

**AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL
Discovery Early Career Researcher Award
Proposal for Funding Commencing in 2019**

DE

PROJECT ID: DE190100594

First Investigator: Dr Lauren Gawne

Admin Org: La Trobe University

Total number of sheets contained in this Proposal: 51

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Certification

Certification by the Deputy/Pro Vice-Chancellor (Research) or their delegate or equivalent in the Administering Organisation

I certify that—

- I have read, understood and complied with the *ARC Funding Rules for schemes under the Discovery Program (2017 edition)*, (the Funding Rules) and, to the best of my knowledge all details provided in this Proposal form and in any supporting documentation are true and complete in accordance with the Funding Rules.
- Proper enquiries have been made and I am satisfied that the Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (DECRA) Candidate meets the requirements specified in the Funding Rules, including having been awarded a PhD on or after 1 March 2013. Where the DECRA Candidate has experienced career interruptions, sufficient evidence has been provided to the Administering Organisation and based on this evidence, I certify that the Candidate's PhD award date together with allowable periods of career interruptions (as listed in subsection D5.2.3 of the Funding Rules) would be commensurate with being awarded a PhD on or after 1 March 2013.
- Upon request from the ARC, this organisation will provide evidence to support a career interruption justification in relation to the PhD Award date.
- I will notify the ARC if there are any changes to the DECRA Candidate after the submission of this Proposal.
- The DECRA Candidate is responsible for the authorship and intellectual content of this Proposal, and has appropriately cited sources and acknowledged significant contributions to this Proposal.
- To the best of my knowledge, all Conflicts of Interest relating to parties involved in or associated with this Proposal have been disclosed to the Administering Organisation, and, if the Proposal is successful, I agree to manage all Conflicts of Interest relating to this Proposal in accordance with the *Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research (2007)*, the *ARC Conflict of Interest and Confidentiality Policy* and any relevant successor documents.
- I have obtained the agreement, attested to by written evidence, of all the relevant persons and organisations necessary to allow the Project to proceed. This written evidence has been retained and will be provided to the ARC if requested.
- This Proposal complies with the eligible research requirements set out in the *ARC Medical Research Policy*, located on the ARC website.
- This Proposal does not request funding for the same research activities, infrastructure or Project previously funded or currently being funded through any other Commonwealth funding.
- If the Proposal is successful, I am prepared to have the Project carried out as set out in this Proposal and agree to abide by the terms and conditions of the Funding Rules and the *ARC Funding Agreement for schemes under the Discovery Program (2017 edition)*.
- The Project can be accommodated within the general facilities of this organisation and if applicable, within the facilities of other relevant organisations specified in this Proposal, and sufficient working and office space is available for any proposed additional staff.
- This organisation supports this Proposal and, if successful, will provide the DECRA Candidate with an appropriate appointment for the duration of the Award.
- All funds for this Project will only be spent for the purpose for which they are provided.
- The Project will not be permitted to commence until appropriate ethical clearance(s) has/have been obtained and all statutory requirements have been met.
- I consent, on behalf of all the parties, to this Proposal being referred to third parties, including to overseas parties, who will remain anonymous, for assessment purposes.
- I consent, on behalf of all the parties, to the ARC copying, modifying and otherwise dealing with information contained in this Proposal.
- To the best of my knowledge, the Privacy Notice appearing at the top of this Proposal form has been drawn to the attention of the DECRA Candidate whose personal details have been provided in the Personnel section.

Part A - Administrative Summary (DE190100594)

A1. Proposal Working Title

(Provide a short working title of no more than 75 characters (approximately ten words).)

Recalling earthquake survival: speech and gesture in Nepal and New Zealand

A2. Person Participant Summary

(Add the person participating in this Proposal.)

Number	Name	Participant Type	Current Organisation(s)
1	Dr Lauren Gawne	Discovery Early Career Researcher Award	La Trobe University

A3. Organisation Participant Summary

(Add the organisation participating in this Proposal)

Number	Name	Participant Type
1	La Trobe University	Administering Organisation

A4. Proposal Summary

(Provide a Proposal summary of no more than 750 characters (approximately 100 words) focusing on the aims, significance and expected outcomes of this Project. Write your Proposal Summary simply, clearly and in plain English. If your Proposal is successful, the Proposal Summary is used to give the general community an understanding of your research. Avoid the use of acronyms, quotation marks and upper case characters. Refer to the Instructions to Applicants for further information.)

This Project aims to understand what we can learn from narratives of natural disaster by analysing survival stories from major earthquakes in Nepal (2015) and New Zealand (2010). The focus will be an innovative combination of grammatical evidence markers and co-speech gesture, both of which relate to memories of events. Expected outcomes include the first detailed analysis of the relationship between gesture and evidence, primary grammatical analysis of multiple Tibeto-Burman languages and research collaborations with New Zealand, Nepal and the USA. This work will provide information to improve disaster preparedness and relief in diverse cultural contexts and provide insights that can be used to improve gesture-recognition technology.

A5. Benefit and Impact Statement

(In no more than 750 characters (approximately 100 words), outline the intended benefit and impact of the Project. Write your Benefit and Impact Statement simply, clearly and in plain English. Refer to the Instructions to Applicants for further information.)

Understanding how people remember earthquakes in different settings has the potential to improve disaster preparedness education and relief efforts by ensuring aid is more culturally-relevant. This Project also aims to enrich Australia's research reputation, particularly in countries of tourism and trade for Australia, while strengthening research relationships with New Zealand, the USA and Nepal. This project has the capacity to provide insights into the relationship between speech and gesture that can be used to improve gesture-recognition technology. More broadly, better understanding of under-researched languages in Nepal will lead to new insights in linguistic diversity.

Part B - Classifications and Other Statistical Information (DE190100594)

B1. Does this Proposal fall within one of the Science and Research Priorities?

No

Science and Research Priority	Practical Research Challenge

B2. Field of Research (FoR)

(Select up to three classification codes that relate to your Proposal. Note that the percentages must total 100%.)

Code	Percentage
200408 - Linguistic Structures (incl. Grammar, Phonology, Lexicon, Semantics)	40
200405 - Language in Culture and Society (Sociolinguistics)	30
200403 - Discourse and Pragmatics	30

B3. Socio-Economic Objective (SEO-08)

(Select up to three classification codes that relate to your Proposal. Note that the percentages must total 100%.)

Code	Percentage
970120 - Expanding Knowledge in Language, Communication and Culture	60
950201 - Communication Across Languages and Culture	30
961099 - Natural Hazards not elsewhere classified	10

B4. Interdisciplinary Research

(This is a 'Yes' or 'No' question. If you select 'Yes' two additional questions will be enabled:

1. Specify the ways in which the research is interdisciplinary by selecting one or more of the options below.
2. In no more than 375 characters (approximately 50 words), indicate the nature of the interdisciplinary research involved.)

Does this Proposal involve interdisciplinary research?

No

Specify the ways in which the research is interdisciplinary by selecting one or more of the options below.

In no more than 375 characters (approximately 50 words), indicate the nature of the interdisciplinary research involved.

B5. Does the proposed research involve international collaboration?

(This is a 'Yes' or 'No' question. If you select 'Yes' two additional questions will be enabled:

1. Specify the nature of the proposed international collaboration by selecting one or more of the options below.
2. Specify the countries which are involved in the international collaboration.)

Yes

B6. What is the nature of the proposed international collaboration activities?

(Select all options from the drop down list which apply to this Proposal by clicking on the 'Add' button each time you select an option.)

Correspondence: eg email; telephone; or video-conference
Attendance at and/or hosting of workshop or conference
Face to face meetings
Travel to international collaborator: short-term (less than 4 weeks)

B7. If the proposed research involves international collaboration, specify the country/ies involved.

(Commence typing in the search box and select from the drop-down list the name of the country/ies of collaborators who will be involved in the proposed Project. Note that Australia is not to be listed and is not available to be selected from the drop-down list)

United States of America
New Zealand
Nepal

B8. How many PhD, Masters and Honours places will be filled as a result of this Project?

(The ARC is capturing the number of Research Students that would be involved in this Proposal if it is funded. Enter the number of student places (full-time equivalent) that will be filled as a result of this Project:)

Number of Research Student Places (FTE) - PhD

0

Number of Research Student Places (FTE) - Masters

0

Number of Research Student Places (FTE) - Honours

0

Part C - Project Description (DE190100594)

C1. Project Description

(Upload a Project Description as detailed in the Instructions to Applicants in no more than ten A4 pages and in the required format.)

Uploaded PDF file follows on next page.

PROJECT TITLE

Recalling earthquake survival: Understanding how people recollect natural disaster through source of evidence and co-speech gesture in Nepal and New Zealand

AIMS AND BACKGROUND

The goal of this Project is to understand how people remember and describe their experiences of catastrophic events, focusing on the use of both gesture and grammar in narratives of earthquake survival. Understanding these linguistic features can also improve disaster preparedness and response. Major earthquakes hit New Zealand in 2010 and Nepal in 2015. After both of these events video recordings were made of people's stories. Below are two lines from Dawa Dolma's story of the earthquake in Nepal. She is a speaker of Nubri, a Tibeto-Burman, spoken in Nepal's Himalayas:

- 1) *ḡi liŋ-liŋ-liŋ yul ḡuk* 2) *kjobso ɟɟe tejakar ɟʰok re*
this boom-boom-boom shake COP relief.aid give give tin.roof COP
'it was shaking like this; boom boom boom' (00:48)¹ 'tin was provided for roof as relief materials' (06:20)

In each example a different copula verb is used. In (1) the copula verb *ḡuk* indicates the speaker knows the information through sensory evidence, hearing the shaking earth. In (2) the copula *re* indicates this is a generally known fact. The grammar of Nubri therefore offers a level of insight into people's sensory experience; Dawa Dolma is drawing on her personal experience of the shaking in (1), giving the story immediacy, but in (2) everyone knows that tin was the relief material of choice in many of these communities. This kind of grammatical distinction is known as evidentiality. Alongside the speech, Dawa Dolma is also gesturing. In (1) she makes large lateral wiping motions with outstretched palms facing downwards (Figure 1), indicating the movement of the earthquake in a way not indicated in speech.



Figure 1 Dawa Dolma (00:48) Figure 2 Annie Currie (2:17) Arrows indicate direction of gesture

Evidential perspectives are not as readily conveyed in equivalent English narratives, as shown in (3) and (4), which are lines from Annie Currie's narration of the 2010 New Zealand earthquake. The sensory evidence in (3) is shown by word choice, as there's no grammatical option to mark sensory evidence, while in (4) Annie we have to assume Annie is using her knowledge of the local area, rather than sensory evidence:

- 3) 'the house was shaking violently the furniture was flying everywhere'
4) 'I knew it was killing people' (EG127_AnnieCurrie, QuakeBox)²

While talking about the shaking, Annie gestures small vertical movements with her palms upturned (Figure 2). The gestures in each of the videos tells us different information about the nature of the shaking that isn't captured in the speech. This is represented by the direction of the arrows with each image. Evidentiality is something that is different across English and Nubri, but gesture occurs in narratives in both languages. Therefore, recollections of these events in different languages offer us different perspectives on how people process and recall major disasters.

Aims

The major aim of the Project is to better understand how people remember a catastrophic natural disaster through analysis of gesture and evidentiality, in order to provide better models of how these features of language are used in

¹ Data archived at: <https://audio-video.shanti.virginia.edu/collection/nubri-reflections-2015-nepal-earthquakes>

² Data archived at: <https://quakestudies.canterbury.ac.nz/store/object/12208>

narratives, and in turn improve culture-specific disaster response. This major aim will be addressed through asking three specific questions, which correspond to the three objectives in C2:

1. What evidentials (or non-grammatical strategies) do people use at key points in narratives about earthquakes?
2. How do people use gesture to demonstrate their experiences of earthquakes?
3. How do people combine gesture and evidence to situate themselves in their stories of earthquakes?

Three separate Open Access audio-video corpora will be drawn upon for this work. The first was built by me in two languages of Nepal, Lamjung Yolmo and Syuba (both Tibetic languages). The second is a collection of five languages of Nepal made by a National Science Foundation (NSF) funded team from the USA and Nepal. These include recordings in Nubri (seen in the examples above), Tsum (Tibetic), Nar and Manange (Tamangic) and Kutang (Ghale). The third is a collection of English-language narratives recorded by the CEISMIC research group at the University of Canterbury (NZ) in Christchurch, New Zealand after the 2010 earthquakes. These corpora provide rich data for understanding how people talk about major traumatic events like earthquakes. Although the subsequent responses to the earthquakes in Nepal and New Zealand differed at both institutional and individual levels, the immediate experience of a major earthquake was similar. This work will enrich the existing data sets for use beyond the specific questions addressed in the Project.

Two features of language have been selected as the foci of this project; evidentiality and gesture. Both gesture and evidentiality indicate an individual's experience of an event; evidentiality indicates the source of information and gesture provides visual information not necessarily encoded in speech. This Project is the first time that evidentiality and gesture will be analysed together, to understand how they are used by speakers to demonstrate their perspective of events in a narrative. Gesture and evidentiality may support each other, providing a more detailed understanding of the speaker's perception of the events they experienced, or they provide complementary or even distinct information.

This Project is also pioneering as it will provide the first cross-linguistic analysis of co-speech gesture in the South Asian region. It will also help us understand how people in different physical and cultural environments, Nepal and New Zealand, recall and respond to large-scale natural disasters using very different languages, potentially providing information for future disaster management planning. My work will also provide initial description of key grammatical features of several currently undescribed and under-described languages of Nepal, advancing our typological understanding of evidentiality and gesture, along with other linguistic features. This project also has potential to inform the developing research area of gesture-recognition. While speech recognition technologies are now common-place and increasingly sophisticated, systems that can recognise both speech and gesture are less common (Escalera et al. 2017).

Background

The fields of gesture and evidential research have a great deal in common. Firstly, in discourse there is a demonstrated variation in use for both gesture (Hostetter & Alibali 2007) and evidentiality (Gawne 2013). Secondly, both represent a speaker's experience of an event, iconically in the case of gesture, and with reference to the source and status of knowledge for evidentiality. Thirdly, both require a corpus-driven focus on spontaneous speech to understand context and variation in use (Kendon 2004 for gesture, Tournadre & LaPolla 2014: 259 for evidentiality)

Evidentiality - marking source of knowledge

Evidentiality is the source of knowledge about an event encoded as an obligatory feature of the grammar of a language (such as seeing, feeling, hearsay), and occurs in around a quarter of the world's languages (Aikhenvald 2004). Nepal's Tibeto-Burman languages exhibit a rich set of evidential distinctions, particularly in the sub-groups represented in this project. For example, in Yolmo there is a different form of the verb 'to be' depending on whether the speaker knows something through their senses (*dù*), through long term experience (*yimba*) or if they are uncertain (*yindo*) (Gawne 2014). In comparison, English-language speakers can use non-grammatical markers of source of evidence, such as 'I saw' or 'I felt', or may not overtly mark source of evidence at all. Speakers of evidential languages can also use non-grammatical markers of source of evidence (*ɣà thòŋsin* 'I saw' instead of *dù*), but there is currently little systematic analysis of the relationship between these and evidentiality. This project will be well placed to address this gap.

The Tibetic languages in the Project corpora are Syuba, Tsum and Nubri, all 'South-Western' (Tournadre 2014), which will allow for analysis of variation in use across similar evidential systems. Less is known about the evidential systems in the Tamangic and Ghale groups (see Hildebrandt 2004 for a preliminary account of evidentiality in Manange).

The evidential categories in these languages are not mutually exclusive in their distribution, and the degree to which they are obligatory varies. Similarly, there is variation in the use of equivalent non-grammatical evidential strategies in English. The New Zealand corpus will provide this important perspective for the Project. The use of the evidential system to achieve certain effects in discourse has also been observed in a broader cross-linguistic survey (Aikhenvald, 2004: 98), however there has been little systematic analysis of corpora to assess how people might use this feature of evidentiality. There is a small body of work on the use of evidentiality in narrative (e.g. Mushin 2001) and this project allows for the opportunity to examine comparable events across comparable narratives.

Gesture - integrated with speech, providing an additional information channel

Co-speech gesture is not separate to speech, but deeply integrated with it on a cognitive level (McNeill 1992; Kendon 2004). Therefore, attention to the gestures used in the retelling of dynamic events like earthquakes can offer information not overtly coded in the spoken channel, or reinforce content in speech. Some features of gesture are closely linked to differences in spoken language, for example the structure of the verb can affect how people gesture about the motion of objects (Özyürek & Kita 1999). Other features of gesture appear to be common across diverse language groups (Bressem & Müller 2014). This project will compare similarities and differences in gesture use in two very different groups; speakers of English in New Zealand and speakers of Tibeto-Burman languages in Nepal. This comparison will allow us to see what features of event recollection are consistently gestured across cultural groups, and what features may be influenced by specific features of grammar or cultural experience.

Co-speech representational gestures emerge when people speak about actions and events (Hostetter 2008). Most people organise their gestures spatially to reflect the physical relationship between objects, even when this information may not be overt in their speech (Kita & Özyürek 2003: 21). This Project provide an opportunity to build on work looking at cross-cultural and cross-linguistic distribution of gesture, using personal narratives, rather than experimental stimuli, and bringing languages of the Tibeto-Burman family into the growing field of gestural typology.

Bringing Evidentiality and Gesture together for the first time

This Project aims to understand what features of events people are representing in their gestures and source of evidence. I have conducted a pilot study looking at the relationship between evidentiality and gesture (Gawne 2018). This work indicated that some gesture categories are more likely to occur with particular evidential categories in a corpus of heterogeneous genres, however we need a corpus of narratives about a single event to determine if this is the case over specific narrative events, and this needs to be expanded to a non-evidential language, in this case English. One hypothesis is that people who speak an evidential language may use more deictic ('pointing') and iconic gestures while using 'perceptual' ('I saw') evidentials, as the evidence they have is visual (in comparison to information 'reported' from someone else), on the other hand, speakers of a non-evidential language like English may use more iconic gestures because they do not have the grammatical tools to convey source of evidence.

Although these are the target features of this analysis, they will not be studied in isolation. As discussed below ('DECRA Candidate') I have already commenced collaborative work on reported speech, local understandings of earthquake origins, and the use of onomatopoeia in the narratives. Other features of language will also be included, for example intonation will also be drawn on to disambiguate relationships between gesture and evidentiality. I have already collaborated on preliminary work on intonation in Syuba and Yolmo (Teo, Gawne & Baese-Berk 2015), and there is scope to expand the analysis of intonation, working with Assoc. Prof. Marija Tabain and the Phonetics Lab at La Trobe University.

The effect of earthquakes on humans

A small body of research has examined the narratives of earthquake survivors. Lueb's (1992) analysis of 14 narratives from the 1989 San Francisco quake is the most direct linguistic analysis. She argues that earthquake narratives exhibit genre-specific features with regard to how the events are introduced and the overall narrative is structured. Neisser et al. (1996), interviewed people who lived through the same earthquake, demonstrated that recollection of the experience can be very strong, even over a year later. Other work on earthquake narratives has focused on how people feel about their mortality and their safety after experiencing an earthquake (Olesen 1992; Rehorick 1986).

The CEISMIC collection of New Zealand earthquake narratives is being used to explore effect of the earthquake on specific populations, e.g. woman (Du Plessisa et al. 2015) and school teachers (O'Toole & MacDonald 2013). The corpus is also being used for sociolinguistic analysis more generally (Clark et al. 2016). Sustained analysis of gesture has not commenced in any of the corpora to date.

The emotional response to large scale natural disasters and trauma is underdocumented in the South Asian region (Srinivasa Murthy 2012). Nepal is highly seismologically active, having also experienced a major catastrophic earthquake in 1934, and many medium-scale earthquakes since the events of 2015 (Prakash et al.:

2016). There is a growing body of published research on the events of the 2015 earthquakes, from disciplines including geology (Adhikari et al. 2018), health science (Mishra et al. 2017) and disaster relief (Chatterjee et al. 2018). I will draw on this work for the Project. By focusing on the experiences of people in rural Nepal, this Project therefore provides an opportunity to illuminate the experience of communities whose voices are often not heard.

There is a long tradition of ‘danger-of-death’ stories in linguistic analysis, pioneered by Labov (1972), as a way to collect narratives that are authentic, richly detailed and personal. The uniformity of events in corpora of such narratives across a population of speakers is rare. The focus on the same topic (earthquakes) will allow for the targeting of specific narrative events that occur in many of the recordings, such as the moment the speaker first feels the shaking earth. Understanding how people recall the earthquakes over many narratives across languages and cultures will help to provide a more nuanced and diverse aid response to the effects that earthquakes have on people, such as through localised trauma counselling, or other responses that draw on community art or language.

PROPOSED PROJECT QUALITY AND INNOVATION

This project makes innovative use of existing corpora to provide the first analysis of relationship between gesture and evidentiality. Most work on gesture that looks at similarities across narratives relies on people watching, and retelling, videos. The use of spontaneous personal narratives that are cross-linguistic and cross-cultural will allow for a new perspective that can shape current linguistic theory about these narrative phenomena. The selected corpora allow us to see what features of the targeted phenomena vary across both specific situations (e.g. different communities in Nepal) and larger cultures (e.g. New Zealand English speakers vs. Nepali Tibeto-Burman speakers).

Drawing on open access corpora where transcription is complete and preliminary research has commenced means that it is already established that this Project will be built on quality data. Understanding how both gesture and evidentiality are used in comparable narratives across languages and cultures enhances linguistic theory in both areas, and drives forward new questions about the combination of the two. My preliminary analysis (Gawne 2018) indicates that there are categories of gesture that are more likely to occur with particular evidential forms, and established that more homogeneous data, such as earthquake narrative corpora, are needed to provide the consistency in narrative content to confirm the nature of emerging relationships between evidentiality and gesture. This project will also provide more foundational innovation as it will involve some of the first published analysis of the grammar of several of the languages from Nepal, including Nubri, Tsum and Kutang.

Not only is this a project built on quality data that will drive innovation in linguistic theory, it also offers practical applications. The first of these is to the field of gesture-recognition technology, through providing systematic understanding of the kind of variation we get in gesture use across similar narratives. The second application is in disaster preparedness and relief. A better understanding of how people in Nepal conceptualise, prepare for and respond to earthquakes can be used to provide more culturally-relevant aid in the future.

Methodology

The research will draw upon existing methodologies for the analysis of gesture and evidentiality. In both of these areas recordings are transcribed, translated and annotated with ELAN (Sloetjes & Wittenburg 2008), a program used to create time-aligned annotations of video data. Features annotated can then be quantified, and temporal relationships across features can be observed. ELAN allows for both qualitative and quantitative research questions to be addressed from the same data structure. All corpora in this Project already use ELAN for transcription, facilitating workflow. To complete the necessary transcription and coding, a Research Assistant has been budgeted for across the life of the Project (total 1287 hours). This also allows inter-coder reliability to be undertaken to check the implementation of the coding schema.

Gesture research involves the annotation of gestural events based on formal and functional properties of the movement of the hands and other parts of the body. A coding schema will be designed based on a subset of data and existing research (Gawne 2018), tested and refined, and expanded to the rest of the data. The preliminary markup will include the structure of the gesture, and then broad categorisation, based on McNeill (1992; 2005) and Kendon (2004). From this point, coding will be based on observed tendencies in the data, for example it may prove to be worth coding whether ‘shaking’ events are vertical or horizontal. The set of evidential features needs to be determined for each language. For languages with primary documentation, such as Lamjung Yolmo (Gawne 2016) and Manange (Hildebrandt 2004) this has already been done. For others such as Tsum and Nubri, these will need to be decided based on the narratives, other primary resources collected during the Project, and existing work on evidential systems in the area. Research Assistants (consultants) have been budgeted for the two fieldtrips to Nepal to refine and confirm analyses. These consultants are native speakers of the languages, and often have worked with linguists before. They will help to refine the analysis of the grammar and gestures used in the narratives, and clarify any cultural knowledge that is referred to in relation to the nature of earthquakes. The first fieldtrip (2 months) will be to confirm transcriptions and translations across the corpora. The second fieldtrip (1 month) will be used to ask targeted questions about the narratives and clarify meaning of particular utterances. These fieldtrips are much

shorter than would be necessary if the data had to be collected or processed, as only targeted checking needs to be done.

Both qualitative and quantitative analyses will be applied to the data. Quantitatively, correlations between the types of gestures and evidential types can be calculated (see research question 2 below). Qualitative analysis may include tracking a particular gesture type through an individual's narrative, and whether it shifts as the evidential use also shifts. Cross-linguistic differences will be considered when applying quantitative processes, for example, quantification of non-grammatical evidence in English will yield different outcomes to evidentials in the Nepal data. Where possible, the same research questions and analyses will be used across the Nepal and New Zealand data.

Targeted research questions

To give an idea of the questions that can be addressed when the corpora are coded, below are three different research questions that address the overall aim of the Project:

1. People draw upon different evidence sources at different points in narrated events, for example sensory experience during the tremors of an earthquake, and reported speech while trying to learn if assistance is available. This Project will allow for the examination of whether people shift evidential perspective, such as moving from perceptual evidence to reported evidence, and when. This can then be compared to change in gestures. Iconic gestures depict some feature of a concrete entity (McNeill 1985: 355), and can be from a number of viewpoints, such as an observer telling events as though external to them or as an individual in the story. Iconic gestures can be coded on this basis to see if people who lived through the earthquakes use the observer viewpoint and disassociate themselves from the experience, and whether such a shift overlap with evidential shifts.
2. Deictic gestures can point towards something in the speaker's vicinity, such as a nearby house, or can point towards something distant, such as a village over the hill, or a city many kilometers away. Deictic gestures can be annotated as proximal or distal, based on co-speech information, and examined to see which evidential features they co-occur with. As a hypothesis, the proximal deictic forms may occur more frequently with evidentials of perception compared to the distal, as they are in the speaker's sensory range while recalling the story.
3. Different earthquakes generate different tremor patterns. Seismological and media reports about the earthquakes in different regions can be compared to the evidential strategies, the iconic gestures and other verbal information people give in their recollections. This will indicate what additional knowledge we can gain from gesture and evidentiality about people's recollection of the event of the earthquake, which may be missed in speech content-only documentation.

Data

Three main corpora form the basis of the proposed Project, all of which are Open Access. All participants willingly shared their stories so that they could be heard by a wide audience. Primary recordings and basic transcription has been completed. The process of transcribing gesture and evidential features will greatly enrich these materials. I have created one set of data, the other two have been developed by other research groups and permission for use and access have been granted. I have made plans to work with both groups, and return materials to each for archiving. These corpora are also being used for other research, but this Project proposal is the first time gesture and evidentiality will be the targets of analysis. This will allow me to develop an independent research program based on the aims of this Project, while also continuing ongoing collaborative work with the other groups on more general topics regarding the corpora.

Gawne collections (Nepal)

My own work with Tibetic varieties of Nepal has included development and analysis of corpora of earthquake narratives in two languages; Lamjung Yolmo (Gawne 2009a) (ISO 639-3 scp) and Syuba (Gawne 2009b)³ (AKA Kagate, ISO 639-3 syw). These corpora include a variety of data, including recordings from before the earthquakes. This Project will focus specifically on the subset of earthquake narratives. In Lamjung Yolmo there are recordings with 13 people (1 hour of data). The Syuba collection is larger, as that area was more hard-hit by the earthquakes. Over 25 participants told their stories (3 hours of data). Initial transcriptions have been made, and English-language translations need to be completed. I have written a grammar of Lamjung Yolmo (Gawne 2016), and my more recent work on the documentation of Syuba ensures that the analysis of the evidential system and the co-speech gestures is timely.

³ <http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/collections/LG1> and <http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/collections/SUY1>

NSF RAPID “Narrating Disaster (Nepal)

Shortly after the 2015 earthquakes, a team in the USA were awarded a National Science Foundation (NSF) Grant for Rapid Response Research (RAPID) for their project *Narrating Disaster: Calibrating Causality and Responses to the 2015 Earthquakes in Nepal*.⁴ This group of linguists and anthropologists collected recordings with speakers of five Tibeto-Burman languages in three different districts; Ghorka, Manang and Mustang. The languages are listed below, with their sub-grouping and number of recordings.

Language	ISO 639-3	Family	Recordings
Tsum	ttz	Tibetic	21
Nubri	kte	Tibetic	17
Nar	npa	Tamangic	21
Manange	nmm	Tamangic	17
Kutang	ght	Ghale	8

Table 1 NSF RAPID recordings by language

Tsum and Nubri have been identified as Tibetic languages, but their status within the Tibetic group is unclear. This Project therefore has the potential to contribute to the basic classification and linguistic analysis of these languages. Nar and Manange are Tamangic languages and Kutang (AKA Kuke) is a closely-related Ghale language, all of which are underdescribed, particularly in relation to evidentiality.

I have already commenced collaboration with relevant RAPID project team members on topics not directly addressed in this Project. I have worked with Assoc. Prof. Kristine Hildebrandt on an analysis of reported speech across the Nepal corpora (Gawne & Hildebrandt 2017), and I am working collaboratively with the full RAPID team on analysis of local understanding of the origins of earthquakes, as well as the use of onomatopoeia in the recordings. These have allowed me to become familiar with the data, and work on linguistic features that are complementary to those that are the target of the project.

CEISMIC (New Zealand)

CEISMIC⁵ is a federated archive collection lead by the University of Canterbury (UC) centered on the 2010 earthquakes in New Zealand (Walsh et al. 2013). Relevant to this Project are the 587 ‘QuakeBox’ audio-video recordings of people narrating their experiences of the quake, and the accompanying ELAN transcription files (Clark et al. 2016). A subset of the CEISMIC data will be used for this study, with a focus on New Zealand English speakers who were in particular locations during the earthquake (around 150 participants to match the total number in the other corpora).

The inclusion of this data allows us to see whether speakers of a language without evidentiality (English) use any particular linguistic strategies to convey similar narrative information for that which speakers in the Nepal corpora draw on evidentiality, such as an increase in verbs of perception (*see, feel, notice, etc.*). The CEISMIC data will also allow for a broadening of the analysis of gesture to English. The small variations in set-up and execution means that robust psycholinguistic analysis of cross-linguistic or cross-cultural variation is not suitable, however this project can provide some initial insights that would allow for the development of more targeted cross-linguistic research. I have already established full access to the CEISMIC collection. This corpus is already being used as a comparative data set for the onomatopoeia research with the RAPID team, and I have been in discussion with CEISMIC project leader Prof. Paul Miller (UC) as to how the Project outcomes can feed into the larger collection. Research time with the CEISMIC team has been scheduled to ensure the research is maximally engaged with to other ongoing work on the corpus.

Contribution to knowledge

This Project will be the first to explore the nature of the relationship between evidentiality and co-speech gesture. The results of this Project will:

- Advance our understanding of gesture in the Asia-Pacific region, providing the first study of the use of co-speech gesture and narrative in the South Asian area.
- Build foundational knowledge of evidentiality and other features of grammar for languages such as Tsum, Nubri and Kutang. Overall, it will advance our understanding of the pragmatic use of evidential forms in these languages, allowing us to extend our understanding of evidentiality and its use.

⁴ e.g. Nubri: <https://audio-video.shanti.virginia.edu/collection/nubri-reflections-2015-nepal-earthquakes>

⁵ www.ceismic.org.nz

- Develop our knowledge of which features of earthquakes survivors unconsciously recall, and the perspective they have on those events. This has the potential to help us better educate people about surviving the short and long-term effects of earthquake.
- Refine our understanding of what contexts particular gestures are used in, and the variation that occurs, can also contribute to better gesture-recognition systems, potentially contributing to better natural language input for human-computer interaction.

Timeline

This timeline lists major tasks and the year in which they will be completed.

Activity	2019	2020	2021
Assemble corpora, establish and test transcription conventions and data flow	X		
Complete transcriptions, translations of Nepal speech data (inc. Fieldtrip 1)	X	X	
Analysis of evidentiality in Nepal languages	X	X	
Present preliminary results at ALS	X		
Transcriptions of gesture in Nepal and New Zealand corpora	X	X	X
Fieldtrip 2 Nepal, targeted research questions and clarifications		X	
Visit to CEISMIC team in New Zealand		X	
Present interim findings at ISGS		X	
Address targeted research questions		X	X
Present findings at relevant conferences (areal and theoretical)		X	X
Submit journal articles		X	X
Submit book manuscript on features of earthquake narratives			X
Upload report on research for general public			X
Host a symposium to communicate results to relevant parties			X
Write report on findings specifically for aid organisations			X
Complete archiving of data generated by Project			X

DECRA CANDIDATE

I have demonstrated specialist knowledge and have a proven track record that demonstrates the feasibility of this project. I have experience working with gesture in English (Gawne, et al. 2010, Gawne, et al. 2014), and Tibeto-Burman languages (Gawne 2017, Gawne 2018) and I have worked extensively on the use of evidentiality in the Tibeto-Burman family (Gawne 2013, 2014; Gawne & Hill 2017), and on grammatical description more generally (Gawne 2016). I have strong experience working with digital corpora (Gawne 2009a, 2009b), both in my own research, and as Co-Chair of the Research Data Alliance's Linguistics Data Interest Group. I also have over 18 months of fieldwork experience in Nepal, and speak Nepali, Yolmo and Syuba. This research is experience is outlined in more detail in section D8.

I also have experience managing independent research projects through roles at La Trobe, SOAS (UK) and Nanyang Technological University (Singapore), including administering budgets and undertaking research work while fulfilling teaching and administrative commitments. Established research links with the teams in New Zealand The USA and Nepal who developed the corpora the Project is built on will help ensure successful completion of this project, and uptake of outcomes in the wider research community.

I anticipate spending 80% of working hours on the project, with the other 20% on activities to benefit the university and wider academic community. These commitments include providing supervision for research students outside of the project scope, editorial duties for academic journals, including as an editorial board member of Himalayan Linguistics and Language Documentation & Conservation, and other service roles, including as Vice-President of the Australian Linguistics Society. This Project will enable me to further develop leadership qualities, handling a project that requires management of collaboration across a number of teams.

FEASIBILITY

The use of existing data, and my experience with gesture, evidentiality and corpus management will ensure that the Project can be successfully completed within the proposed timeframe. Current collaboration with existing research teams ensures that I am familiar with the structure and content of existing collections. The Project does not need to focus on the collection of data, nor complete initial transcription, which means that the most common bottleneck in time and funding will not occur.

La Trobe University will provide a supportive and high quality environment for this Project. In the 2015 Excellence in Research Australia rating, the Department of Languages and Linguistics at La Trobe received a rating of 4/5 ('above world standard'). This Project ties into three of La Trobe's five research strengths in linguistics.

Within **Language Documentation And Description** the Project contributes to La Trobe's strong tradition of research in Tibeto-Burman languages. The inclusion of gesture as a feature of analysis enriches the **Multimodality** research strength of the Department of Linguistics. Finally the Project contributes to the **Sociolinguistics, Language Variation And Change** research strength, by taking a cross-cultural perspective and including socio-linguistic groups from both Nepal and New Zealand. Another one of the research strengths of the Linguistics Department is **Phonetics**, and I will be able to draw upon the expertise of the phonetics lab, led by Assoc. Prof. Marija Tabain, in the analysis of features relevant to the Project. The Department of Linguistics offers a supportive and rigorous academic context, with expertise in the Tibeto-Burman area from Dr Stephen Morey and Professor Emeritus David Bradley, as well as Prof. James Walker's work on variation in use all contributing research perspectives relevant to the Project.

More broadly, La Trobe's Research Focus Area (RFA) **Transforming Human Societies** provides a research community that will enable me to explore the wider social implications for the research. The Project will also sit within **La Trobe Asia**, a research centre that will help connect the Project with relevant international networks and public dissemination of results. La Trobe also houses the **Institute for Human Security and Social Change**. The Institute engages closely with Australian Council for International Development and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Working with IHSSC will allow me to ensure that outcomes from the project can best engage with NGOs, government bodies, policy-makers and humanitarian workers.

BENEFIT AND COLLABORATION

While the aims of the Project do not directly address the **Science and Research Priorities**, the intended focus on understanding individuals' and communities' lived experiences of natural disasters opens the possibility for discoveries to have future application in understanding how people deal with trauma and memories. The data from this project can also assist in the development of gesture-recognition systems. Although speech-recognition has become more sophisticated, computers still struggle to respond to speech-gesture combined input. Understanding which gestures occur in which grammatical context can help improve recognition systems.

Australia's relationship with its neighbours can be enriched through a better understanding of the languages and cultures of societies in the region. Particularly, better understanding the response to disaster in the region, focusing on New Zealand and Nepal, will help Australia better understand its regional neighbours. This Project will also secure Australia's, and particular La Trobe University's, role as a centre of Tibeto-Burman language studies, a major language group in Asia, that will confirm Australia as a leader in the study of gesture in the Asian region.

By providing better understanding of cross-cultural responses to natural disaster events, this project has the capacity to assist in future disaster recovery events in the region. An aid response that takes into account the way people in different cultural contexts respond to, recall and recover from major natural disasters such as earthquakes can be more targeted and effective. Links have been made with Save The Children's Asia and Nepal offices, TPO Nepal (a local mental health initiative), and the CEISMIC team in New Zealand to ensure that any such benefit can be delivered to appropriate bodies. Reports will be generated for Save The Children, and will be made more generally available to aid organisations, as background information for future humanitarian relief, and we are in the initial stages of discussion about possible collaboration to improve earthquake preparedness in Nepal.

The multiple corpora that form the intended basis of the Project will allow me strengthen me international collaborative network. Working with data from the NSF Rapid collection will allow me to build on existing research links with colleagues in The United States of America and Nepal. I have arranged access to the full CEISMIC digital collections, and this Project will allow me to develop new research links in New Zealand.

By drawing on existing corpora, this Project provides a very cost-effective way to understand cross-cultural responses to natural disasters. The cost of recording, archiving and undertaking primary transcription of the data have been borne by previous project funding for the various groups. This allows the Project to focus on the phenomena pertinent to the research question, and to include more languages than would otherwise be possible.

COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

The conferences and research journals that are targeted for the distribution of the research results include areal and geographic cross-sections relevant to the Project. The outcomes of the Project will be presented at conferences with specialist focus on gesture, such as the International Society for Gesture Studies biannual conference (ISGS), and fieldwork-based research, such as the International Conference for Language Documentation and Conservation (ICLDC). Presentation at conferences in Nepal and New Zealand will allow for the work to be shared with researchers and communities where the speakers in the specific corpora reside. Outcomes are also intended to be shared with the Australian research community through presentation at the Australia Linguistics Society (ALS) conference. A symposium at La Trobe is also planned, which will include partners from the Nepal and New Zealand projects, any student researchers who have contributed, and relevant academic and NGO participants.

Project outcomes are also intended to be published in commensurate journals of strong international standing, including *Gesture*, *Linguistic Typology* and *Te Reo* (the journal of the Linguistic Society of New Zealand). The Project's major findings are intended to be published in major international journals including *Language* and *Glossa*.

Public dissemination of the results will occur through a number of channels. I will use platforms such as 'The Conversation' and La Trobe Asia's podcast 'Asia Rising', as well as relevant media in Nepal, New Zealand, and the USA to share results with the general public. I will also share results with members of the general public who are interested in linguistics through my own blog (*Superlinguo*, 34,000 subscribers) and podcast (*Lingthusiasm*, 15,000 monthly listeners). My established skills in communicating research to a broad audience will ensure the Project outcomes will be widely disseminated.

Outcomes of the Project that are relevant to future disaster planning and management will be disseminated to bodies in the relevant countries that can make use of this information, as well as within Australia. I have been in discussion with Save The Children's central Asian region branch, and their Nepal branch about application of this research to future humanitarian efforts in Nepal. Initial contact also has been made with Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Nepal (TPO Nepal), an organisation dedicated to promoting the mental well-being of individuals and communities in Nepal. TPO Nepal has been working with a number of communities in Nepal in response to the earthquakes of 2015 (separate groups to the Project corpora). Results that illuminate local features of remembering and processing the traumatic events of earthquake survival that are relevant to their work will be written up and translated into Nepali. Results pertinent to the New Zealand data will be written up for dissemination through CEISMIC's partners.

I will also work with the Institute for Human Security and Social Change at La Trobe to disseminate results to relevant government bodies, such as the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) for future application in disaster response.

MANAGEMENT OF DATA

This Project will make use of existing research corpora, analysing recordings in my own collections, the CEISMIC collection and the NSF Rapid collection. These corpora are all Open Access to view or use in research. All transcriptions and annotations created for this Project will be made using ELAN annotation software, which produces XML files suitable for archiving. All transcriptions for my own corpora will be archived with the relevant collection. The corpora I developed are already housed as Open Access collections available under a Creative Commons international license (v. 4.0) with PARADISEC which has a strategy for long-term storage and is affiliated with the Australian National Data Service (ANDS).

All transcription and annotation of the NSF and CEISMIC collections will be returned to those groups, who can then archive them in their own Open Access collections, and choose to make them publically available. If either group are not able to make the transcriptions available, they will be archived along with my own work at PARADISEC in an Open Access repository.

All research publications for this Project will reference back to the original data files, allowing the reader to view the data the analysis is based upon. All publications will be Open Access to allow for better access to this research in low-income countries like Nepal.

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C2. List the objectives of your proposed Project

(List each objective separately by clicking 'add answer' to add the next objective. You may enter 500 characters (approximately 70 words) per objective.

This information will be used for future reporting purposes if this Proposal is funded.

(This question must be answered))

Objective

1. Understand the distribution of evidentials (or non-grammatical strategies) used at key points in narratives about earthquakes.

Objective

2. Understand how people use gesture to demonstrate their experiences of earthquakes.

Objective

3. Understand how people combine their gesture and evidential repertoires to situate themselves in their recollections of earthquakes. This will include analysis across the whole narrative, as well as comparison of key event points. Some possible research questions have already been identified, others will be selected as they emerge from analysis.

C3. Statement by the Administering Organisation

(Upload a PDF of no more than three A4 pages for the Statement by the Administering Organisation)

Uploaded PDF file follows on next page.



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR (RESEARCH)
Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research)

13 March 2018

Professor Susan Thomas
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Research Council

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Mildura
Shepparton

Dear Professor Thomas,

RE: DE190100594, Lauren Gawne, Recalling earthquake survival: speech and gesture in Nepal and New Zealand

I write to express La Trobe's strongest support for Dr Lauren Gawne's DECRA application. Dr Gawne's research proposal addresses the human experience of natural disaster through targeted features of spoken language and gesture. The research will provide a new perspective on our understanding how different social cultures experience and recall the catastrophic events, and provide foundational analysis of gesture in communication in the South Asian area. This research aligns with La Trobe University's regional specialisation in Asia and will contribute to the Department of Languages and Linguistics expertise in multimodal language and languages of the Tibeto-Burman family.

Dr Gawne is a talented early-career researcher with a strong track record of innovative research with traditional and non-traditional research outputs. With a strong track record of research project completion and data management, alongside published work across both evidentiality and gesture research, the candidate is uniquely-placed to undertake effective and innovative research for this project.

La Trobe supports research through five multidisciplinary Research Focus Areas (RFAs) which build on our capabilities and strengths as a learning and research institution. This project sits within La Trobe's RFA Transforming Human Societies. This RFA works to better understand the causes, impacts and outcomes of what works to create a just and sustainable world. This proposed project will also help La Trobe meet its goal of 'Research Excellence', as part of the University's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, of which the RFAs are a part. The Research Excellence aim also includes international collaboration, and research with strong engagement and impact. This proposal meets both of these aims, with strong international collaborative links, and research questions with both theoretical and practical application.

Dr Gawne's research will be housed in the Department of Languages and Linguistics at La Trobe, which provides a research environment that is 'above world standard', having received a 4 in the 2015 Excellence in Research Australia rankings. Dr Gawne's research is at the intersection of many of the research strengths of the department and the associated Centre for Research on Language Diversity. Her work sits within three of La Trobe's five research strengths in linguistics; Multimodality; Sociolinguistics, Language

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CRICOS Provider 00115M

Variation And Change; and Language Documentation And Description. Within the specialisation of Language Documentation And Description La Trobe has a particular areal strength in the Sino-Tibetan group, within which Dr Gawne's work in Nepal is situated.

The DECRA project will also contribute to research with La Trobe Asia, which has been established to provide leadership on all aspects of the University's engagement with Asia. Affiliation with La Trobe Asia will provide access to the Asia Knowledge Hub, boosting the profile of her work through connections with external stakeholders, regional networks, think tanks and the media. La Trobe Asia will provide Dr Gawne with opportunities to be involved in public events, seminars and conferences and contribute to public debate on topics relevant to the Asia-Pacific. These opportunities will greatly enhance the public benefit of Dr Gawne's research programme. Dr Gawne will also have access to funding support through La Trobe Asia, this includes funding for small research projects through Asia Research Grant and a Visiting Fellowship, which will allow Dr Gawne to bring collaborators to La Trobe during the DECRA project.

La Trobe University is committed to Dr Gawne and her research project, and will provide resources and support. Dr Gawne will be given office space and research and administration support for the duration of the project. As part of our commitment to attracting and building the capacity of Early Career Researchers, La Trobe University will provide \$15,000 per annum to research costs.

The RFA Transforming Human Societies also offers considerable support to Early Career Researchers through internal grant schemes for seed funding (including some designated specifically for ECRs), multidisciplinary sources of feedback on research proposals, programs to facilitate cross-disciplinary links across the University and other opportunities for professional development to which Dr Gawne will have access.

Experienced researchers at La Trobe will act as mentors for Dr Gawne and will work to support her research career. Within Tibeto-Burman language studies she will be able to work directly with Dr Stephen Morey who is an expert in the documentation and description of Tibeto-Burman languages of the India-Burma border area. He will be able to mentor Dr Gawne in the management of corpora across multiple languages. Dr Morey is a former ARC Future Fellow and currently holds an ARC Discovery grant and ARC Linkage grant. Professor Emeritus David Bradley is an expert in the sociolinguistic and geolinguistic context of the Tibeto-Burman languages, and will provide mentoring in analysis of linguistic features across closely related languages in the corpora.

Also at La Trobe Dr Gawne will have the opportunity to work with Associate Professor Marija Tabain, a recent Australian Research Council Future Fellow in Phonetics. Assoc. Prof. Tabain will be available to mentor Dr Gawne during the statistical analysis stage of the DECRA research programme. Within the Department of Languages and Linguistics Dr Gawne will also be able to draw on the expertise of Professor James A. Walker, whose

work in sociolinguistic variation will be of value in this cross-linguistic project.

Beyond the Department of Languages and Linguistics, Dr Gawne's work will be able to connect with Tibetan areal specialists. This includes Dr Ruth Gamble, a David Myers Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology and History, whose work focuses on the history, cultures, religions, literatures and religions of Tibet and the Himalaya, and Associate Professor James Leibold in the Department of Politics and Philosophy, who is currently leading the ARC Discovery Project 'Urbanising Western China: Nation-building on the Sino-Tibetan frontier' with Dr Gerald Roche.

Dr Gawne will also have the opportunity to develop peer-mentoring relationships with other DECRA holders within the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. For example, Dr Brooke Wilmsen is a current DECRA Fellow in Anthropology, with a focus on the lives of people displaced in the development Three Gorges Dam in the People's Republic of China. La Trobe will ensure Dr Gawne meets other researchers with relevant skills and expertise through the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, La Trobe Asia and the Transforming Human Societies RFA.

We will continue to provide support for Dr Gawne in her research area of expertise and provide her with mentoring for her future career. This DECRA project, and the mentoring provided by La Trobe University staff, will enable Dr Gawne to demonstrate the level of research independence required to be competitive for research and research/teaching career pathways at the conclusion of the project. Dr Gawne's expertise across La Trobe's key research areas within both Linguistics and the Asian Area Studies fit with La Trobe's recruitment focus both for the duration of the project, and beyond.

Dr Gawne's unique skill set, straddling language documentation, gesture and evidentiality, with a strong focus on languages of Asia, will contribute to high quality and innovative research outputs during this project. As part of La Trobe's strategy of attracting promising early-career researchers and advancing their careers, we look forward to providing an environment in which this project can thrive.

La Trobe University support this proposal as an excellent opportunity for Dr Gawne to develop as an early career researcher. Dr Gawne is an innovative researcher, and has demonstrated the capacity to carry out this important research program. It would be a pleasure to host Dr Gawne as an ARC DECRA recipient at the La Trobe University.

Yours sincerely,



Keith Nugent
Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research)

C4. Medical Research

(Does this project contain content which requires a statement to demonstrate that it complies with the eligible research requirements set out in the ARC Medical Research Policy located on the ARC website?)

No

C5. Medical Research Statement

(If applicable, in no more than 750 characters (approximately 100 words), justify why this Project complies with the eligible research requirements set out in the ARC Medical Research Policy located on the ARC website. Eligibility will be based solely on the information contained in this Proposal. This is your only chance to provide justification; the ARC will not be writing to seek further clarification.)

Part D - Personnel and ROPE (Dr Lauren Gawne)

D1. Personal Details

Participation Type

Discovery Early Career Researcher Award

Title

Dr

First Name

Lauren

Family Name

Gawne

Citizenship

Australia

Australian Permanent Resident

N/A

Australian Temporary Resident

N/A

D4. Country of residence

(If you are a Foreign National, you must reside legally in Australia.)

Australia

D5. Qualifications

(To update any qualifications, click on the 'Manage Qualifications' link below. Note this will open a new browser tab. When returning to the form ensure you 'Refresh' the page to capture the changes made to your profile.)

Conferral Date	AQF Level	Degree/Award Title	Discipline/Field	Awarding Organisation	Country of Award
10/08/2013	Doctoral Degree	PhD	Linguistics	The University of Melbourne	Australia
15/03/2008	Bachelor Honours Degree, Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma	BA (Hons)	Linguistics, Art History	The University of Melbourne	Australia

D6. Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) – Current and previous appointment(s) / position(s) - during the past 10 years

(To update any details in this table, click on the 'Manage Employment Details' link below. Note this will open a new browser tab. When returning to the form ensure you 'Refresh' the page to capture the changes made to your profile. Refer to the Instructions to Applicants for more information.)

Description	Department	Contract	Employment	Start Date	End Date	Organisation
-------------	------------	----------	------------	------------	----------	--------------

		Type	Type			
David Myers Research Fellow	Linguistics	Contract	Full Time	01/01/2017	01/01/2020	La Trobe University
Endangered Language Documentation Programme Postdoctoral Research Fellow	Linguistics	Contract	Part Time	03/01/2017	14/06/2017	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
Endangered Language Documentation Programme Postdoctoral Research Fellow	Linguistics	Contract	Full Time	15/06/2015	02/02/2017	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
Postdoctoral Research Fellow	Linguistics and Multilingual Studies	Contract	Full Time	14/07/2014	12/06/2015	Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Research Assistant - Aboriginal Child Language Acquisition (ACLA) project	Linguistics	Contract	Part Time	03/03/2014	04/07/2014	The University of Melbourne
Research Assistant - Digital applications development and testing	Computing and Information Systems	Contract	Part Time	01/12/2013	01/03/2014	The University of Melbourne
Research Assistant - Dictionary editor (Toolbox)	Linguistics	Contract	Part Time	01/04/2013	31/12/2013	The University of Melbourne
Conference administration support	Linguistics	Contract	Part Time	22/02/2013	31/12/2013	The University of Melbourne
Research Assistant - Archiving for Paradisec	Linguistics	Contract	Part Time	01/01/2012	31/12/2013	The University of Melbourne
Teaching Assistant (various contracts)	Linguistics	Contract	Part Time	01/02/2010	31/12/2013	The University of Melbourne
Casual Tutor (subject lecturer)	Linguistics	Contract	Part Time	01/07/2013	31/10/2013	La Trobe University
Consultant research officer		Contract	Part Time	12/03/2013	21/06/2013	Resource Network for Linguistic Diversity

D7. Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) - Academic Interruptions

(You must read the ROPE Statement <http://www.arc.gov.au/arc-research-opportunity-and-performance-evidence-rope-statement> before filling out this section.)

Have you experienced an interruption that has impacted on your academic record?

No

D8. Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) - Details of your academic career and opportunities for research, evidence of research impact and contributions to the field, including those most relevant to this Proposal

(Upload a PDF of no more than five A4 pages with details of your academic career and opportunities, evidence of research impact and contributions to the field.)

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D8 Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE)

AMOUNT OF TIME AS AN ACTIVE RESEARCHER

I was awarded my PhD four and a half years ago in August 2013. From August 2013-July 2014 I had one 6 month research role (0.6 FTE), and spent the rest of that year working in other teaching and administrative roles, resulting in one year when I was away from research for the equivalent of 8 months (1.0 FTE). In the period since I have moved internationally three times, each time to take up a postdoctoral research fellowship (Singapore July 2014-June 2015, London June 2015-June 2017, Melbourne July 2017-), resulting in 3 months (1 month at 1.0 FTE per move) of academic interruptions. In the four and a half years since being awarded my PhD I have spent 3.8 years in active research roles FTE.

RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

Since the completion of my PhD, I have completed a major language documentation project on the Syuba language across two postdoctoral research fellowships at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore and SOAS University of London, and am currently undertaking a third postdoctoral research fellowship working on this data, and data from related languages. This has involved extensive fieldwork with speakers of Syuba and Yolmo in Nepal to record and process data, and the development of an Open Access online corpus, which involved all aspects of project management. This corpus forms a key part of the Nepali earthquake narrative corpus for the project.

Working in Nepal (total of 18 months, longest stay 5 months) has allowed for the development of long-term collaboration and strong networks with local participants. This has been particularly important with Syuba speakers, where the earthquakes destroyed or damaged many homes, and people felt they could trust me to record their stories. My work includes training Syuba speakers in language documentation, allowing them to participate in transcription of recordings and development of their own literacy materials. As evidence of my extensive experience with language documentation and description in Nepal, I have built corpora of two languages; Lamjung Yolmo (Gawne 2009a) and Syuba (Gawne 2009b). I have also curated the archiving of a historical collection of Yolmo (Hari 1980) and Syuba (Höhlrig 1972) and modern collections of Langtangpa (Slade 2015) and Syuba (MTCN 2013). My research has led to the Lamjung dialect of Yolmo being recognised as a distinct variety in linguistic atlases, including Ethnologue (Lewis et al. 2016). My data management skills will allow me to manage this Project with analysis of large corpora across multiple languages and countries.

I have held three competitive postdoctoral research fellowships since completing my PhD. Working internationally has allowed me to broaden my academic outlook and develop a network on which I will be able to draw, and with which to share research findings throughout this project, particularly in the domains of evidentiality, gesture and linguistic data management.

I am currently a **David Myers Research Fellow at La Trobe University (2017-2020)**. I am one of only five scholars who received this prestigious fellowship across the College of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, as part of La Trobe's 50th Anniversary. This role is 90% research, I also participate in teaching and research degree supervision. I taught *Language and Gesture* (2nd year undergraduate), and have been a guest lecturer in undergraduate subjects within the linguistics department (including the introductory subject *Imagining Language*, and *Semantics*) and in interdisciplinary subjects (including *Place and Power*, a 2nd year undergraduate subject in the Department of Social Inquiry). I am also involved in graduate research supervision, including PhD thesis supervision. I have also commenced a collaborative research project with the Principle Investigators on the NSF RAPID grant that developed several of the earthquake corpora that are the focus of this Project. I have already completed an analysis of the use of reported speech in these recordings with Dr. Kristine Hildebrandt (Gawne & Hildebrandt 2017), and we are currently exploring the nature of onomatopoeia used in the narratives, as well as an anthropological focus on local beliefs about the origins of earthquakes.

The **Endangered Languages Documentation Programme Postdoctoral Fellowship at SOAS University of London (2015-2017)**, was 100% research. In this role I continued to develop the Syuba corpus, including the collection and transcription of earthquake narratives. I also continued my research on evidentiality, including the publication of an edited volume on Tibetan evidentiality with a colleague at SOAS (Gawne & Hill 2017). The role at SOAS also allowed me to return to a research focus on gesture, which I have continued into my current role. My earliest work on gesture examined the way speakers of English categorise gesture (Gawne, Kelly & Unger 2010; Gawne & Kelly 2013). More recently I have focused on analysis of gesture (Gawne 2016d, 2017) in the corpus of Syuba, which is some of the first work on the use of gesture in the South Asian region. Analysis already demonstrates that there are region-specific features of gestural use (Gawne 2016d), as well as features that are found

across human communication (Gawne 2017). Working with the New Zealand corpus will allow me to return to analysis of gesture in English, where many questions about gesture use in narrative remain to be addressed.

The role as **Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences at Nanyang Technological University (2014-2015)** was 80% research and 20% teaching. I was lecturer for *Gesture and Discourse* (2nd year undergraduate), co-supervised Final Year Projects (Honours equivalent) and a first year PhD student. The role provided an opportunity to commence the documentation of Syuba. I also worked on an interdisciplinary project with colleagues in the School of Art, Design and Media, where undergraduate students would complete a final project creating picture books using the archived folktales and images in the Syuba and Yolmo corpora. Three picture books and one online platform were created. I also began collaborative work with Asst. Prof. Suzy Styles on tone perception in Syuba (Styles & Gawne 2017).

Across all three postdoctoral positions at NTU, SOAS and La Trobe I have been fortunate enough to be mentored by, and collaborate with, experts in Tibeto-Burman languages and endangered language documentation.

In the 18 months during the examination and after the award of my PhD (February 2013-July 2014) I demonstrated my effective time management by working multiple short term roles in teaching, at The University of Melbourne and La Trobe, and research as a **Research Assistant on the Aboriginal Child Language Acquisition Project** (University of Melbourne, Prof. Gillian Wigglesworth and Prof. Jane Simpson). Opportunity for research in the year after graduation was limited to a six month (0.6 FTW) role with ACLA. During this period, and earlier, I held a number of research assistant (RA) roles at The University of Melbourne that allowed me to develop technical skills and theoretical expertise in a collaborative environment, including RA for the Aikuma Project (2013) with Assoc. Prof. Steven Bird, RA for Dr. Ruth Singer (2013) and RA for PARADISEC archive (Dr. Nicholas Thieberger). I have also held administrative roles, demonstrating my organisational skills, including Consultant Research Officer at The Resource Network for Linguistic Diversity (2013) and conference administration support for the 2013 Australian Linguistics Society annual conference chaired by Prof. Rachel Nordlinger at The University of Melbourne. These administrative roles provided experience that will ensure I am able to successfully manage a three-year research project.

My **PhD at The University of Melbourne** (2009-2013) focused on the use of evidentiality in Yolmo (Tibeto-Burman), which is one of the linguistic features of primary focus of this Project. This work also involved the development of a digital corpus, and extensive fieldwork, with a methodological focus on the role of grammar in narrative and interaction (see also San Roque, Gawne, et al. 2012). I have subsequently published peer-reviewed journal articles on evidentiality in Yolmo (Gawne 2014b, 2016b). My interest in advancing an understanding of evidentiality is demonstrated in an edited volume on evidentiality across the Tibetic languages (Gawne & Hill, 2017). I look forward to the opportunity to expand this knowledge to English and incorporate non-grammatical evidential-source marking this Project. My thesis work also resulted in a descriptive grammar (Gawne 2016a) and dictionary (Gawne 2011b) of the language, as well as peer-reviewed articles (Gawne 2011a, 2015, 2016b). These publications constitute the only formal analysis of this language.

I established links with La Trobe University prior to my current role. I taught undergraduate linguistics coursework in 2013, as lecturer in *Language and Gesture* (2nd year) and guest lecturing in *Introduction to Linguistics* (1st year) and *Semantics* (3rd year). I worked closely with department member Dr. Stephen Morey on a language documentation training course at the North East Indian Linguistics Society conference in 2012. Since returning to La Trobe I have begun to work with Dr. Morey again, seeking out his expertise on corpora of languages of South Asia. I have also been working with Emeritus Professor David Bradley on historical analysis of the relationship between Syuba, Langtang, Kyirong and several Yolmo varieties.

RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Prizes, honours and awards

In addition to the three highly competitive fellowships described above, the awards and prizes I have won reflect my ability to communicate complex research in engaging ways for a general audience.

In both 2010 and 2011 I was a finalist in the University of Melbourne's Three Minute Thesis (3MT) competition, coming third in 2010.

In 2014 I was awarded the Australian Linguistics Society's annual Talkley award for promoting linguistics in the public sphere for my work on Superlinguo, my blog about linguistics and language. This award has been won in the past by senior academics including Prof. Kate Burridge and Prof. Ingrid Pillar.

Invited keynote and speaker addresses

I was an invited plenary speaker for the 2017 University of Kent English Language and Linguistics Department Student Conference. I also presented a plenary address with Dr. Barbara Kelly on language documentation and child language at CoLang, the summer institute for language documentation and revitalisation, in 2016. I was an invited participant and speaker at the International meeting of the Digital Endangered Languages and Musics Archives Network (DELANMAN) in September 2015, sharing my work on linguistic data management.

In addition, I have been an invited speaker at a number of workshops that reflect my research strengths in relation to this project, including:

- A workshop on cross-linguistic typology of gesture for the International Society for Gesture Studies conference in 2018
- A workshop on reported speech at the Association of Linguistic Typology conference in 2017, where I was asked to contribute from the perspective of Tibeto-Burman languages

I have been invited to contribute to a special edition of the journal *Language Documentation & Conservation* in 2018, on the 20th anniversary of a seminal publication in the field of language documentation (Himmelman 1998). I will be one of the most junior contributors to the volume, with the majority of chapters contributed by senior figures in the field. This invitation to participate indicates the esteem in which my work is held.

Research support income

I have a strong history of successful competitive grant applications, both for my own research and in collaborative projects. I have received competitive external funding; my research at SOAS was funded by a two-year grant from the Endangered Languages Documentation Project (91,815GBP), and I received a grant from the Firebird Foundation for an earlier stage of the project (5350USD). I have also received internal funding from competitive grants at the University of Melbourne (Arts Faculty fieldwork funding 3775AUD, an Arts faculty travel grant, 2009 Alma Hanson travel scholarship of 3000USD) and NTU Singapore (a 'Tier 1' competitive grant of 30,000SGD with a colleague from the School of Art, Design and Media).

I have strong experience with finding new sources of funding. Early stages of work on Syuba was funded with grants from Stack Exchange (950USD) and the Awesome Foundation (1000USD). I received a small grant from Wikimedia UK to facilitate training linguistics graduate students to edit Wikipedia, improving the visibility of linguistics and endangered language information. I also have experience with the growing domain of crowd-funding: my podcast *Lingthusiasm* is funded through Patreon (which facilitates an online subscription service), and as of January is funded at 1000USD per month, covering all production costs including two production team members.

For all of these grants I have a demonstrated track record of meeting project objectives and ensuring the management of data as per funding requirements.

Identifiable benefits outside of academia

My research has had benefit outside of academia. I list benefits to three groups; speakers of endangered languages, policy makers, and the general public.

Speakers of Yolmo and Syuba have benefitted from the work we have done documenting their languages. The documentation of Syuba has resulted in the development of picture books in the language, which are used as part of the pedagogy materials as the community begin to develop a lower-primary curriculum in their own language. To date, children speak Syuba at home, but when they begin school at the age of 6 they are instructed in Nepali. Improving opportunities to develop literacy in the home language can help children develop better reading skills, and help maintain Syuba language use in the future. During documentation work on Lamjung Yolmo I created a dictionary, which is the first dictionary published for the language. All of these books are available through print-on-demand, with copies sold to the general public funding the ongoing printing of copies for the community.

I was also a consultant for the development of the Syuba orthography, which community members developed in workshops with a Nepal-based NGO (Mother Tongue Centre Nepal). My expertise in the sound-system of the language helped me identify parts of the orthography that were potentially challenging to refine.

Syuba speakers are also keen that their language be more accessible to the world beyond Nepal. To this end I have ensured the Syuba archive is Open Access. I also worked with Chouette Films in the UK to develop two short films from the materials in my archive; the resulting films provide an overview of Syuba experiences of the 2015

earthquakes (Chouette Films & Gawne 2017a), as well as an introduction to local bee-keeping and honey collection practices (Chouette Films & Gawne 2017b).

My research in data management has also influenced **policy makers**. I have experience at developing and shaping policy as one of three co-Chairs of the Linguistics Data Interest Group, an international working group which seeks to encourage data citation standards in linguistic research. This group is affiliated with the Research Data Alliance, an international body for the improvement of the open sharing of research data, of which Australia's Department of Innovation is a co-founder. Within this group I have lead the development of the Austin Principles of Data Citation for Linguistics (Berez-Kroeker et al. 2017), which lays the foundation for the improvement of data citation practices across linguistics. The Austin Principles were launched in late 2017, and subsequently I have represented the Linguistics Data Interest Group in discussions with the Association for Linguistic Typology on improving the organisation's data policy, and will be involved in upcoming discussions with the Linguistics Society of America on a policy for valuing data creation and management.

This experience demonstrates my ability to write for policy-makers, and relate my research to larger issues. I will use this experience to engage with policy-makers and staff in non-government organisations, where research outcomes from this Project can help benefit future planning for disaster recovery in Nepal, New Zealand and related countries.

Throughout my time as an academic researcher I have also ensured my research is accessible to a **general audience**. I strongly believe that publically-funded research should be accessible to the general public, and ensure this is true of my work through my blog, podcast and writing in general outlets. I have written non-academic pieces published by *The Age*, *The Big Issue* and *ABC Online*. I also maintain a blog (started 2011) where I write about my own research, and related topics in linguistics for a general audience (www.superlinguo.com). The blog has over 34,000 subscribed readers on Tumblr, and around 3,000 unique visitors, as well as an associated Twitter account with 6,700 followers. In the last 12 months I also launched a podcast *Lingthusiasm* with linguistics communicator Gretchen McCulloch. The fortnightly podcast has over 19,000 monthly listeners. I have also been published in major national platforms, including *The Age*, *The Big Issue* and *ABC Online*. I have been interviewed on *ABC Radio National* and *ABC News*. With these platforms, and my skill at making complex research accessible and engaging, I am confident that I will be able to share this work with a wider audience.

Other professional activities

I am a member of a number of professional organisations that will provide important research links and avenues for sharing research outcomes for this Project, including the International Society for Gesture Studies and the Australian Linguistics Society. I currently hold a number of administrative roles including:

- Vice-President of the Australian Linguistics Society
- Co-chair of the Linguistics Data Interest Group of the Research Data Alliance
- Member of the Executive of The Resource Network for Linguistic Diversity
- Editorial board member of *Himalayan Linguistics*,
- Co-Editor of the 'Language Contexts' series for the journal *Language Documentation and Description*.

I have also served on the governing body of the Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC) (2011) and am an affiliate member of the ARC Centre of Excellence for the Dynamics of Language. These professional connections highlight my collaborative skills, as well as my expertise in data management, documentation, gesture and grammar, which will allow me to complete this Project.

I have been a reviewer for journals including *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, *Language Documentation and Conservation* and *Language in Society*. I have also reviewed monographs for Language Science Press and grant applications for the Endangered Languages Documentation Programme (UK) and the National Science Foundation (USA).

Significant change and advance of knowledge

I have a strong history of independent scholarship, as demonstrated by my work on multiple language corpora and solo-authored research outputs. I am also an effective collaborator, and able to draw upon my research links to ensure that I work with the most suitable experts to produce innovative research. This has allowed me to advance our understanding of Tibeto-Burman languages, language documentation and theoretical linguistics across a range of sub-fields. These collaborations include work in Tibeto-Burman evidentiality (Gawne & Hill, in press), phonetics (Teo, Gawne & Baese-Berk 2015) and research methods (Gawne, Kelly, Berez-Kroeker & Heston 2015). I have

also started an extended collaboration with the team that collected the NSF RAPID earthquake narratives in Nepal, including completed work on reported speech (Gawne & Hildebrandt 2017), and current focus on onomatopoeia and cultural perceptions of earthquake origins. This collaborative experience will allow me to build collaborative relationships to address aspects of the research Project. Collaborations are planned with colleagues who collected the NSF-funded data in Nepal, in the analysis of some key grammatical features, and with the CEISMIC research group in New Zealand, to ensure that my research findings can benefit them in their ongoing analysis of separate, but related features.

I have been an invited participant in workshops where I have been able to share my expertise in languages of Nepal and in data management. These include a workshop hosted by UNESCO to update their Language Vitality Index, and the NSF funded project Developing Standards for Data Citation and Attribution for Reproducible Research in Linguistics.

I am a world expert on the use of grammar and gesture in Syuba and Yolmo languages, which form a key part of the corpora that will be analysed in this Project. My research has a strong focus on grammar and the use of evidentiality as well as the use of co-speech gestures, which is a unique combination of research expertise, and will allow me to address the research agenda set out in this Project.

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D9. Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) - Publications

i. Publication context and contribution: Upload a PDF of no more than two pages. Provide clear information that explains the contribution and significance of your publications within the context of your discipline/s. This may include the importance/esteem of specific journals in your field; specific indicators of recognition within your field such as first authorship/citations.

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D9i - Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) – Publications context and contribution

I have a strong record of research publications for an early career researcher. I am committed to ensuring my work reaches diverse groups, within the academic research community, as well as amongst speakers of the languages I work with and the general public.

I have published in a range of journals. This includes journals with specific areal focus, as well as major journals in the field, demonstrating my ability to connect with research across a broad range of interests. Publications in journals with geographical areal foci include Gawne (2013b) in *Himalayan Linguistics* and Gawne (2015) in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*. I also publish in journals with diverse discipline foci, including *Journal of Pragmatics* (Gawne 2016b) and *Language Documentation and Conservation* (Gawne & Ring 2016). I also share research in international journals with a broad focus, including Gawne & Kelly (2013) published in *Australian Journal of Linguistics* and Berez-Kroeker, Gawne, et al. (2018) in *Linguistics*. I also have a track record of publishing works of more extended length, including a monograph (Gawne 2016a) and as first author on an edited volume (Gawne & Hill 2017) for Mouton, a prestigious publishing house in the sub-disciplines of linguistics in which I work.

I have a track record of publishing high-quality single-author works, as well as working collaboratively. My record of publishing single-author work demonstrates my ability to undertake independent scholarship, this includes publication in journals that are highly regarded within the discipline, including *Journal of Pragmatics* (Gawne 2016b). I also have a record of working collaboratively to achieve research outcomes. I am second author of Berez-Kroeker, Gawne, et al. (2018) in the major international journal *Linguistics*. This article is a position paper on the future of linguistic data, and is written with some of the leading scholars in linguistics. Being listed as second author illustrates the key role my work and ideas had in shaping this work. The paper is now in the top ten most downloaded papers for the journal. I was also second author on San Roque, Gawne et al. (2012), a paper on the use of a picture task to elicit culturally and communicatively complex language use. This article has been cited 40 times.

My work is cited by my peers. My PhD dissertation has been cited by key researchers in Tibeto-Burman linguistics, including Tournadre & LaPolla (2014), and beyond (San Roque et al. 2017). Where possible I publish with platforms that have Open Access publishing, to ensure distribution of research outcomes, especially allowing distribution in low-income countries like Nepal. My grammar of Lamjung Yolmo was published with Asia Pacific Linguistics, the new digital arm of the long-established specialist publisher Pacific Linguistics, as an Open Access monograph (Gawne 2016a) and in the sixteen months after its launch on the 14th of November 2016 has been downloaded over 450 times.

I have experience building, maintaining and using digital corpora for research outcomes. I developed a corpus of Lamjung Yolmo (Gawne 2009a), which became the basis for my PhD thesis, and numerous publications, including Gawne (2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2013, 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2015, 2016a, 2016b, 2016c, 2017a,.) and Teo, Gawne et al. (2015). I have also built a corpus of Syuba materials (Gawne 2009b), which has been the basis for Gawne (2014c, 2016c, 2017b, 2018a), Bird, McAlister et al. (2014), and Styles & Gawne (2017).

I have also curated digital corpora of Syuba, Yolmo and the related Langtang variety, collected by other researchers. This includes the digitisation and metadata development for historical collections (Hari 1980; Höhlig 1972) and curation of modern projects as well (Mother Tongue Centre Nepal 2013; Slade 2014). I am currently working on the analysis of these materials.

I have experience producing resources for community. I have worked on a number of projects with artists in Singapore to create illustrated books of stories in the corpus (Xiao Yan et al. 2017; Tan et al. 2017; Bi Jing et al. 2017), which are used in Nepal as part of literacy development. I also created a dictionary of Lamjung Yolmo from my research data (Gawne 2011b), and the corpora of Lamjung Yolmo (Gawne 2009a) and Syuba (Gawne 2009b) have also been returned to community members.

I am also committed to ensuring research is engaging and informative for general audiences in Australia, and internationally. Recently I have been working with documentary film makers through SOAS to edit research footage in the Syuba corpus into short films for a general audience (Chouette Films & Gawne 2017a, 2017b), and in Singapore supervised the development of an online dictionary and mini-game about Lamjung Yolmo (Xinling et al. 2014).

My research publication history is directly relevant to the aims of the Project. With key publications on evidentiality, gesture and the grammar of Tibetic languages, I am well-placed to begin analysis for this project. My experience with both solo and collaborative research ensure that I will make the most of working with the existing

research teams on their corpora, while also publishing independently. I will draw on my experience in writing a monograph and editing a volume to ensure that the larger planned outputs from the project are completed. My attention to community and general audience publications will ensure that this research is as accessible and relevant to as broad an audience as possible.

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ii. Publication list: Upload a PDF of no more than five pages. List your publications most relevant to this proposal categorised under the following headings: Authored books; Edited books; Book chapters; Referred Journal articles; Fully refereed conference proceedings; Other publication outputs. CVs and theses should not be included in this list.

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D9ii - Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) – Publications list

AUTHORED BOOKS

1. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2016a. *A sketch grammar of Lamjung Yolmo*. Canberra: Asia-Pacific Linguistics.

EDITED BOOKS

2. **Gawne, Lauren & Nathan W. Hill** (Eds). 2017. *Evidentiality in Tibetan languages*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
3. **Gawne, Lauren & Jill Vaughan** (Eds). 2014. *Proceedings of the 44th Australian Linguistic Society Conference*. Melbourne: The University of Melbourne.

BOOK CHAPTERS

4. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2017a. Egophoric Evidentiality in Bodish languages. In L. Gawne & N.W. Hill (Eds) *Evidential Systems of Tibetan languages* (pp. 61-94). Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
5. Hill, Nathan W. & **Lauren Gawne.** 2017. The Contribution of Tibetan Languages to the Study of evidentiality. In L. Gawne & N.W. Hill (Eds) *Evidential Systems of Tibetan languages* (pp. 1-38). Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
6. **Gawne, Lauren,** Gillian Wigglesworth, Gemma Morales, Susan Poetsch & Sally Dixon. 2016. Making the ESL classroom visible: Indigenous Australian children's early education. In V.A. Murphy & M. Evangelou (Eds) *Early Childhood Education in English for Speakers of Other Languages* (pp. 111-136). London: British Council.

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7. Berez-Kroeker, Andrea L., **Lauren Gawne,** Susan Kung, Barbara F. Kelly, Tyler Heston, Gary Holton, Peter Pulsifer, David Beaver, Shobhana Chelliah, Stanley Dubinsky, Richard P. Meier, Nick Thieberger, Keren Rice & Anthony Woodbury. 2018. Reproducible Research in linguistics: A position statement on data citation and attribution in our field. *Linguistics*. 56(1): 1-17.
8. Styles, Suzy & **Lauren Gawne.** 2017. Word 'wordiness': Two key failures show that phonology and phonotactics matter in maluma/takete tasks. *i-Perception*. 8(4):1-17.
9. **Gawne, Lauren,** Barbara F. Kelly, Andrea L. Berez-Kroeker, Tyler Heston. 2017. Putting practice into words: The state of data and methods transparency in grammatical descriptions. *Language Documentation & Conservation* 11: 157-189.
10. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2017b. Syuba (Kagate). *Language Documentation and Description* 13: 65-93.
11. Kvicalova, Radka, Rebekah Slade & **Lauren Gawne.** 2017. BOLD documentation of the Langtang language (Rasuwa). *Nepalese Linguistics* 32: 33-39.
12. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2016b. Questions and answers in Lamjung Yolmo: The evidential 'anticipation rule'. *Journal of Pragmatics* 101: 31-53.
13. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2016c. My name is Maya Lama/Syuba/Hyolmo: Negotiating identity in Hyolmo diaspora communities. *European Bulletin of Himalayan Research* 47: 40-68.
14. **Gawne, Lauren.** & Hiram Ring. 2016. Map making for language documentation and description. *Language Documentation & Conservation* 10: 188-242.
15. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2015. The reported speech evidential particle in Lamjung Yolmo. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 38(2): 292 – 318.
16. Loakes, Deborah, Therese Carr, **Lauren Gawne** & Gillian Wigglesworth. 2015. Vowels in Wunambal, A language of the North West Kimberley region. *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 35(3): 203-231.
17. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2014a. Language documentation and division: Bridging the digital divide. *Digital Studies*.
18. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2014b. Evidentiality in Lamjung Yolmo. *Journal of the South East Asian Linguistics Society* 7: 76-96.
19. **Gawne, Lauren** & Barbara F. Kelly. 2013 Revisiting 'significant action' and gesture categorisation. *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 34(2): 216-233.
20. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2013. Report on the relationship between Yolmo and Kagate. *Himalayan Linguistics Journal* 12(2): 1-27.
21. San Roque, Lila, **Lauren Gawne,** Darja Hoenigman, Julia C. Miller, Stef Spronck, Alan Rumsey, Alice Carroll & Nicholas Evans. 2012. Getting the story straight: Language fieldwork using a narrative problem-solving task. *Language Documentation and Conservation* 6: 135-174.
22. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2011a. Reported speech in Lamjung Yolmo. *Nepalese Linguistics* 26: 25-35.
23. **Gawne, Lauren.** 2010. Lamjung Yolmo: a dialect of Yolmo, also known as Helambu Sherpa. *Nepalese Linguistics* 25: 34-41.

FULLY REFEREED CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

24. Teo, Amos, **Lauren Gawne** & Melissa Baese-Berk. 2015. Tone and intonation: A case study in two Tibetic languages. *Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Phonetic Sciences*.
25. **Gawne, Lauren**. 2014c. Similar languages, different dictionaries: A discussion of the Lamjung Yolmo and Kagate dictionary projects. G. Zuckermann, J. Miller & J. Morley (Eds) *Endangered Words, Signs of Revival*. Adelaide: AustraLex.
26. Bird, Steven, Issac McAlister, Katie Gelbart & **Lauren Gawne**. 2014. Collecting bilingual audio in remote indigenous villages. In *The 25th International Conference on Computational Linguistics (COLING 2014)* Dublin, Ireland: August 23-29, 2014.
27. **Gawne, Lauren** & Jill Vaughan. 2012. I can haz language play: The construction of language and identity in LOLspeak. In M. Ponsonnet, L. Dao & M. Bowler (Eds), *Proceedings of the 42nd Australian Linguistic Society Conference - 2011* (pp. 97-122). Canberra: Australian National University.
28. **Gawne, Lauren**, Barbara F. Kelly & Anne Unger. 2010. Gesture categorisation and understanding speaker attention to gesture. In Y. Treis & R. De Busser (Eds), *Selected papers from the 2009 conference of the Australian Linguistic Society*. Melbourne: La Trobe University.

OTHER PUBLICATION OUTPUTS

Reports and policy documents

29. Berez-Kroeker, Andrea L., Helene N. Andreassen, **Lauren Gawne**, Gary Holton, Susan S. Kung, Peter Pulsifer, Lauren B. Collister, 2017. The Data Citation and Attribution in Linguistics Group & the Linguistics Data Interest Group. *The Austin Principles of Data Citation in Linguistics* (Version 0.1). <http://linguisticsdatacitation.org>
30. Berez-Kroeker, Andrea L., **Lauren Gawne**, Barbara F. Kelly & Tyler Heston. 2017. *A survey of current reproducibility practices in linguistics journals, 2003-2012*. <http://sites.google.com/a/hawaii.edu/data-citation/survey>

Digital corpora

31. **Gawne, Lauren**. 2009a. *Yolmo (also known as Helambu Sherpa, Nepal)* (LG1), Digital collection managed by PARADISEC. [Closed Access] DOI: 10.4225/72/56E825B0B80EA
32. **Gawne, Lauren**. 2009b. *Kagate (Nepal)* (SUY1), Digital collection managed by PARADISEC. [Open Access] DOI: 10.4225/72/56E976A071650

Outputs made from documentation digital corpora

33. Xiao Yan, Ningmar Tamang, Rinchen Lama & **Lauren Gawne**. 2017. *Stories and Songs from Kagate* [illustrated picture book]. Singapore: School of Art, Design and Media.
34. Tan, Joleen & **Lauren Gawne**. 2017. *The Jackal and the Pheasant* [illustrated picture book]. Singapore: School of Art, Design and Media.
35. Chouette Films & **Lauren Gawne**. 2017a. *Honey Bee* [short film].
36. Chouette Films & **Lauren Gawne**. 2017b. *Earthquake* [short film].
37. Bi Jingying & **Lauren Gawne**. 2014. *Yolmo: Art of basket weaving* [illustrated picture book]. Singapore: School of Art, Design and Media. <http://laurengawne.com/language/documentation/yolmo-basket-weaving/>
38. Xinling Wang (Shirley), He Meijie, Joan Kelly & **Lauren Gawne**. 2014. *Lamjung Yolmo*. [online dictionary and game]. Singapore: School of Art, Design and Media. <http://laurengawne.com/lamjungyolmo>
39. **Gawne, Lauren**. 2011b. *Lamjung Yolmo - Nepali - English Dictionary*. Melbourne, Custom Book Centre, The University of Melbourne.

D10. Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) - Ten career-best academic research outputs

(Upload a PDF of no more than three A4 pages with a list of your ten career-best academic research outputs related to the Proposal.)

Uploaded PDF file follows on next page.

D10 - Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) – Ten career-best academic research outputs

1. * **Gawne, Lauren.** 2009a. *Yolmo (also known as Helambu Sherpa, Nepal)* (LG1), Digital collection managed by PARADISEC. [Closed Access] DOI: 10.4225/72/56E825B0B80EA
This corpus of Lamjung Yolmo provided the basis of the analysis for my PhD thesis, and numerous publications, including Gawne (2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2013, 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2015, 2016a, 2016b, 2016c 2017a,), and Teo, Gawne et al. (2015). It contains both elicited and naturalistic data, including the earthquake narratives that will be used in this project. Narrative translation and transcription is currently being undertaken. It is the only corpus of recordings of Lamjung Yolmo.
2. * **Gawne, Lauren.** 2009b. *Kagate (Nepal)* (SUY1), Digital collection managed by PARADISEC. [Open Access] DOI: 10.4225/72/56E976A071650
This corpus of Syuba materials has been the basis for Gawne (2014c, 2016c, 2017b, 2018), Bird, McAlister et al. (2014), and Styles & Gawne (2017). It is a fully Open Access corpus. It contains 8 and a half hours of audio-video recordings of narrative, conversations and interviews, including 3 hours of earthquake narratives. The narratives have been transcribed and translated. It is the only corpus that includes video recordings of Syuba.
3. * **Gawne, Lauren.** 2016a. *A sketch grammar of Lamjung Yolmo*. Canberra: Asia-Pacific Linguistics.
This monograph is the first grammatical description of the Lamjung Variety of Yolmo. It presents an analysis of features at all levels of the language, with all examples including citations linked to the corpus (Gawne 2009a). It is the first sustained demonstration of the ways in which the Lamjung variety of Yolmo is distinct from other varieties in the family. This Open Access monograph has been downloaded over 450 times since it was published in 2016.
4. * **Gawne, Lauren & Nathan W. Hill (Eds).** 2017a. *Evidentiality in Tibetan languages*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
Evidentiality is the grammatical encoding of source of evidence, it is found in around a quarter of the world's languages, but because so few of those languages are in dominant language groups like Indo-European, very little is still known about it. This edited volume brings together research on evidentiality in the Tibetan family. This group has been under-represented in the typological literature on evidentiality. In the 14 chapters we bring together contributions from an international group of scholars who explore evidentiality in a particular language, or from a particular historical or typological perspective. This volume demonstrates there are common features of evidentiality across the family, and that some of these are not attested in other areas of the world.
5. * **Gawne, Lauren.** 2017b. Egophoric Evidentiality in Bodish languages. In L. Gawne & N.W. Hill (Eds) *Evidential Systems of Tibetan languages* (pp. 61-94). Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
This is my solo-authored contribution to the above volume on Evidentiality in Tibetan languages. This chapter looks at the category of 'personal' evidentials documented in the Tibetan family and neighbouring languages. This category is similar to, but distinct from evidential categories in other language families. This chapter contributed to the advancement of the typology of known categories of evidentiality, arguing that the egophoric category is as primary as other previously-attested categories.
6. Berez-Kroeker, Andrea L., **Lauren Gawne**, Susan Kung, Barbara F. Kelly, Tyler Heston, Gary Holton, Peter Pulsifer, David Beaver, Shobhana Chelliah, Stanley Dubinsky, Richard P. Meier, Nick Thieberger, Keren Rice & Anthony Woodbury. 2018. Reproducible Research in linguistics: A position statement on data citation and attribution in our field. *Linguistics*. 56(1): 1-17.
This article calls for a serious rethink of how linguists conceptualise and manage data. The article lays out a roadmap for how linguistics might reshape itself to be more aware of the centrality of data to empirical claims. This article, written with some of the biggest names in linguistics in North America, led to the development of the Linguistics Data Interest Group of the Research Data Alliance, and the development of the Austin Principles of Data Citation in Linguistics. As of March 2018 it was the 7th most downloaded article of all time for the journal.
7. * **Gawne, Lauren.** 2016b. Questions and answers in Lamjung Yolmo: The evidential 'anticipation rule'. *Journal of Pragmatics* 101: 31-53.

This paper looked at a particular feature of question structures in some languages, known as the ‘anticipation rule’. By examining how questions and answers are formed in the Lamjung Yolmo corpus this paper argues that the mechanism draws on both the general anticipation of the answer, and context-specific knowledge. This paper provides a novel contribution by looking at self-directed questions and shows that the mechanism is not preserved.

8. * Hill, Nathan W. & **Lauren Gawne**. 2017c. The Contribution of Tibetan Languages to the Study of evidentiality. In L. Gawne & N.W. Hill (Eds) *Evidential Systems of Tibetan languages* (pp. 1-38). Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
This chapter provides an introduction to the volume *Evidential Systems of Tibetan Languages*, as also provides an introduction to the state of analysis of evidentiality in Tibetan languages. Written with Nathan W Hill, my co-editor on the volume, we argue that typological analysis of evidentiality cross-linguistically cannot afford to ignore the distribution of evidentiality in this language family. This perspective is already being adopted within the Tibeto-Burman family (Lai 2017), and beyond (Guentchéva 2017).
9. * **Gawne, Lauren**. 2015. The reported speech evidential particle in Lamjung Yolmo. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 38(2): 292 – 318.
This article provides the first detailed analysis in a Tibeto-Burman language of how reported speech evidentiality is used as a strategy in discourse. Drawing on the Lamjung Yolmo corpus, this article demonstrates that use of the particle is much more flexible than speakers intuit, or how the previous literature in the area describes it. This approach has been used to refine a larger typology of reported speech in Tibeto-Burman languages that currently being conducted.
10. Styles, Suzy & **Lauren Gawne**. 2017. Word ‘wordiness’: Two key failures show that phonology and phonotactics matter in maluma/takete tasks. *i-Perception*. 8(4):1-17.
This article is only the second published paper to demonstrate a failure of the extensively discussed ‘kiki/bouba’ or ‘maluma/takeke’ test, where speakers consistently match particular shapes with particular phonetic features of nonsense words. We are also the first to propose that words that are not fully ‘licit’ in a language may be the reason why this supposedly robust phenomenon may fail. This has led to a reconsideration of how this task is conducted. It is the 11th highest ranked article in i-Perception on Altmetrics, putting it in the top 5% of all papers with an Altmetrics score.

References

- Guentchéva, Z. 2017. An enunciative account of admirativity in Bulgarian. *Review of Cognitive Linguistics* 15(2), 540-575.
Lai, Y. 2017. *Grammaire du khroskyabs de Wobzi*. Doctoral dissertation, Paris: Université Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris 3.

D11. Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) - Currently held ARC Projects

(This information is auto-populated from your RMS profile and will include any current Project which has not yet had a Final Report approved and the Project file closed by the ARC. If you have any concerns with the information recorded here, contact your Administering Organisation's Research Office.)

D12. Eligibility - Relevant Qualification

(Select the qualification which is most relevant to the Proposal.)

Degree/Award Title	Awarding Organisation	Conferral Date
PhD	The University of Melbourne	10/08/2013

D13. Eligibility - Were you granted by your university an extension to the eligibility period due to a significant career interruption as outlined in subsection D5.2.3 of the Funding Rules?

(If your qualification relevant to this Proposal (listed in question D12) was awarded prior to 1 March 2013 and you have a significant career interruption (as listed in subsection D5.2.3 of the Funding Rules), you will need to seek an extension to the eligibility period through your Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research).)

No

D14. Eligibility - Select the category of career interruption claimed (more than one may be selected)

*(Choose all types of career interruptions which have been claimed in the application for extension to your Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research).
Select a type of interruption and click 'Add'.)*

D15. Eligibility - What is the total period of extension that you claimed?

(Select the period of time which most closely equals the total period of extension claimed.)

D16. Eligibility - What will your time commitment (% of your time) be to the Administering Organisation?

(It is a requirement under the Funding Rules that the DECRA Recipient spend a minimum of 20 per cent of their time on research activities at the Administering Organisation.)

100

D17. Eligibility - What will your time commitment (% of your time) be to research activities related to this Project?

(It is a requirement under the Funding Rules that the DECRA Recipient spend a minimum of 80 per cent of their time on research activities related to the proposed DECRA.)

80

D18. Eligibility - Current Research Fellowship or Award

(This includes all ARC Fellowships and Awards and Fellowships and Awards from other agencies.)

Do you hold a current Research Fellowship or Award?

Yes

Fellowship or Award Name

David Myers Research Fellowship

Funding Organisation

La Trobe University

Year Awarded

2017

Expected Completion Date

02/01/2020

D19. Project Relinquishment or Proposal Withdrawal

(If you exceed the Discovery Program limits on Projects and/or Proposals and have applied under the Australian Laureate Fellowships, Future Fellowships, ARC Centres of Excellence or Special Research Initiatives schemes, list the Proposal you wish to withdraw, or the existing Project (or role) that you wish to relinquish should this Proposal be successful (see subsection A6.2.5.c.ii of the Funding Rules). Failing to provide this information will jeopardise the eligibility of your Proposals. Provide Project/Proposal ID(s) separated by a comma.)

Part E - Project Cost (DE190100594)

E1. What is the proposed budget for your project?

(There are rules around what funds you can request from the ARC. Adhere to the scheme specific requirements listed in the Funding Rules. Refer to the Instructions to Applicants for detailed instructions on how to fill out the Budget section.)

Total requested budget: \$407,898

Year 1

Description	ARC	Admin Org
	Cash	Cash
Total	138,066	27,300
Personnel	123,166	21,354
Dr Lauren Gawne (Discovery Early Career Researcher Award)	100,858	21,354
Research Assistant	22,308	
Travel		1,896
Conference: ALS 2019, 2021		1,896
Field Research	7,400	
International Travel - Nepal	2,000	
Domestic travel - Nepal	600	
Accommodation - Nepal	2,400	
Per Diem - Nepal	2,400	
Equipment		4,050
Computer		3,000
Computer case		50
Hard Drives		720
Headphones		280
Other	7,500	
Language consultants - Nepal	5,000	
Open Access publishing	2,500	

Year 2

Description	ARC	Admin Org
	Cash	Cash
Total	134,316	31,650
Personnel	123,166	26,850
Dr Lauren Gawne (Discovery Early Career Researcher Award)	100,858	26,850
Research Assistant	22,308	
Travel	2,250	4,800
Conference: ISGS 2020		4,800
Canterbury University	2,250	

Field Research	4,400	
International Travel - Nepal	2,000	
Accommodation - Nepal	1,200	
Per Diem - Nepal	1,200	
Other	4,500	
Language consultants - Nepal	2,000	
Open Access publishing	2,500	

Year 3

Description	ARC	Admin Org
	Cash	Cash
Total	135,516	41,702
Personnel	123,166	32,526
Dr Lauren Gawne (Discovery Early Career Researcher Award)	100,858	32,526
Research Assistant	22,308	
Travel	6,950	9,176
Conference: ALS 2019, 2021		1,896
Conference: LSN 2021	3,150	
LTU Symposium travel	3,800	
Conference: NZLingSoc 2021		2,480
Conference: ICLDC 2021		4,800
Other	5,400	
Open Access publishing	2,500	
Translation fees	2,000	
Symposium	900	

Part F - Budget Justification (DE190100594)

F1. Justification of non-salary funding requested from the ARC

(Upload a PDF of no more than two A4 pages and within the required format. Fully justify, in terms of need and cost, each budget item requested from the ARC. Use the same headings as in the Description column in the budget at the Project Cost Part of this Proposal.)

Uploaded PDF file follows on next page.

F1 - Budget justification

Existing corpora reduces fieldwork expenses. Conference travel (pending successful submission) selected to ensure the research is shared with the widest diversity of relevant academic audiences, taking into account the populations in the corpora (Nepal and New Zealand) and target features (evidentiality, gesture, language documentation). Costing for accommodation and per diem from the ATO website (Dec 2017). Only items covered in ARC budget are discussed.

Year One		
Item	Cost	Justification
Personnel		
Transcription - RA at La Trobe	\$22,308	RA at La Trobe (429 hours, 1 day a week, casual, no PhD, award rate of 40.53AUD/hour), assist in transcription of the gesture and coding of evidentials. This work cannot be automated. No specialised skills required at outset. A research student at LTU will be trained in this role providing research experience. In Year One allows me to focus on coding of evidentiality in target languages where descriptions are still very basic.
Fieldwork expenses		
Travel - to Nepal	\$2,000	Direct airfare (Melbourne to Kathmandu). 60 days. One week per language. Confirm transcriptions and evidential features, plus travel and administrative time.
Travel - internal	\$600	Jeep hire \$200 return trips to 3 language communities for transcription work. Work with some languages can be done in Kathmandu (e.g. Yolmo, for which I have contacts) but for others (Syuba, Kutang) travel to a regional or village area will make the process more efficient.
Accommodation	\$2,400	\$40/day, based on researcher experience.
Per diem	\$2,400	\$40/day based on researcher experience.
Other		
Language consultants Nepal	\$5,000	Transcribing remaining content from Nepal collections whilst on fieldwork travel to Nepal. Requires close work with native speakers of each language. Payment at established local rate of 5AUD/hour for 1000 hours.
OA publishing	\$2,500	Open Access publishing ensures that this research has the broadest possible impact, particularly in countries like Nepal where there are financial barriers that prevent access to scholarship. 2 articles at 1,250AUD each.

Year Two		
Personnel		
Transcription - RA at La Trobe	\$22,308	RA at La Trobe (429 hours, 1 day a week, casual, no PhD, award rate \$45/h plus \$7/h on-costs (15.36%) for a total of \$52/h. This work cannot be automated, and provides research experience for a student at La Trobe. In Year 2 focus on specific coding of the gesture. Allows me to test the intercoder reliability, to begin analysis of the data and carry out fieldwork.
Travel		
Canterbury University to work with CEISMIC team	\$2,250	5 day visit to CEISMIC team. Opportunity to share current findings and refine any workflow. Participate in collaborative work on the CEISMIC corpus. flights 800, accom 875, per diem \$185*5 = 875)
Fieldwork expenses		
Travel international	\$2,000	Direct airfare (Melbourne to Kathmandu). 30 days. Scheduled for after evidential coding is complete, to check targeted features and key narratives.
Accommodation	\$1,200	\$40/day, based on researcher experience.
Per diem	\$1,200	\$40/day based on researcher experience.
Other		
Language consultants Nepal	\$2,000	Confirm specific data content in collections from Nepal collections whilst on fieldwork travel to Nepal. Requires close work with native speakers of each language. Payment at established local rate of 5AUD/hour for 400

		hours.
OA publishing	\$2,500	Open Access publishing ensures that this research has the broadest possible impact, particularly in countries like Nepal where there are financial barriers that prevent access to scholarship. 2 articles at 1,250AUD each.

Year Three

Personnel

Transcription - LTU	\$22,308	RA at La Trobe (429 hours, 1 day a week, casual, no PhD, award rate \$45/h plus \$7/h on-costs (15.36%) for a total of \$52/h. Coding will depend on results from earlier analyses (e.g. may code Labovian narrative phases to see if certain evidentials and gestures occur at particular narrative points). In Year 3 the role will also include assisting in archiving the transcripts created for the project. Allows me to focus on written outputs from the project.
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Travel

Conference: LSN 2021	\$3,150	The Linguistics Society of Nepal annual conference will provide an opportunity to communicate relevant findings to a New Zealand audience and this visit can also be used to return relevant materials to language communities. Travel 2000, registration 150AUD, accommodation 500 per diem (125*4) 500
Symposium travel	\$3,800	Travel for project-final symposium to be held at La Trobe University. \$3800 budgeted to pay for flights for one participant from both the New Zealand CEISMIC (airfare \$600, hotel \$600) and Nepal NSF projects (airfare \$2000, hotel \$600).

Other

Symposium	\$900	A one day symposium hosted at La Trobe University , on topics arising from the research project. Hosting this symposium will allow for important findings from the project to be highlighted, and disseminated to key organisations and researchers. Invitees include researchers from the New Zealand and Nepal projects, relevant NGOs, and researchers who participated in the project. An open call will also be made. Venue \$500, catering \$400 (\$20/head for 20 ppl).
OA publishing	\$2,500	Open Access publishing ensures that this research has the broadest possible impact 2 articles at 1,250AUD each.
Translation fees	\$2,000	Key research findings will be translated into Nepali for the benefit of local aid organisations.

F2. Details of Administering Organisation contributions

(Upload a PDF of no more than one A4 page and within the required format, provide an explanation of how the Administering Organisation's contributions will support the proposed Project. Use the same headings as in the Description column in the Project Cost Part of this Proposal.)

Uploaded PDF file follows on next page.

F2 Details of Administering Organisation contributions

La Trobe University will provide the short-fall in salary costs. This includes 35.83% on-costs. This is a \$80,730 commitment over the 3 years of the project. These costs are broken down by year in the table below.

Year	La Trobe contribution
Year 1	\$21,354
Year 2	\$26,850
Year 3	\$32,526
Total	\$80,730

La Trobe University will additionally provide \$15,000 per annum worth of project funding. Some of the project support from LTU has been assigned to conference travel, which will help me ensure the findings of this work are disseminated to the widest relevant audience. As well as the conferences outlined in F1, the conferences below will ensure that the research is shared with the widest diversity of relevant academic audiences, taking into account the populations in the corpora (Nepal and New Zealand) and target features (evidentiality, gesture, language documentation).

Conference: ALS 2019	\$1,896	The Australian Linguistics Society conference occurs December. Present initial transcription schema before major coding - opportunity to gain feedback before expanding. ALS is the primary Australian conference. A generalist audience is most appropriate to ensure widest feedback. Location not yet announced. Domestic travel 500AUD, accommodation + food (298.95*4 days =1195.8AUD), registration 200AUD.
Conference: ISGS 9 2020	\$4,800	The International Society for Gesture Studies conference occurs every two years. I will present findings to date to this key international audience. Location TBA. Costs based on experience at previous ISGS conferences. Travel 3000AUD, registration 600AUD, accom AUD1200, per diem 5 days 1200.
Conference: NZLingSoc 2021	\$2,480	The New Zealand Linguistic Society conference will provide an opportunity to communicate relevant findings to a New Zealand audience. Location in New Zealand not yet announced. Travel 800AUD, registration 200AUD, accom (185*4)740 per diem (185*4) 740
Conference: ICLDC 2021	\$4,800	The International Conference on Language Documentation and Conservation occurs every two years and is one of the major conferences on work with linguistics and minority language. Key methods and findings will be reported. Travel: 2000AUD, Registration 600AUD, accommodation1000AUD (location unknown) per diem (240*5) 1,200
Conference: ALS 2021	\$1,896	The Australian Linguistics Society conference will be an opportunity to return key findings to a domestic research audience. Domestic travel 500AUD, registration 200AUD, accommodation + food 298.95*4 =1195.8

The remainder of the La Trobe funding will be used as the project needs arise, including additional Research Assistant costs, equipment replacement and conference travel.

La Trobe will also provide office space, access to the library and other resources that will help ensure the effective completion of this project. This includes consumables such as notebooks and thumb drives that will be used during fieldwork.

F3. Does this Proposal request funding for research activities, infrastructure or a Project previously funded, or currently being funded, with Commonwealth funds (from the ARC or elsewhere)?

(This is a 'Yes' or 'No' question.)

No

Funded Project ID

The Administering Organisation must upload a letter of no more than two pages outlining the similarities and explaining how these similarities will be managed if this Proposal is funded.

No PDF file uploaded.

F4. Does this Proposal request funding for research activities or infrastructure which are the subject of a proposal already submitted to the ARC?

(This is a 'Yes' or 'No' question.)

No

If yes, provide the Proposal ID

The Administering Organisation must upload a letter of no more than two pages outlining the similarities and explaining why more than one Proposal has been submitted for the same research.

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Part G - Research Support and Statements on Progress (DE190100594)

G1. Research support for all participants

(For the participant on this Proposal, provide details of:

i) current submitted ARC Proposals (i.e. Proposals for which the outcome has not yet been announced);

ii) any newly funded ARC Projects which are not yet showing in the participant's question (Currently held ARC Projects); and

iii) research funding from non-ARC sources (in Australia and overseas). For research funding from non-ARC sources, list all projects/proposals/awards/fellowships awarded or requests submitted involving that participant for funding for the years 2018 to 2022 inclusive.)

Uploaded PDF file follows on next page.

G1. Research support for the DECRA Candidate

Current ARC Proposals and newly funded ARC Projects which are not yet active							
Description	Same Research Area (Yes/No)	Support Status (Requested/Current/Past)	Proposal/Project ID	2018 (\$'000)	2019 (\$'000)	2020 (\$'000)	2021 (\$'000)
Dr Lauren Gawne, Recalling earthquake survival: language and gesture in Nepal and New Zealand	Yes	R	DE190100594		137	132	135

Funding from non-ARC sources							
Description	Same Research Area (Yes/No)	Support Status (Requested/Current/Past)	Proposal/Project ID	2018 (\$'000)	2019 (\$'000)	2020 (\$'000)	2021 (\$'000)
Dr Lauren Gawne, What does it mean to speak Yolmo? David Myers Research Fellowship	Yes	C	n/a	100	100		

G2. Statements on Progress for ARC-funded Projects

(A progress statement must be provided for any currently funded ARC Project that involves a participant on this Proposal. This requirement applies to all ARC funding with the exception of ARC Centres of Excellence, Supporting Responses to Commonwealth Science Council Priorities, Learned Academies Special Projects and Special Research Initiatives schemes. Refer to the Instructions to Applicants for further information.)