Native American 
Language Maintenance and Renewal

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I. Definitional Beginnings:

A. Language Maintenance--diverse needs
B. Models for Language Renewal
   1. The Maori (New Zealand)
   2. Hawaii (the Kamehameha Project)
C. Language Renewal
D. Language (vs. dialect)
E. Fluency
F. Language death (via language shift)

II. Language Renewal and Revitalization

A. The Contexts of Language Loss (Zepeda and Hill)
B. Difficulties for Renewal Projects
   1. spiritual vs. economic gains
   2. divided support
   3. limited and inconsistent resources
C. Strategies of Revitalization
   1. Need for diverse programs
   2. Linguistic research--collaborative model replaces "solo fieldworker".
   4. Importance to Native communities
      a) identity and linkage to a cultural heritage via cultural transmission
b) sovereignty and the importance of cultural resource management

B. "Language and Culture" Programs
C. Master-Apprentice Programs (see Hinton)
D. New Technologies--e.g. CD ROM
   1. Wiyuta by Brenda Farnell
      --Assiniboine and Plains Sign Language
   2. TAITADUHAAN: Western Mono Ways of Speaking by Kroskrity, Rosalie Bethel (Mono) and

Jennifer F. Reynolds

III. Case Studies
   1. Peach Springs (Hualapai)
   2. Hawaiian
   3. Acoma Pueblo
   4. Rumsien Ohlone--a "sleeping" language (see Yamane)
   5. the Western Mono Community:
      a. Precolonial Lang. Ideologies
         1. syncretism
         2. diversity
         3. utilitarianism
      b. Colonial Language Ideologies
         1. racialization and language
         2. domination of English
      c. Postcolonial
         1. message from the schools--language and identity connection.
         2. language and recognition
      d. Rosalie Bethel--a lingual life history
      e. Recontextualized story--"orientation" and "explanation"
      f. role of language ideologies in language renewal efforts

IV. Conclusions

A. Community Self-determination of language policies
B. Variety of Needs and Programs Available
C. Degrees of Success: documentation, connection to linguistic heritage, enhanced fluency, and reversal of language shift.

D. Language and Identity--internal or intrinsic needs and needs imposed by the state.