Parts of a Successful Application

The attached document contains the narrative portion of a previously funded grant application. It is not intended to serve as a model, but to give you a sense of how a successful application may be crafted. Every successful application is different, and applicants are urged to prepare a proposal that reflects their unique project and aspirations.

Prospective applicants should consult the application guidelines at https://www.neh.gov/program/dli-del-fellowships for instructions.

Applicants are also strongly encouraged to consult with the NEH Research Division staff well before a grant deadline.

This attachment only contains the narrative, not the entire funded application. In addition, certain portions may have been redacted to protect the privacy interests of an individual and/or to protect confidential commercial and financial information and/or to protect copyrighted materials.

The application format might have been changed since this application was submitted. You must follow the guidelines in the currently posted Notice of Funding Opportunity (see above link).

Project Title: *Coeur d'Alene (cda) Narratives Project*

Institution:

Project Director: Ivy G. Doak

Grant Program: Dynamic Language Infrastructure - Documenting Endangered Languages (DLI-DEL) Fellowship

Coeur d'Alene Narratives Project

Significance, impact, and endangerment

The Coeur d'Alene (crd) language (snčícuʔmšcn/Snchitsu'umshtsn) is a Southern Interior Salish language aboriginally spoken in northern Idaho and adjacent areas of Washington state and Montana. The language has no first language speakers still living, the last having died in 2016. The Coeur d'Alene Narratives Project aims to make accessible to scholars and the community a complete set of stories told by the last fluent Coeur d'Alene speakers who served as consultants for the NSF-funded Coeur d'Alene Dictionaries Project. The stories will be presented in both phonological transcription and in the Coeur d'Alene tribal orthography; they will be analyzed morphologically, with morpheme glosses; they will be accompanied by the free translations provided by the story-tellers; and they will be time-aligned to audio recordings collected in personal interviews with the speakers.

Currently, there are only two sources of Coeur d'Alene narratives available to the public. The most significant is an unpublished collection of 52 contemporary, traditional, and historical tales as well as religious texts that were recorded and transcribed in the Coeur d'Alene language by Gladys Reichard in the late 1920s[1], and which served as the basis for her analysis of the Coeur d'Alene grammar (Reichard 1938). Some of Reichard's work is published in translation (Reichard 1947) and a portion of the stories is available with modern analysis (Doak and Montler 2006); neither presentation has an audio component.[2] The second source contains two Coeur d'Alene stories, one traditional and one with historical components, told by Margaret Stensgar (Doak and Stensgar 2008a, 2008b). These are presented in English only. Editors of this collection (Thompson and Egesdal 2008) note that the two Coeur d'Alene stories have parallels in other Salishan languages.

Unlike the Reichard collection, which is based primarily on the repertoire of two speakers, Dorothy Nicodemus and Tom Miyel, or the closely related Okanagan (oka) collections edited by Anthony Mattina (Mattina 1985, Mattina and DeSautel 2002, Seymour 2015) or John Lyon (Lindley 2017), which are each based on a single speaker's repertoire, the stories in this collection are told by three speakers: Margaret Stensgar (1911-1996), Felix Aripa (1923-2016), and Blanche LaSarte (1915-1996). Other speakers were consulted in the preliminary analyses of some of these stories, but today no first-language speakers remain.

The Coeur d'Alene Narratives Project will include full linguistic analysis of 40 narratives recorded between 1985 and 1998. These include tales of personal adventures, such as stories of

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[1] Scanned and facsimile versions of Reichard's transcriptions and interlinear glosses of tales she collected that have historical elements are available online at http://ivydoak.com/Coeurd'Alene/ReichardTexts htm; scans of her notes on other tales are available at the Coeur d'Alene Online Language Resource Center (b) (4)   .

[2] The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has published an animated version of one of the Coyote stories transcribed by Reichard in the Plateau Peoples' Web Portal https://plateauportal.libraries.wsu.edu/collection/cricket-rides-coyote-animations-schitsuumsh-coeur-dalene-curriculum, read by members of the Coeur d'Alene Language Program, with a link to a recording of Lawrence Nicodemus (Dorothy Nicodemus' grandson) reading the same story when he was a young man. Recordings of Nicodemus reading or reciting several of the other stories Reichard transcribed are available at the Coeur d'Alene Online Language Resource Center (b) (4)   .)

child-rearing and discipline, stories about family personalities, travel adventures, and encounters with nature and wild animals; songs, including hymns as well as songs composed by the singer; historical tales; political action narratives; narratives of the procurement, preparation, and uses of traditional foods and medicines; and traditional stories about familiar Interior Salish characters such as Coyote, Mosquito, and Mole.

The resulting interlinearized texts aligned with the original audio recordings will be published online for the use of anyone interested in the language. The interlinear processing of the of the texts will substantially increase the database for the Coeur d'Alene dictionaries, a sample of which can be found at (b) (4) ▆▆▆▆▆▆▆▆▆. The resulting text presentation will provide an accessible resource for language comparison in terms of phonology, morphology, syntax, and discourse styles, and will add significantly to the variety of genres available for comparison within Coeur d'Alene and across the Salish language family.

Organization, concepts, and methods

The Narratives project has several goals: to make available to the linguistic and language community the audio data collected in the Coeur d'Alene language that is not available elsewhere; to contribute to the Coeur d'Alene dictionary database through the analysis of that data; and to provide an accessible portal for the study of these narratives as linguistic data, literature, and historical record of a language now gone.[3]

I will transcribe each of 40 narratives recorded during fieldwork in the 1980s through 2000s and then convert the phonological transcription to the orthography approved by the Coeur d'Alene tribe. I will use the Field Linguist's Toolbox software to produce interlinearized versions of the texts that include morpheme analysis, morpheme glosses, and a free translation along with the transcription and orthographic representation. I will use the Elan Linguistic Annotator software (https://archive.mpi.nl/tla/elan) to align the audio recordings with the analyzed lines of text in dependent tiers corresponding to the interlinear categories. The audio recording and the Elan tiers of each line of text will be transferred to Software Linking Elan XML to Illuminated Language (SLEXIL; https://slexil.artsrn.ualberta.ca/)[4] to produce webpages. The narratives will be made available online to listen to line-by-line while viewing the transcription and analysis of each line.

Each narrative will also be made available online as a complete story, in phonological transcription and in the accepted orthography. If the story was also recorded in English as a complete narrative, the audio version will be made available online with its transcription in English. Otherwise, a line-by-line free translation will accompany each story. A sample file illustrating the interlinearization of a text, with a link to an audio recording (not yet time-aligned), is attached.

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[3] Though the last L1 speaker is gone, the community is seeking to revitalize the language.
[4] A video tutorial shows how the Elan text is aligned with the audio recording with SLEXIL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7b99pkhQibs&feature=youtu.be. The International Journal of American Linguistics uses this software for its two current native American texts series: https://www.americanlinguistics.org/

Certain narratives told to me are not included in the project; the speakers indicated the need for privacy at the time the stories were recorded. The Coeur d'Alene tribe will have copyright to all the materials published under this project. I have support from the Coeur d'Alene community, and have attached a letter indicating so.

Competencies, skills, and access

Work leading to the Coeur d'Alene Narratives Project has been supported by the National Science Foundation through two separate grants. The first, NSF dissertation grant #9014700, was awarded to conduct basic research on the grammatical relations of Coeur d'Alene (Doak 1997). The second, NSF Research Grant #9817629, the Coeur d'Alene Dictionaries Project, was awarded to Ivy Doak and Timothy Montler, resulting in a draft of the Coeur d'Alene dictionary (Doak and Montler, forthcoming). Other funding has come from the Phillips Fund of the American Philosophical Society and the Jacobs Funds of the Whatcom Museum.

I began research on the Southern Interior Salish languages as a master's student at the University of Montana. I conducted field work on the dialects of Okanagan as spoken in the state of Washington, and produced an annotated version of James Teit's Okanagan word lists (Doak 1993). My field work on Interior Salish continued with research on the Coeur d'Alene language at the start of my doctoral studies at the University of Texas, Austin. Fieldwork with the Coeur d'Alene continued from 1985 through the early 2000s.[5]

My research has resulted in several publications and presentations on the phonology, morphology, syntax and discourse of Coeur d'Alene, listed in the attached resume.

Final product and dissemination

The research documentation and recordings will be archived in the Pacific Northwest Collection at the University of Washington. See the archive support letter attached.

Aside from presentation on my webspace, the texts will also be put out for peer reviewed publication. Possible venues would be one of the International Journal of American Linguistics series, either Texts in Indigenous Languages of the Americas, or IJAL Texts Online. Other publishers such as University of Washington Press or University of Nebraska Press may be considered.

If at any time the Coeur d'Alene Tribe chooses to host the Narratives and analysis, they will be welcome to do so.

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[5] All of my consultants are now deceased. Brinkman 2003 includes an appendix addressing the difficulty in determining the linguistic prowess of respected elders known as language experts. The language had already fallen into disuse in the late 1920s when Reichard was conducting research. However, the language recorded in the narratives for this project is cohesive and analyzable, though it may represent a language deep in decline. As such, the materials produced by this project may provide opportunities for research in the area of language decline.