne and Daugavpils theatres, but also one success at the national theatre in Riga.





IT

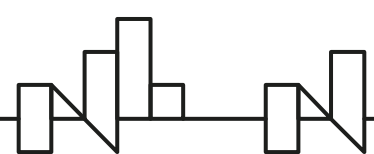
- Text corpora for both languages
- Nynorsk has Microsoft spell checker, Latvian IT-company Tilde is developing for Latgalian
- Stickers for use in Whatsapp in Latgalian
- Both languages have challenges getting identified by algorithms.





Media

- Both languages used in public media, however, Latgalian far less, e.g. Latgalian not used for subtitles and general news.
- Financing for content in Latgalian has increased in the last 10 years.
- Both languages used in commercials, both to stress connection to countryside, Latgalian also for humoristic purposes.





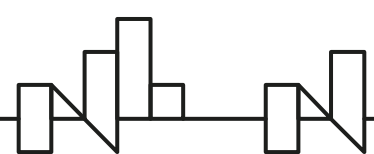
Politics and administration



- Nynorsk has an equal status with Bokmål, but is used less than the norm of a minimum 25% of documentation in Nynorsk.
- Latgalian is practically not used, and also the Supreme Court of Latvia in 2009 ruled that institutions can ignore applications in Latgalian rather than Latvian, then later in 2016 the Ministry of Justice said that municipalities should also accept applications in Latgalian, after Līvāni municipality refused to do so.
- Deputies in Latvian parliament have given their oaths in Latgalian, some municipalities have some signs in Latgalian.

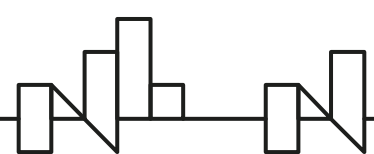


Ilga Šuplinska - one of the deputies giving their oath in Latgalian. Was minister of education during Covid19 and also ensured the development of digital material for Latgalian in schools



Education

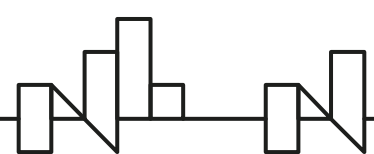
- 11.6% of schools in Norway have Nynorsk as a school language (topped in the 1940s with over 30).
- Latgalian was a school language in Latgale in the first independence, now only a facultative subject at some schools. Teachers are not using Latgalian as a mode for teaching other subjects. Some materials, even digital, have been made, and lately there has been extra state funding.
- All pupils with Norwegian as mother tongue have to pass an exam in both written languages. There is only one textbook for the Latvian language that also gives an introduction to Latgalian. Most Latvian pupils (even in Latgale) finish school without even having read a single book in Latgalian.





Activism

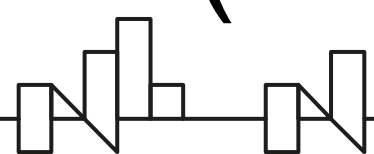
- Nynorsk has old and strong organisations, known by practically everyone in Norway
- Latgalian has had some activism the last 30 years, but similar to other NGOs in Latvia – could have more impact politically
- Latgalian congress with distinct personalities from different areas with political resolutions to strengthen the position of Latgalian



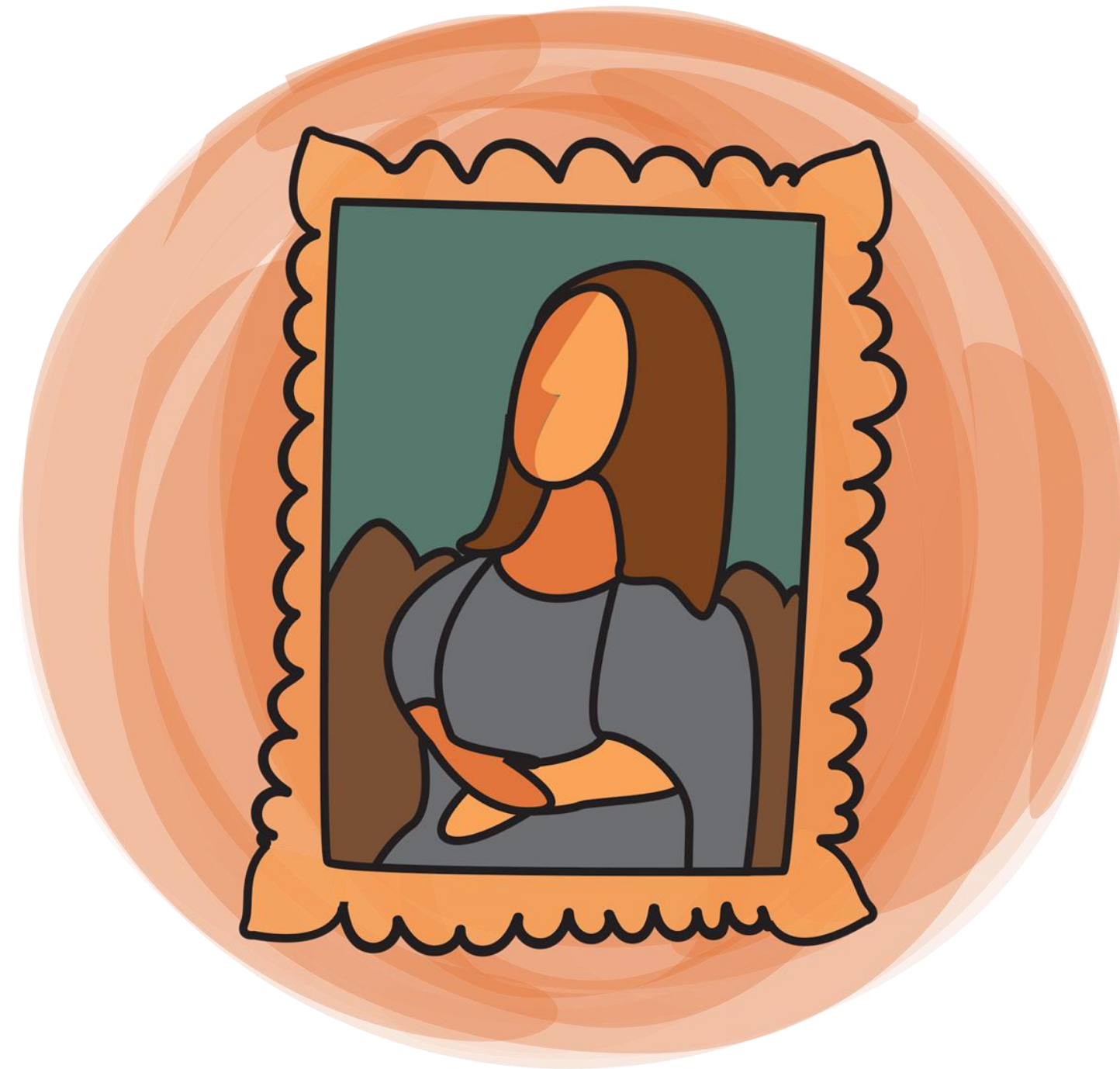
Linguistic Landscape

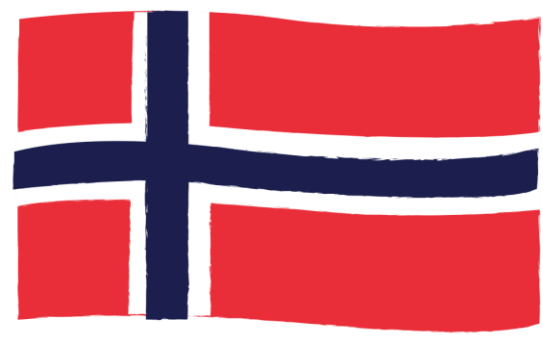


- Nynorsk and Bokmål are usually not used in parallel, it is either or. In Nynorsk areas is predominantly used, to a lesser extent for commercial purposes.
- When used on official signs, Latgalian is often used in parallel, Latgalian language little visible even in core Latgalian areas, often even less than foreign languages.
- Some use of the languages also commercially, especially food products, ATMs of one bank (Citadele) has a menu in Latgalian.



4. The instance based approach of comparison

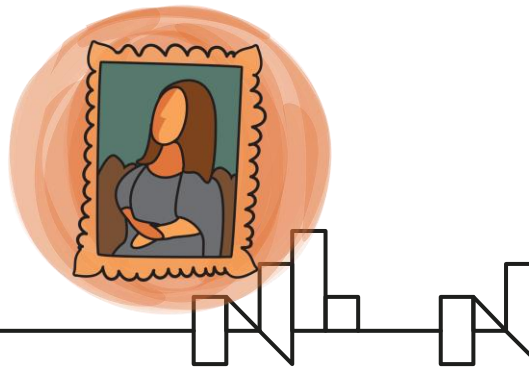


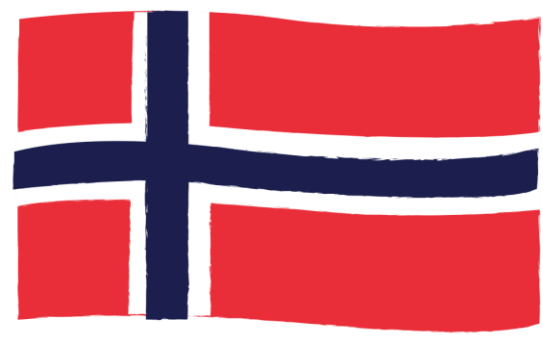


A newspaper

Gula Tidend, 1904

Gaisma, 1904





A law

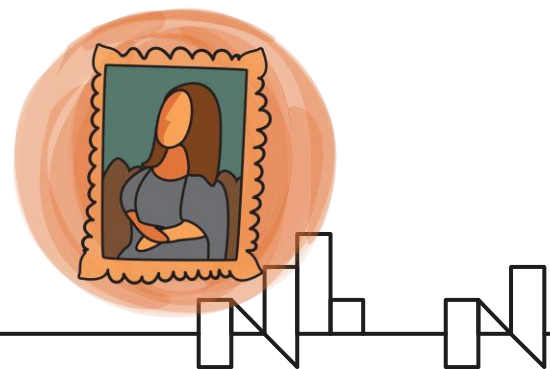


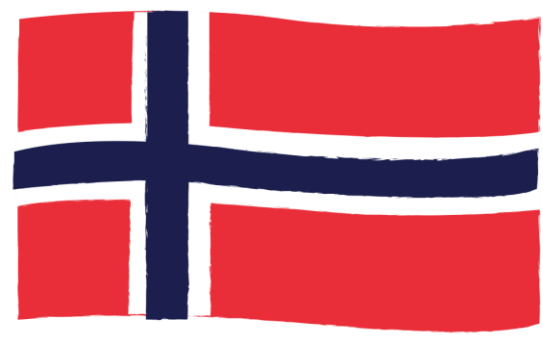
Jamstellingsvedtaket, 1885

21.12.1991 The language law:

Landsmaal – "det norske Folkesprog" – was acknowledged by the Norwegian parliament as equal to Danish – "vort almindelige Skrift- og Bogsprog" (our common written language). This is known as "Jamstillingsvedtaket" (The equalization decision).

"The state ensures the preservation, protection and development of the Latgalian written language as a historical variant of the Latvian language."





A publishing house

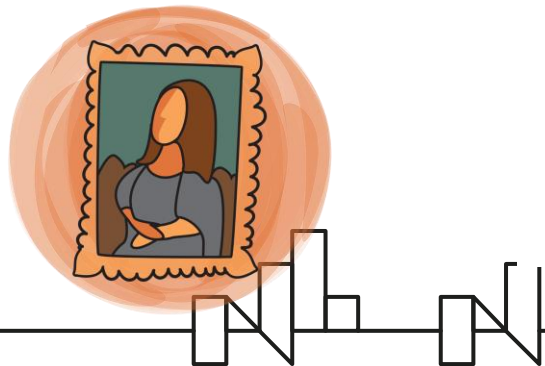


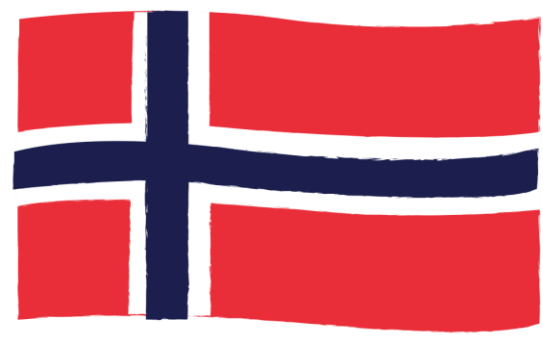
Samlaget, 1868

First and longest existing Nynorsk publishing house

Lōča izdevnīceiba, 1939

Longest existing publishing Latgalian house





A youth organisation

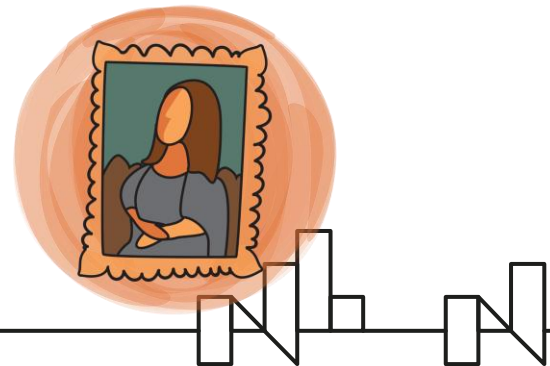


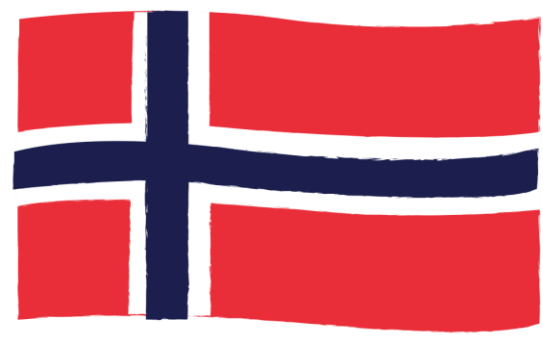
Norsk målungdom, 1961

LgSC, 1990s, formally 2005
(Student organisations also in the beginning of the 20th century)



volūda
Latgališu kulturys kusteiba





Marius Hægstad, 1850-1927

Head of orthography committee of 1898, first chairman of Noregs mållag, professor in Nynorsk and dialects at University of Oslo, politician

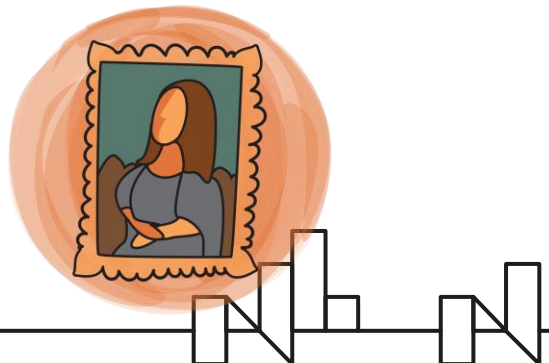


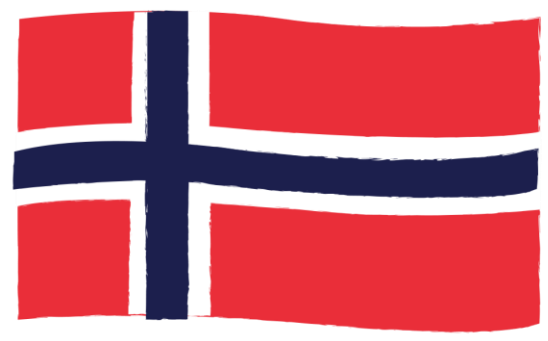
A linguist



Pīters Strods, (1892-1960)

Head of the orthography committee of the Ministry of Education in 1928, publisher of grammar and spelling dictionary, bishop and scholar





A rap group

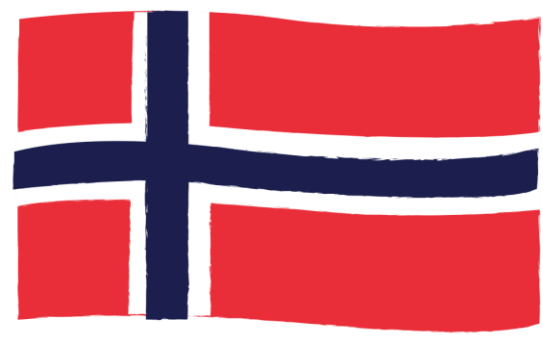


Side Brok, 1999



Latgališu reps, 2000



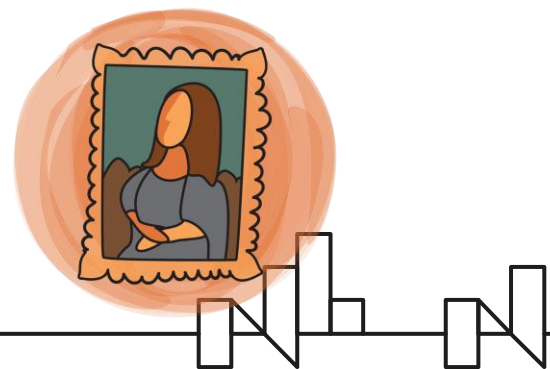


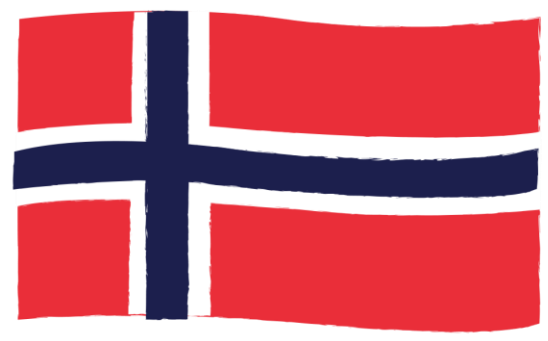
A festival

Dei nynorske festspela, 1992-



Muzykys skrytuļs, 2005-



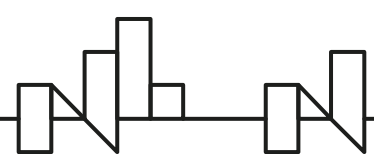


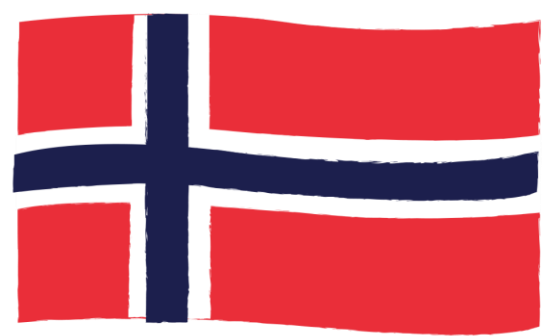
A building

Aasantunet, 2000



Gors, 2012





A song

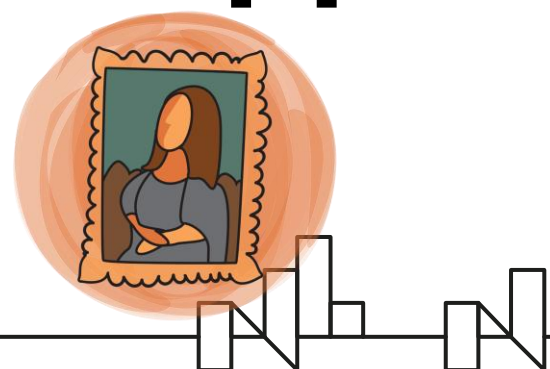


Nordmannen, by Ivar Aasen (1863)

Millom bakkar og berg ut med havet
heve nordmannen fenget sin heim,
der han sjølv heve tufterna gravet
og sett sjølv sine hus uppå deim.

Han såg ut på dei steinutte strender
det var ingen, som der hadde bygt.
«Lat oss rydja og byggja oss grender,
og so eiga me rudningen trygt».

[..]



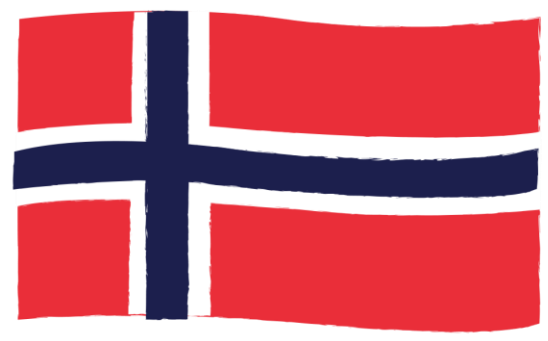
Pīmiņ, bruoļ, by Valdis and Māris Muktupāvels
(1980ies)

Pīmiņ, bruoļ, pīmiņ, bruoļ,
Sovu Tāvu zemi – sovu Latgolu.

Celīs, bruoļ, celīs, bruoļ,
Myus' Muorys zemē Dīvu gūdyņoj.

Dzīdi, bruoļ, dzīdi, bruoļ,
Lai trešuo zvaigzne otkon speidēt suok.

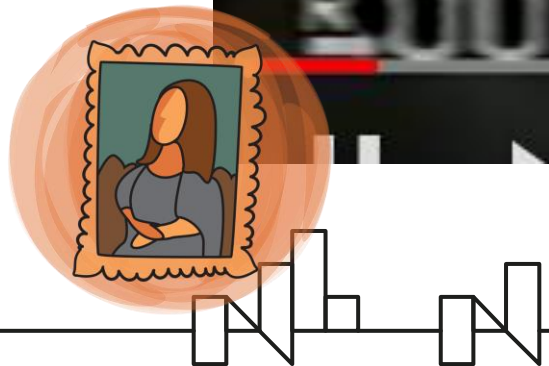
Dzīdi, bruoļ, dzīdi, bruoļ,
Lai svāto zvaigzne otkon speidēt suok!

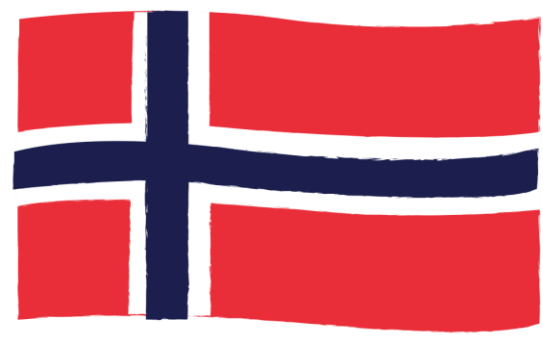


Eurovision Song Contest

Jenteord, 1965

Die Mattocks, 2015





A Shakespeare play



Jonsokdraumen, 1912

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
**JONSOK-
DRAUMEN**

EIT GAVANSPEL

FAA NORRIS VED
ISRE EDDEN



DRAMA
EIT NORRIS VED ISRE EDDEN

Vosorys saulgrīžu burvesteibys, 2012

DAUGAVPILS TEĀTRIS

VOSORYS SAULGRĪŽU BURVESTEIBYS

Viljams Šekspīrs
Monika Zīle

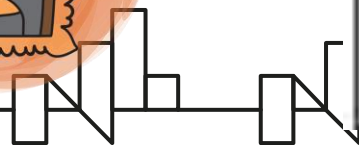
**pasaules
klasika
latgaliski**

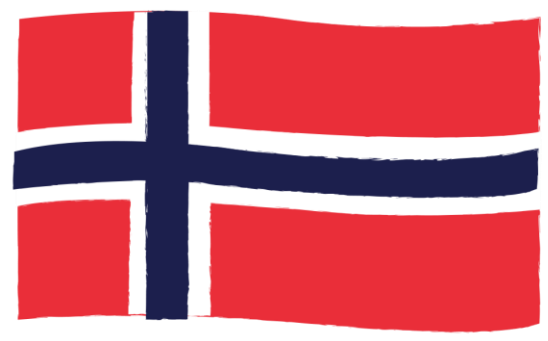
5. oktobrī
plkst. 18.30
6. oktobrī
plkst. 17.00

BINDERS
ceļu būves firma

Bilētes Daugavpils teātra kasē (t.65426520),
„Bilēšu paradīzes” kasēs visā Latvijā un internetā www.bilesuparadize.lv

14+





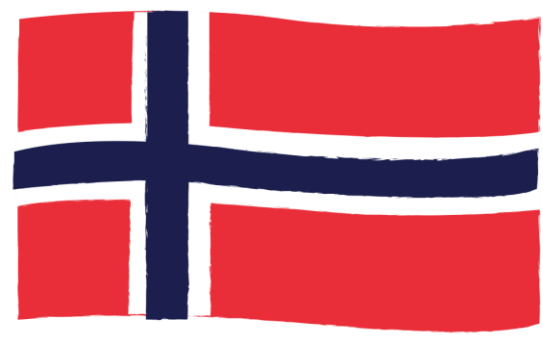
A city outside core area

Oslo (Christiania)



St. Petersburg (1903 – Latvīšu Muzikaliskuo bīdreiba)



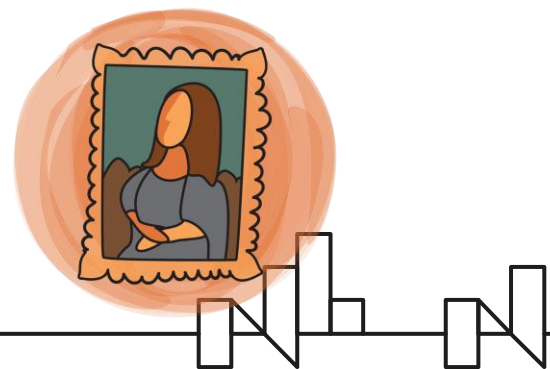


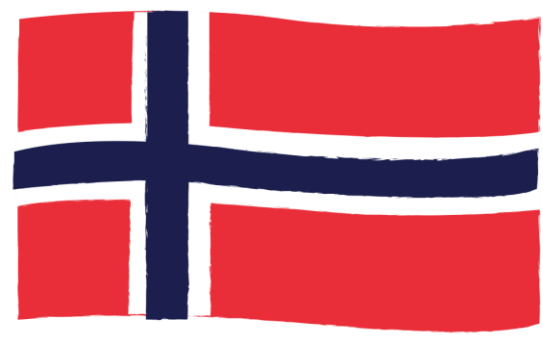
A prize



Nynorskprisen for journalistar, since 2006

Boņuks, since 2008



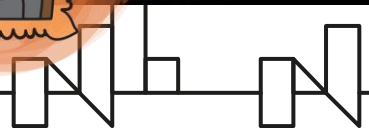


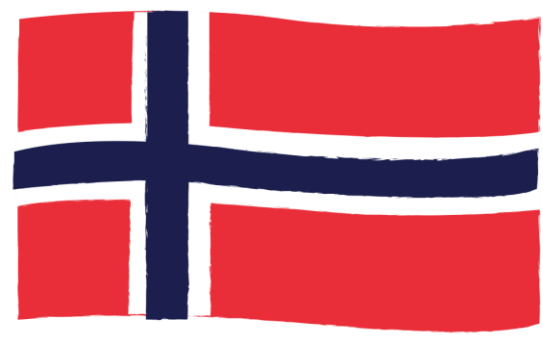
A poet



Haldis Moren Vesaas, (1907-1995)

Anna Rancāne, 1959





A news website



Framtida.no

FRAMTIDA.NO

SAMFUNN KULTUR SKULE OG JOBB MILJØ MEINING MAGASINETT QUIZ SØK

SAMFUNN

Berlin sitt svar på krisa: Ta offentlig kontroll over utleigeselskapa

SAMFUNN

Då eg var 20: Eli Kari Gjengedal flytta heimanfrå og var bekymra for framtida

KULTUR

Musikkdagboka: Nelly Moar syng Whitney Houston i dusjen, og vil at «Freak out!» skal spelast i gravferda si



Leitsquiz: Flyskam, hasjdom og spirasjonsteoriar



Great Barrier Reef er på betringens veg – men veksten er ikkje utelukkande positiv



Barn og unge meiner politikanane gjer for lite for å takla klimakrisa: – Krystallklar og knusande dom



Latgalīšu kulturys ziņu portāls lakuga.lv

MUZYKA VIESTURE I RELIĢEJA CYLVĀKI VOLŪDA EKRANS I SKOTIVE LITERATURA MUOKSLA I TRADICEJIS IZKLAIDE ARHIVS

REDAKCEJA ĪSOKA



Kulturys īsacejumi nedeļai: "Prāta vētras" koncerts, Aglyuna i IGGI bārs



Kai turpynuot paleidzēt Ukrainai



Jaunys bazneicys i draudzis Rēzeknē stuosts. Saruna ar prīsteri Stanislavu Prikuli

Niu jau vaira nakai pyrma goda Rēzeknē durovys attaiseja garus godus dareitais projekts – jauna bazneica Rēzeknis zīmeļu rajonā. Nu ituo gods Vosorys svātku juņa

Meklēt ...



Nūtikšonu kalendars

AUG 12 Ptk 12:00 Ludzai – 845 @ Ludza

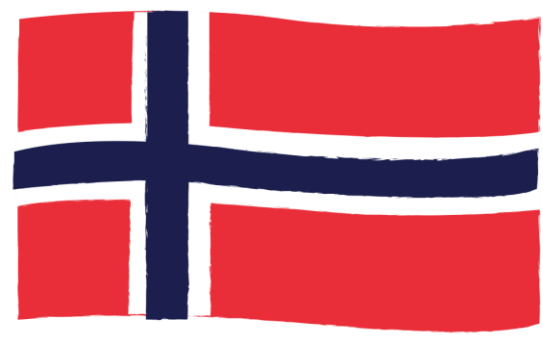
14:00 Keramikys cepļa kūršona @ Raiņa muzejs "Jasmūža"

15:00 Izstuodis "Atjaunotajam pieminek... @ Latgolyš Kulturviesturis muzejs

20:00 Teatris Dekterūs 2022 @ Dekteru cīma laukums

AUG 13 Sai 16:00 "Vysi muni gosti beja" @ F. Trasuna muzejs "Kolnasāta"

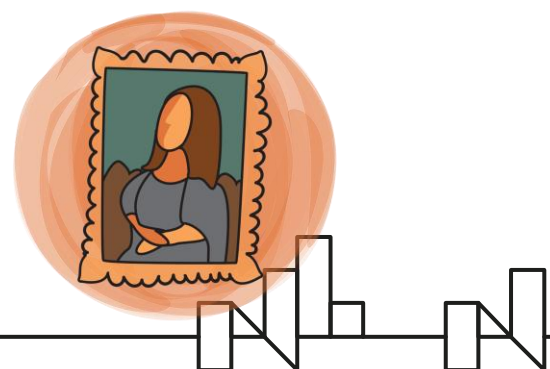
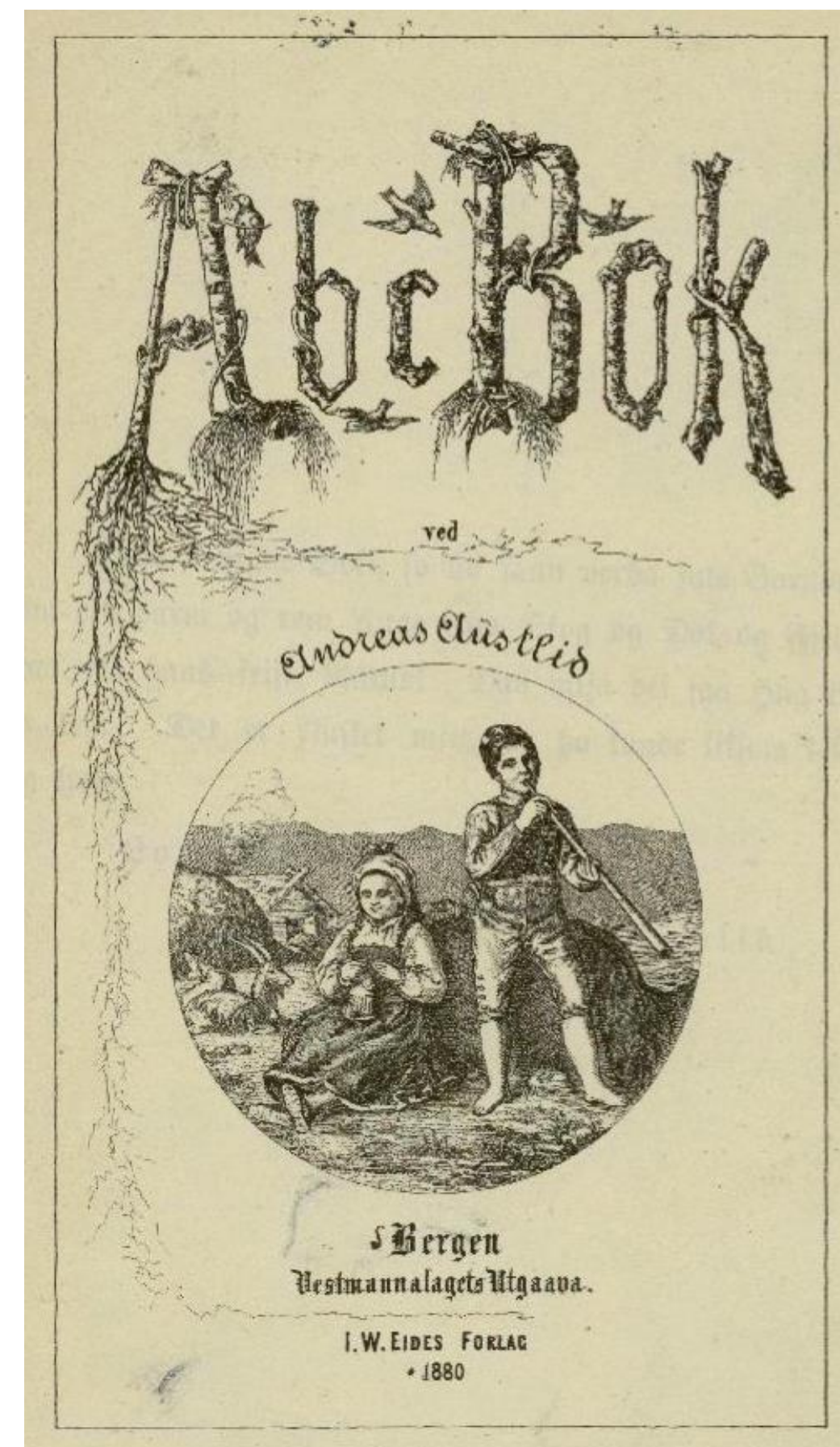
Viertīs kalendaru →



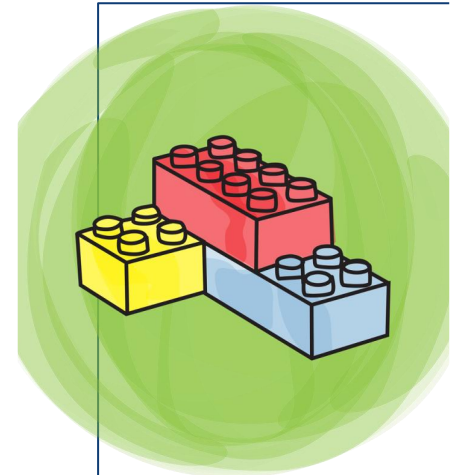
A primary

Andreas Austlid, 1880 (first primary)

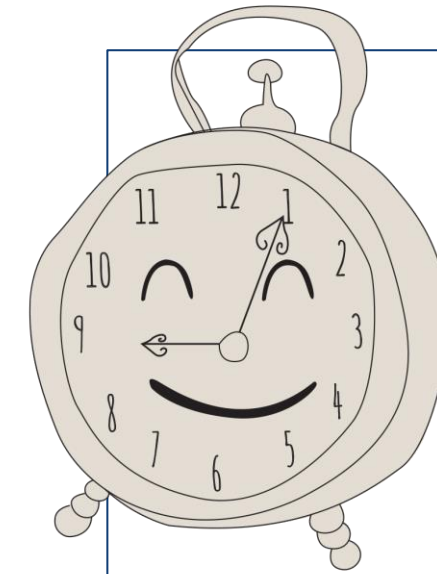
Francs Kemps, 1905 (first modern primary, 32 primaries printed before)



Four approaches for comparison



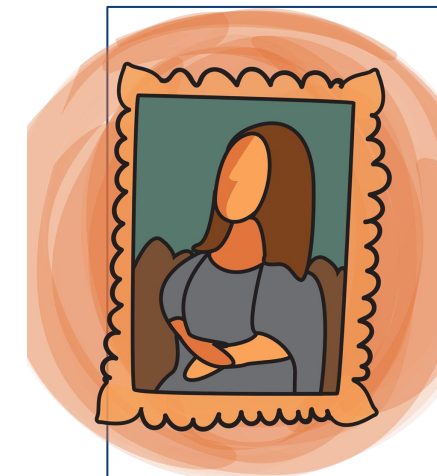
The general /
situational approach



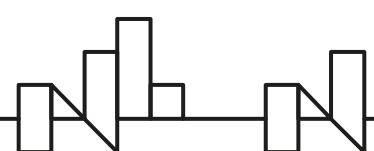
The chronological
approach



The thematical
approach



The instance
approach



The concept of the exhibition



How to address the principles of museums

*“A museum is a not-for-profit, permanent institution in the service of society that researches, collects, conserves, interprets and exhibits tangible and intangible heritage. Open to the public, **accessible** and **inclusive**, museums **foster diversity** and sustainability. They operate and communicate ethically, professionally and **with the participation of communities**, offering varied experiences for education, enjoyment, **reflection** and **knowledge sharing**.”*

<https://icom.museum/en/resources/standards-guidelines/museum-definition/ 2022>

ACCESSIBLE

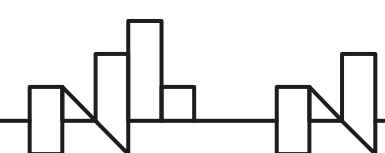
INCLUSIVE

FOSTER DIVERSITY

WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITIES

REFLECTION

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

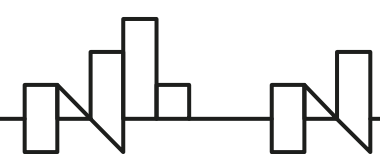
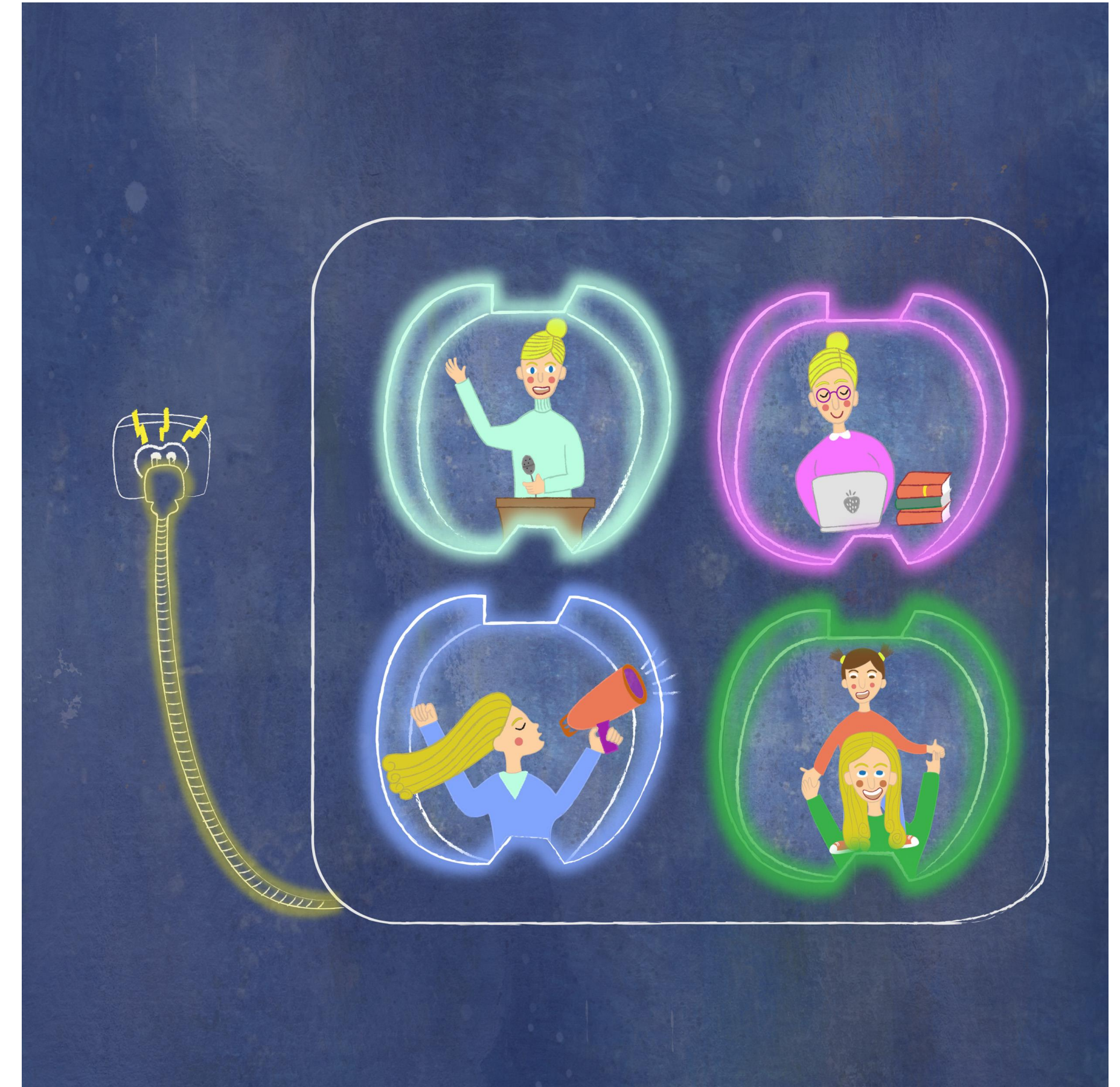


**From being
ABOUT SOMETHING**



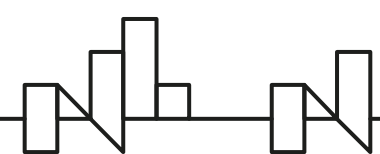
TO

**being
FOR SOMEBODY**

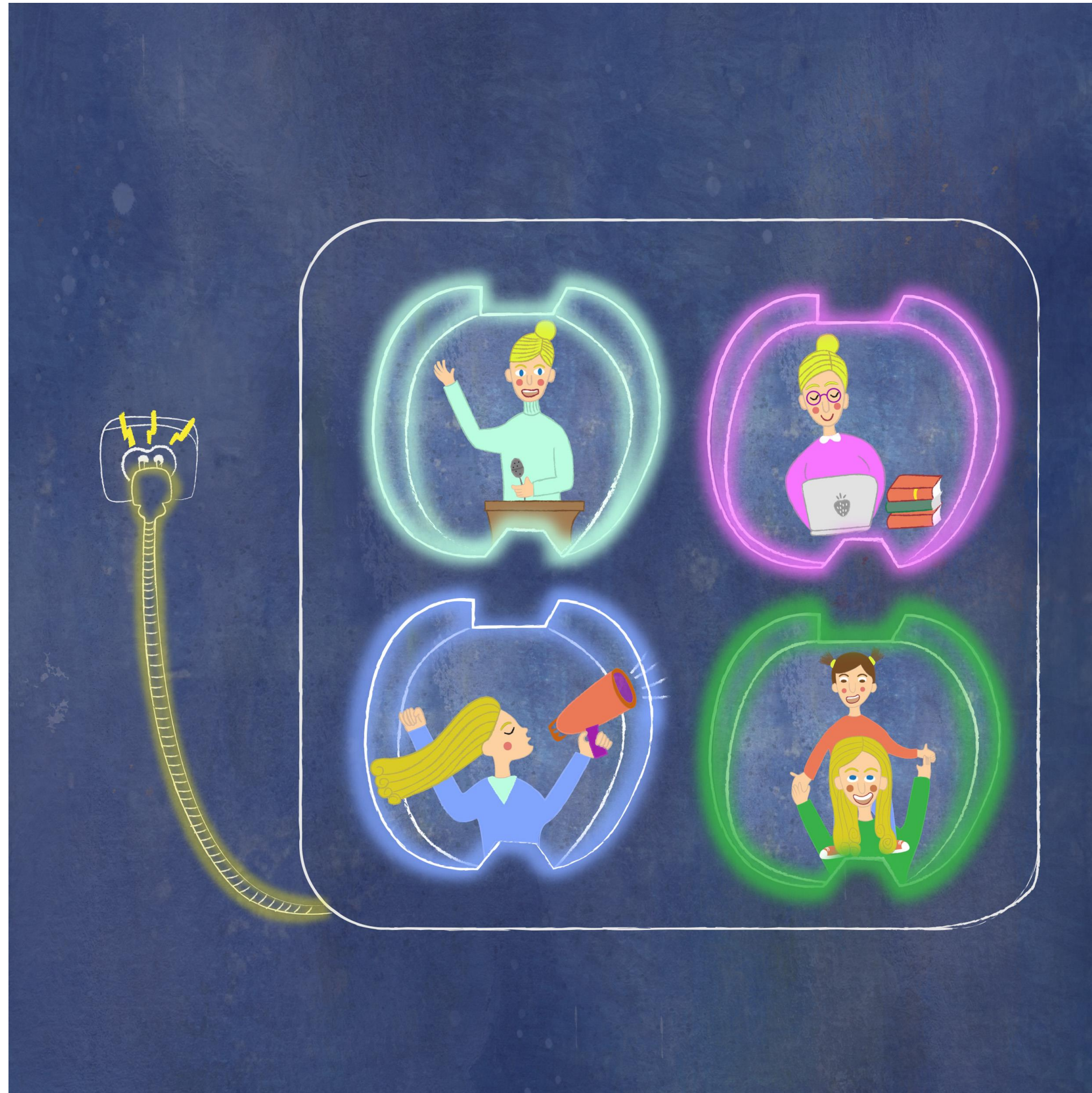


Who are we making this for?

- **Pupils** in secondary schools in Latvia and Norway
- **Scholars and students** of Baltic philology and Scandinavian studies and university institutions in Norway, Latvia and other countries
- **Activists** and NGOs for Latgalian and Nynorsk
- **Politicians** dealing with language policy and other decision-makers in Latvia
- **A wider audience** in both countries and other countries with interest for languages

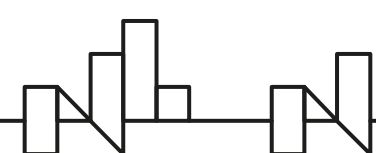


What do we want to change?

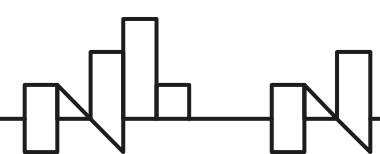


The aim of the exhibition is to encourage public participation in democratic processes, understanding how civic activism serves as a catalyst for the development of language policy and a more inclusive society.

- Celebrate the diversity in society
- Value of inclusiveness and tolerance in society
- Inspire to activism and participation in democratic processes (e.g. through samples of history and activists today)
- Partnership
- Enhance the use of Latgalian, Nynorsk, and other lesser-used languages

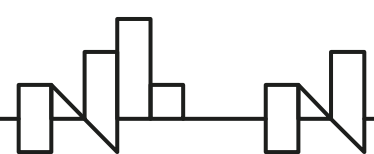


Concept: LINGUAPOLIS a city of languages



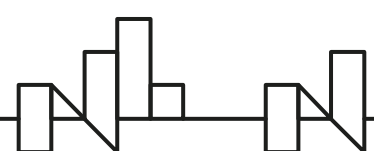


- 1 - Agora or main square (in the centre)
- 2 - Archive (at the bottom)
- 3 - Bookstore
- 4 - Town hall
- 5 - School
- 6 - Culture house
- 7 - Cafe
- 8 - Apartment building
- 9 - Sacral building



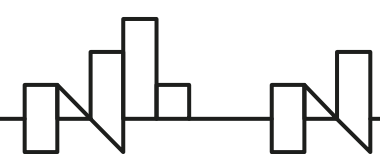
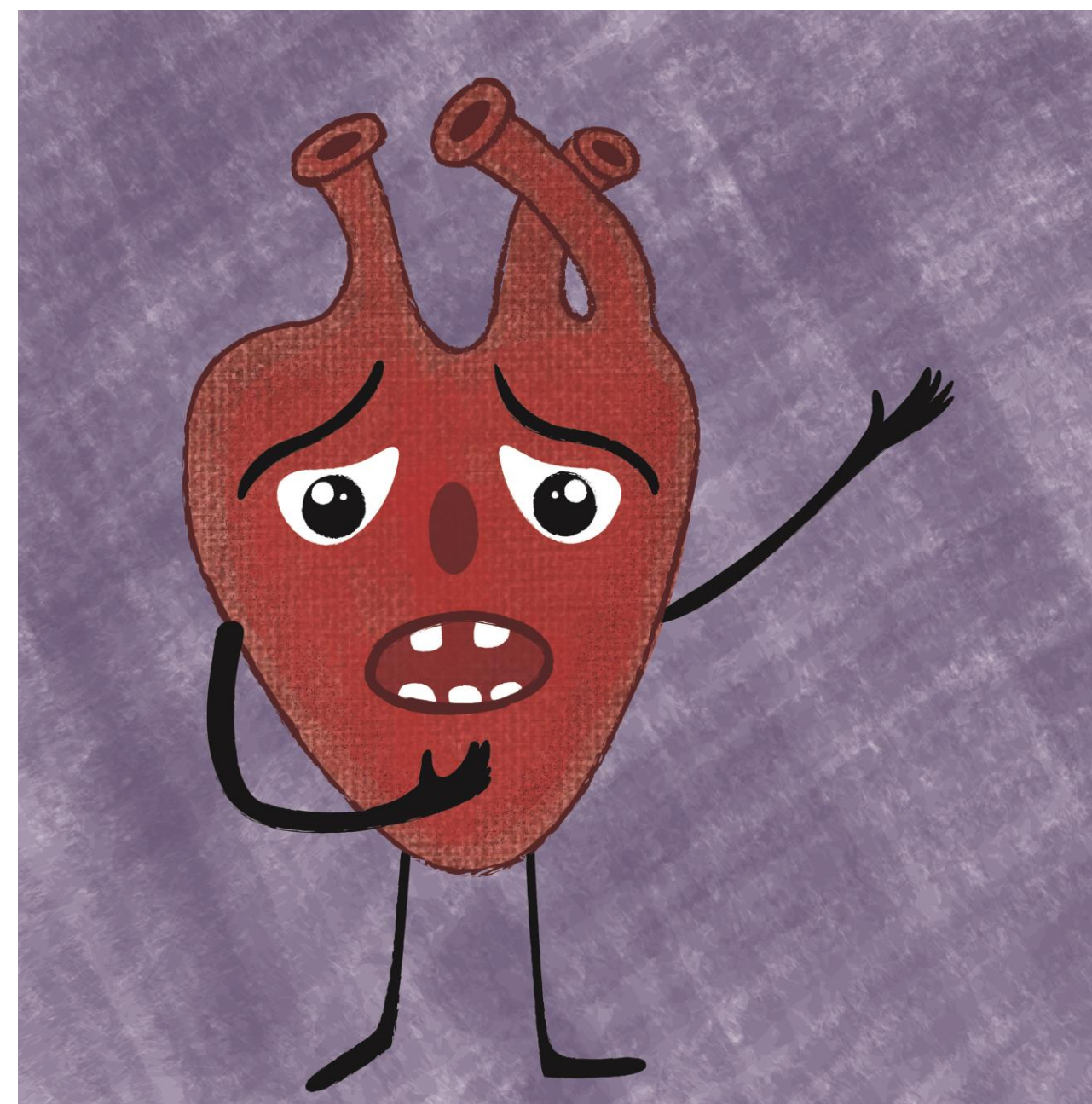
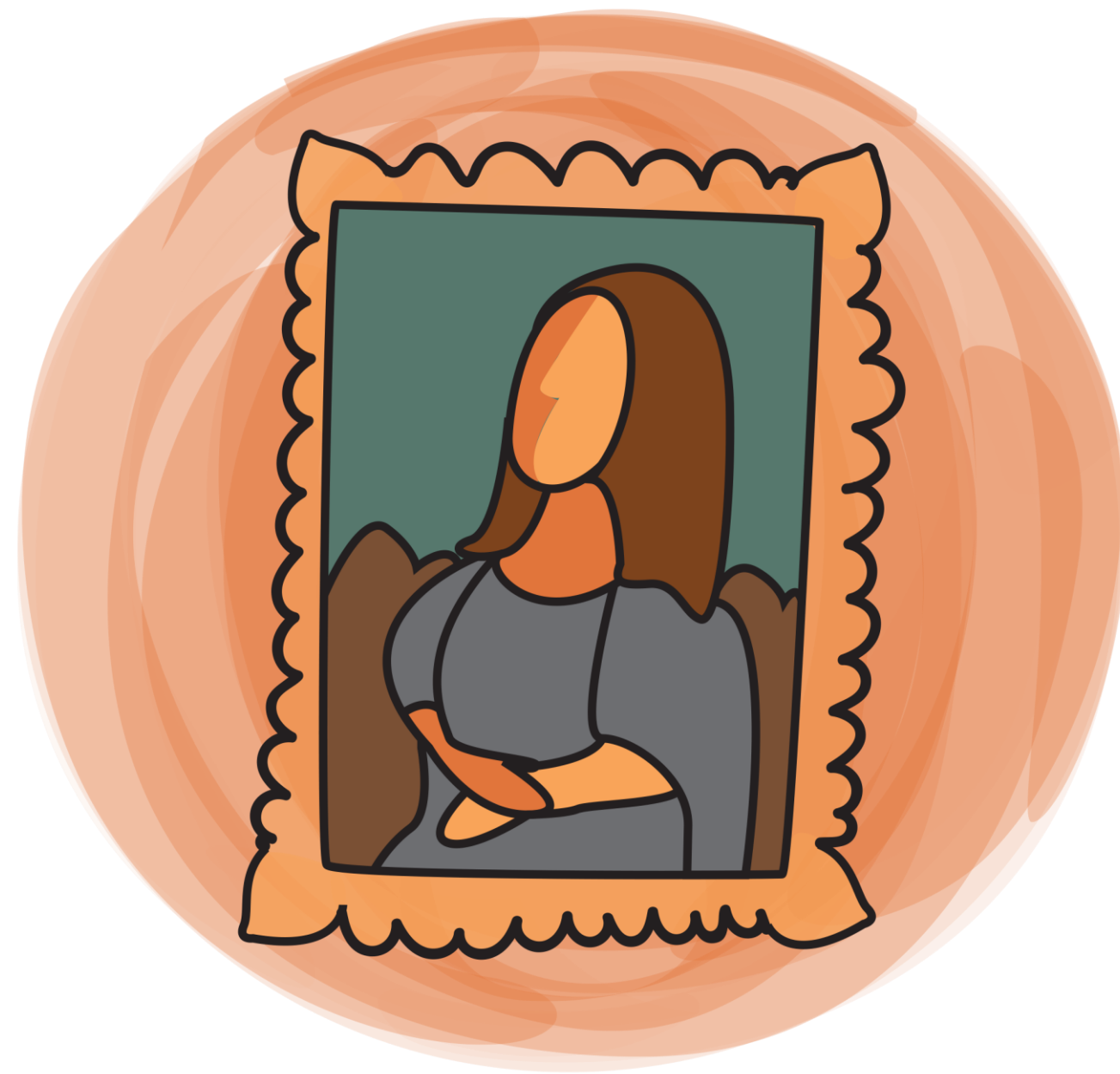
The content in each of the buildings/places

1. **Intro** about the content of the section (short, easy language, catchy)
2. **Videos** (2) on Latgalian and Nynorsk (history/situation, made for the exhibition) for information and inspiration
3. **Personal stories** (videos, at least 2) on Latgalian and Nynorsk and other lesser-used languages for inspiration
4. **Informative texts** (2) on Latgalian and Nynorsk to give overview on selected fields
5. **Audio** (2) (**podcast-like** audio) with storytelling elements
6. **Photos** (at least 2)
7. **Similarities and differences** -
8. A place where other personal videos, photos, letters, etc. uploaded by visitors can be found
9. Link to **resources** connected to the theme outside of the exhibition



Three ways of navigating

1. Theme based – the buildings
2. Value based – choosing according to values
3. Content type based



Content types



content video 3-7 minutes long



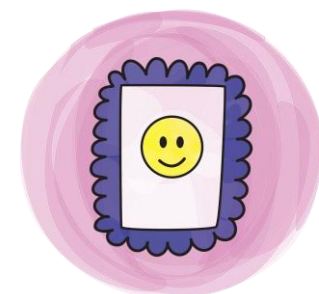
personal stories around 1 minute long



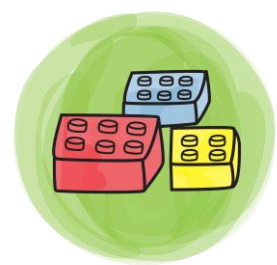
informative text giving overviews



audio, podcast-like content

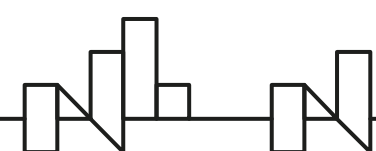


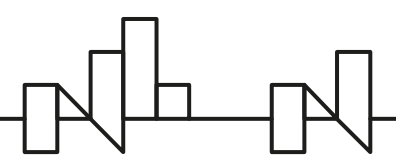
photos, they have captions of 2-3 sentences



infographic, timeline or other combination of text and visual elements depicting comparison of Latgalian and Nynorsk for this theme

Around 120
«exhibits»
in total

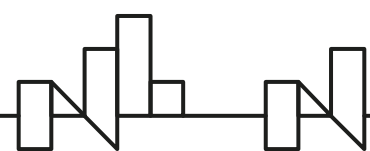




1 - Agora or main square



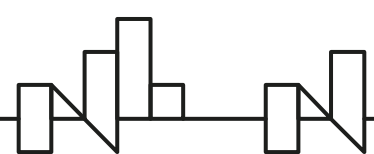
- activism
- protests



2 - Archive



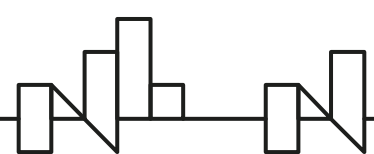
- the history of the languages
- a comparison of situations with a focus on the role of democracy



3 - Bookstore



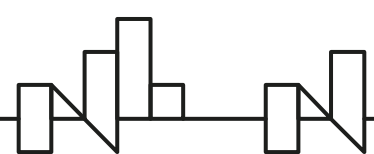
- book publishing
- literature
- non-fiction writing
- translations from the language - translations into the language
- press
- radio and TV
- social media



4 - Town hall

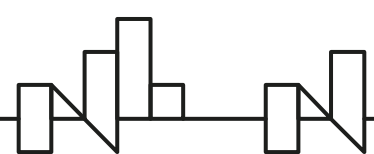
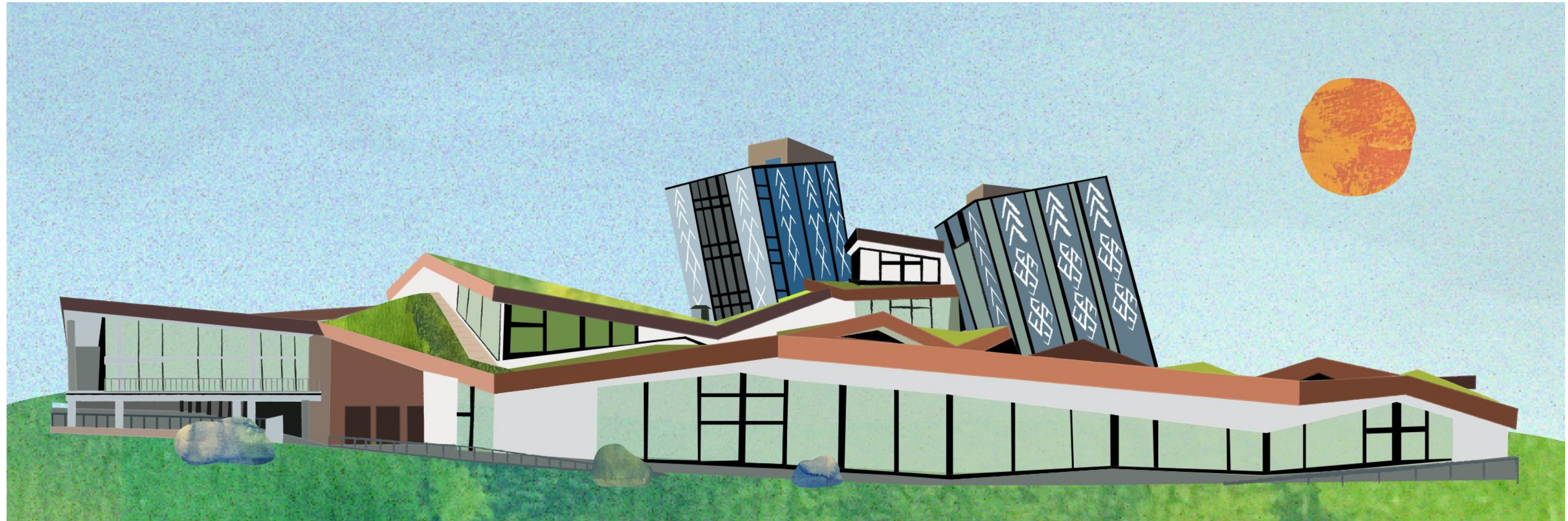


- politics
- laws
- administration



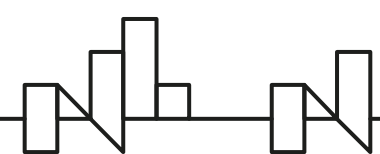
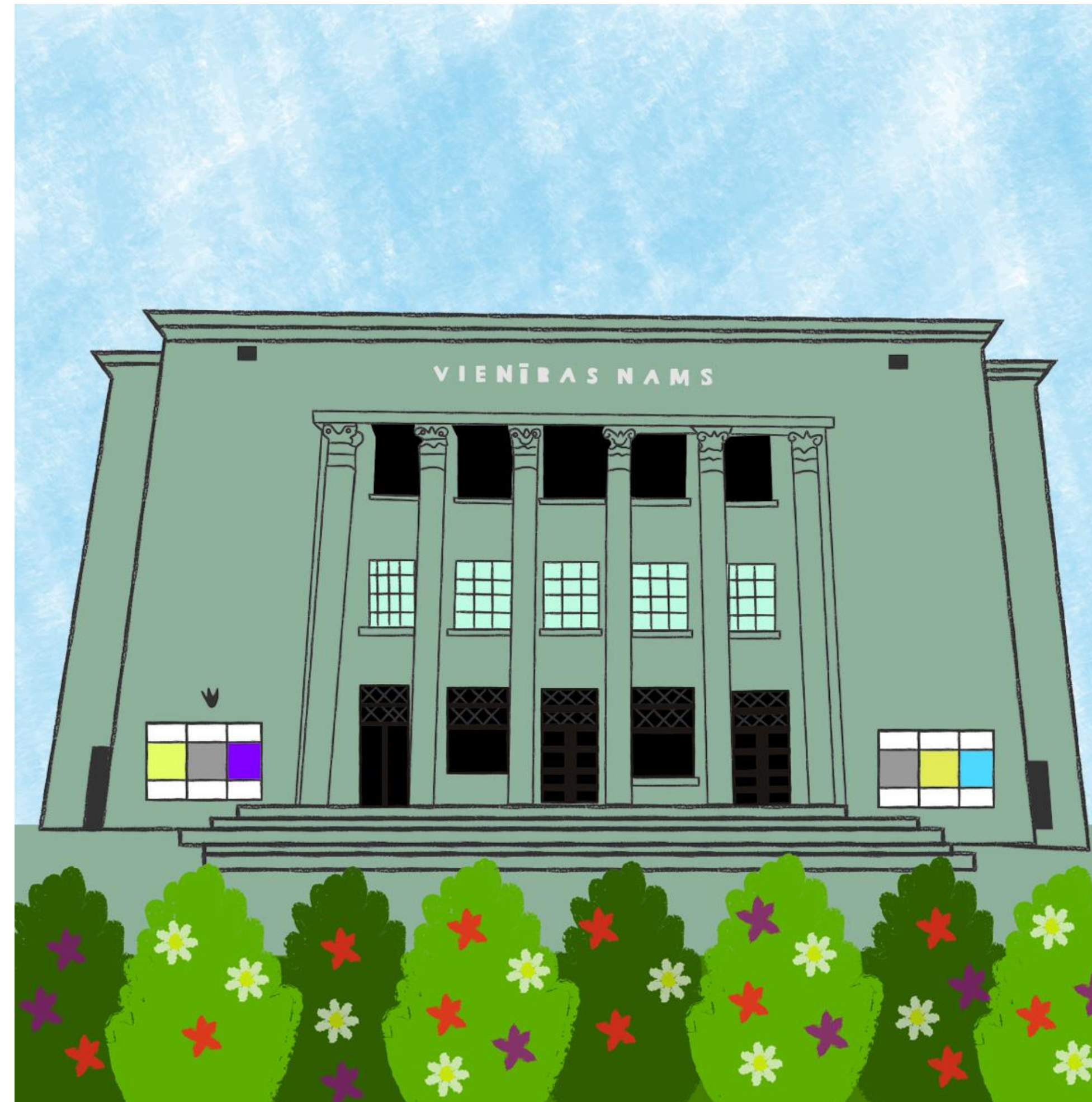
5 - School

- use of language in schools
- learning of the language
- use of language in research and academia



6 - Culture house

- music
- theatre
- Films
- Spotify playlist



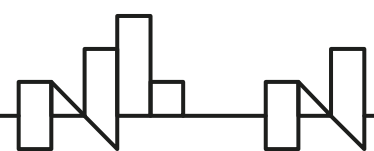
7 - Cafe



the use of language for commercial purposes

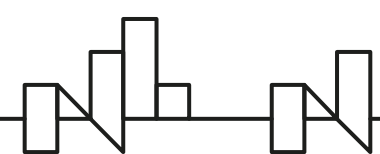
8 - Apartment building

- personal stories about language use

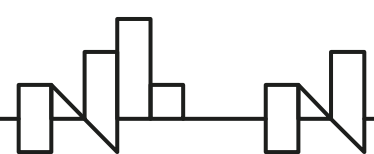
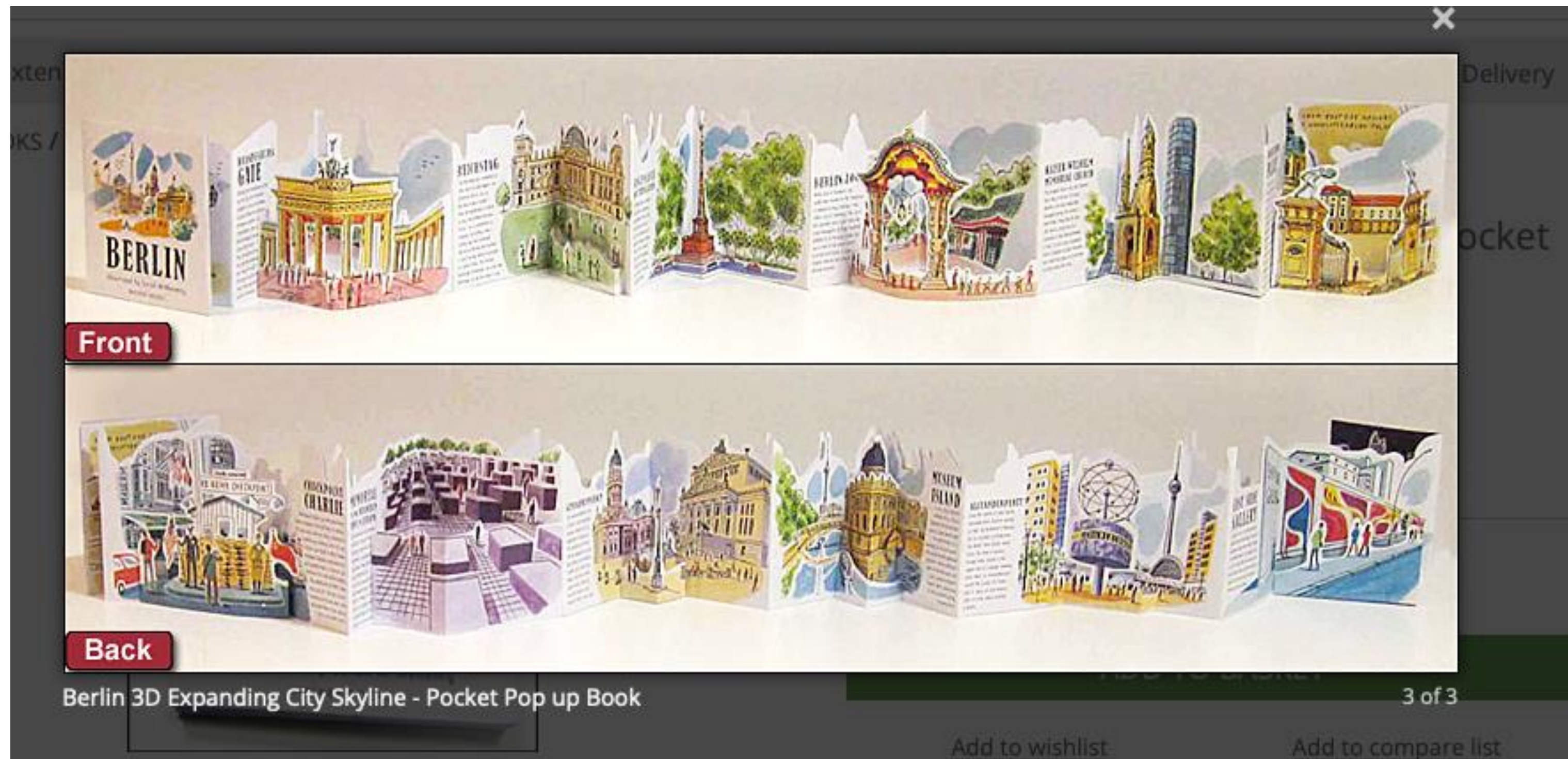


9 - Sacral building

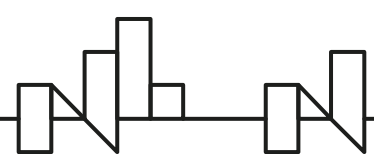
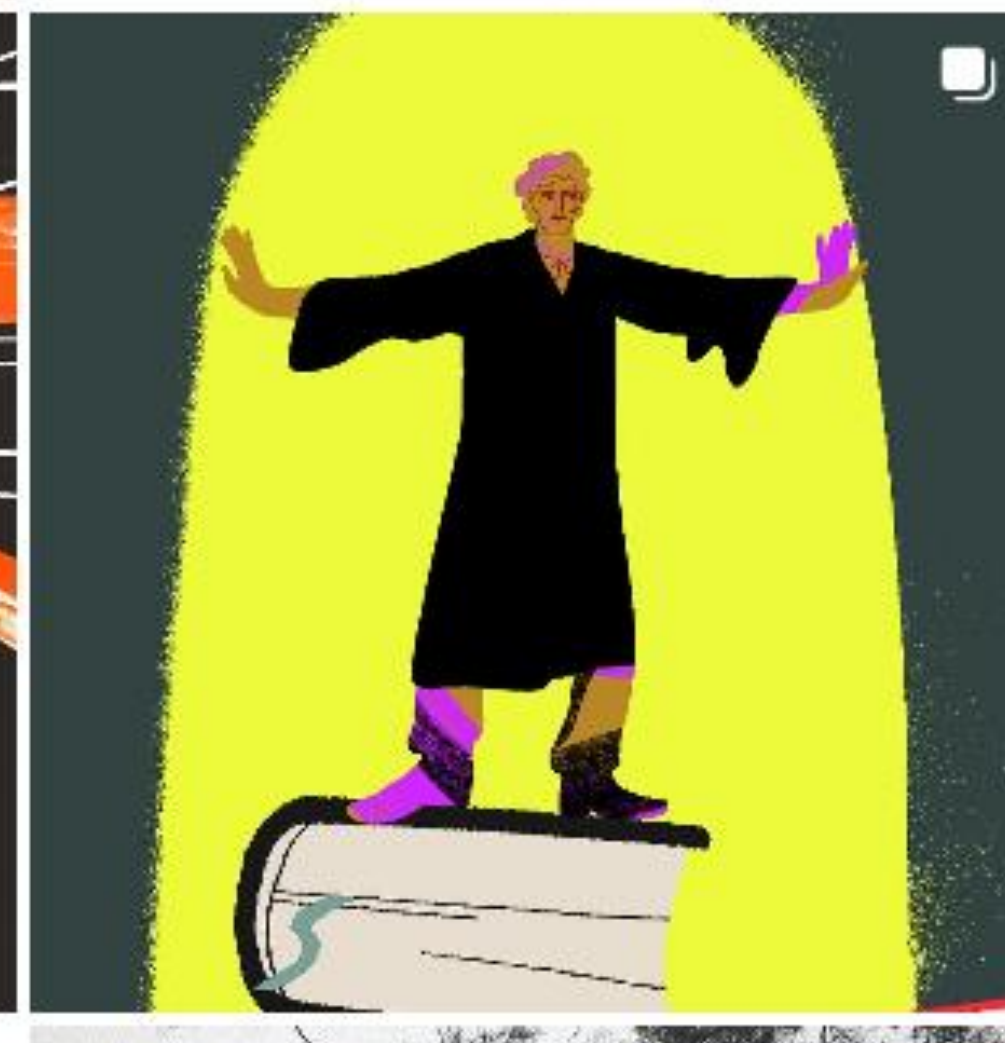
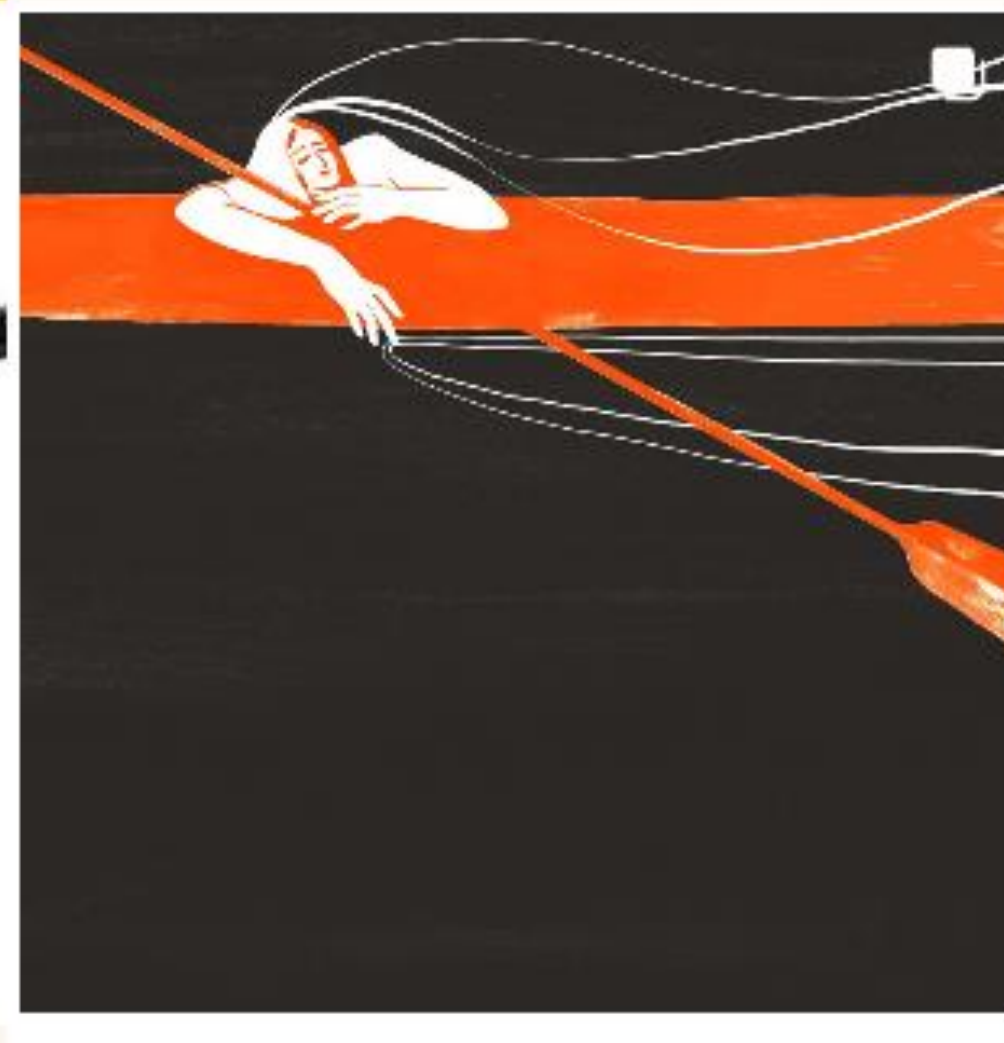
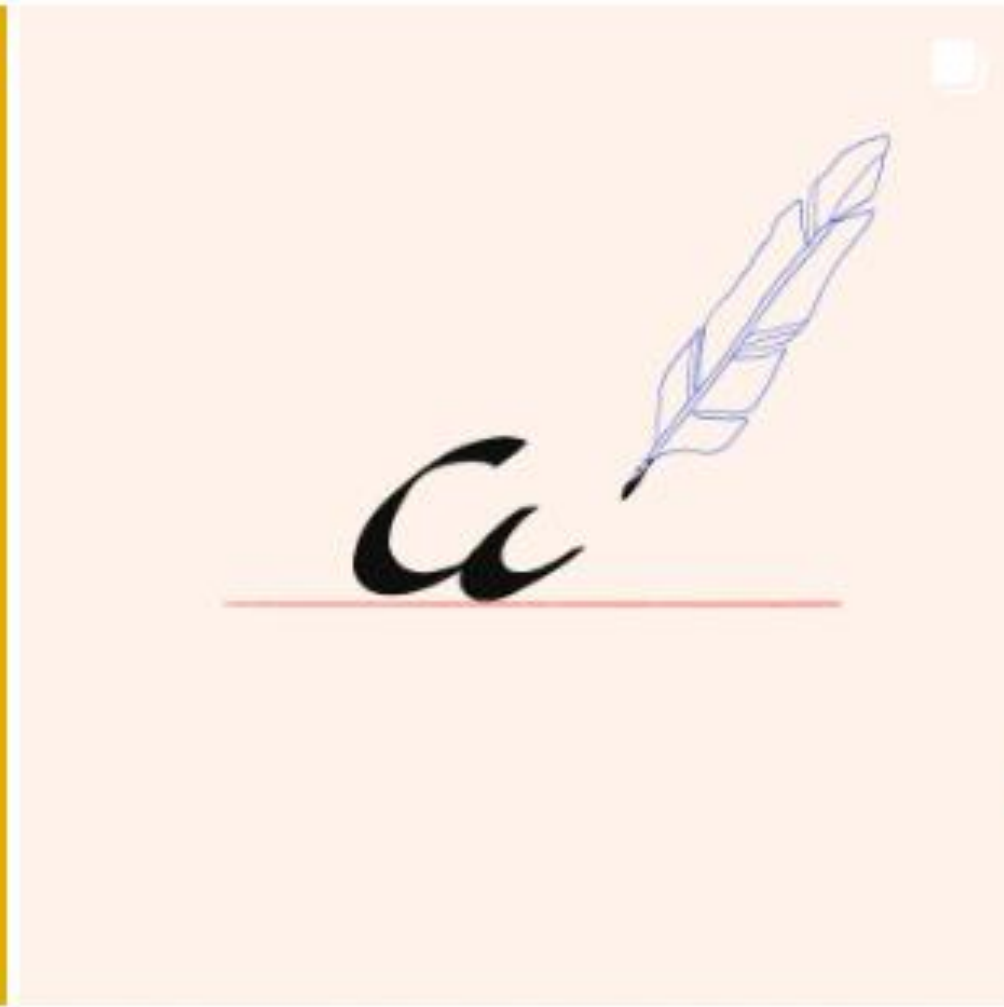
- the use of language for religious purposes
- the connection between language and religion
- religious texts
- non-stereotypical connections between faith and language (e.g. Latgalian atheist, Nynorsk Muslim)



In addition: a small travelling exhibition



The chosen artist: Ella Mežule



Working together for an inclusive Europe!

Thank you!

www.eeagrants.lv

www.norwaygrants.lv



EEANorwayGrantsLatvia

The Museum as a Tool of Empowerment for Lesser Used Languages: Creating a Digital Exhibition on Latgalian and Nynorsk



snorre@valodumaja.lv

www.valodumaja.lv

www.oratastic.eu

Snorre Karkkonen Svensson,
Rēzekne, 1 May, 2023
House of Languages, Rīga

