ISO 639-3 Registration Authority
Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3

Date: 2006-9-1

Name of Primary Requester: Conrad Hurd, Ethnologue Editor

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
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Associated Change request number : 2006-037   (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : hrx   (completed by Registration Authority)

Do not be concerned about your responses causing the form text spacing or pagination to change. Use Shift-Enter to insert a new line in a form field (where allowed)

1. NAMES and IDENTIFICATION

a) Preferred name of language for code element denotation:
Hunsriker

b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Hunsriker

c) Alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Hunsricker, Husnrikiche Xprahch,

d) Reason for preferred name:
This is the name and spelling that was used at a recent government conference that was recently held to discuss the major immigrant languages of Brazil (although it has been almost 200 years since they came and it is no longer "immigrant" in the technical sense of the word).

e) Name of ethnic group or description of people who use this language and approximate population of users, if in use today:
"Germanic"; people from many different German dialects have all added to it.
In Rio Grande do Sul the estimate
In Wikipedia it is 6 million. They would claim more for all of southern Brazil. What the percentage would be for 1st language speakers is estimated at 3 million people until they have a census.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: hrx

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. Language identifiers are not intended to be an abbreviation for a name of the language, but to serve as a device to identify a given language uniquely. With thousands of languages, many sets of which have similar names, it is not possible to provide identifiers that resemble a language name in every case.

2. TEMPORAL DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

a) Is this a
- ☒ Living language
- ☐ Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival)
- ☐ Recently extinct language
- ☐ Historical language
- ☐ Ancient language
- ☐ Artificially constructed language

(Select one. See explanations of these types at http://www.sil.org/iso639%2D3/types.asp)

b) Countries where used:
Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used:
Spread throughout Brazil, with high concentrations in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Paraná. information of regions in the other countries has not yet been received.

d) For an ancient or historical language, give approximate time frame; for a recently extinct language, give the approximate date of the last known user's death

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

a) This language is: ☐ Signed   ☒ Spoken   ☐ Attested only in writings

b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
Indo-European, Germanic

c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
Possibly Plaut Dietsch, Pomeranian, or Hochdeutsch. A little survey might help here.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
The language has just recently been recognized, in a defacto sort of way. Previously it was a crime to talk this language, so this generation just getting used to the idea of freely expressing themselves in it.

b) Is this language officially recognized by any level of government? Is it used in any levels of formal education as a language of instruction (for other subjects)? Is it taught in schools?:
Aparently it is about to be, since Brazil has guaranteed its citizens free use of their own languages

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Even though it has been supressed ever since WWII, it apparently has been a major identity factor for the children of the old Germanic immigrants.

5. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

You do not need to repeat sources previously identified in the form, "Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code"

a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
See Change Request

Please return this form to:

ISO 639-3 Registrar
SIL International, Office of Language Information Systems
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road
Dallas, Texas 75236 USA
ISO 639-3/RA web site: http://www.sil.org/iso639%2D3/default.asp
Email: iso639-3@sil.org
An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

Further information:

If your request for a new language code element is supported by the Registration Authority as a formal proposal, you may be contacted separately by researchers working with the Ethnologue or with LinguistList asking you to provide additional information.

Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers:

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: http://www.ethnologue.com/ .

LinguistList. Ancient and Extinct Languages. http://cf.linguistlist.org/cfdocs/new-website/LL-WorkingDirs/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html

LinguistList. Constructed Languages. http://cf.linguistlist.org/cfdocs/new-website/LL-WorkingDirs/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html