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

This form is to be used in conjunction with a “Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code” form

Date: 2007-1-30

Name of Primary Requester: Phil Carr

E-mail address: descartes@sil.org.pg

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:

- Associated Change request number : 2006-097 (completed by Registration Authority)
- Tentative assignment of new identifier : hhy (completed by Registration Authority)

PLEASE NOTE: This completed form will become part of the public record of this change request and the history of the ISO 639-3 code set. 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:
      Hoyahoya

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

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Hoya Hoya, Matakaia Hoyahoya, Hoiahoia

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      self name, Matakaia is a village name, Hoiahoia is also used for a related language spoken in upriver villages.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
      Hoyahoya people live in Matakaia village, est. pop. 95 (2000 census) on the Guavi River, in the southeast of Western Province of Papua New Guinea. The people speak of linguistic links with Moka and Pepeha/Pepesa villages in Gulf Province (in the Ethnologue as Minanibai) as well as with Hoia Hoia and Foia Foia.

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: hhy

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifiers is 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

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Artificially constructed language
☑️ Macrolanguage

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

b) Countries where used:
   Papua New Guinea

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   Middle Fly District (formerly Balimo District) of Western Province.

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:
      Probably Inland Gulf
   c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
      Minanibai or Mubami - if referring to languages already in Ethnologue, otherwise Hoiahoia and then Foia Foia

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE
   a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
      Spelling chart, Spelling guide including story are the only written literature known
   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?:
      Planned Elementary School for Matakaia village will teach in Hoyahoya.
   c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
      recognise uniqueness of own language and linguistic links with Hoiahoia, Foia Foia and Minanibai. Hoyahoya is currently used in all domains within the language group, but I have seen some encroachment in all domains by neighbouring Bamu language. Some Hoyahoya children are speaking Bamu. (There is a lot of intermarriage.)
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:
   I have visited this village. I have taken word lists from speakers. I have mentored speakers of this language in an Alphabet Development Workshop

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
   I have received letters and verbal requests for SIL help several times between 1991 and December 2006 from these people.

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

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
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: