

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: 2007-5-14

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Associated Change request number : 2007-017

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : xtw

(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:
Tawandê
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Tawaindê, Da'wan'du
- d) Reason for preferred name:
This is the name used by most researchers when referring to this group.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
The exact number of speakers of this language is not know. They are a small group that live with the Sabanê, another Indigenous group.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available:

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
 - ☐ Artificially constructed language
 - ☐ Macrolanguage

(Select one. See explanations of these types at <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/types.asp>)

- b) Countries where used:
Brazil
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
The speakers of Tawandê live with the Sabanê Indigenous group in the village of Pyrineus de Souza (Aroeira). This village is near the town of Vilhena in the state of Rondonia in Brazil.
- 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:
Nambiquaran, Northern (note, Northern is a new level in the language classification paradigm).
- c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
Lakondê and Latundê are the closest languages. It is also close to Mamaindé, but Latundê, Lakondê, and Tawandê form a close cluster that Mamaindé does not fit. These three form a group or cluster that originated from the Roosevelt River area, but the Mamaindé and its dialect groups form a cluster that originated in the Guaporé River area.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
No literature.
- 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?:
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:

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:
 Personal communication (email dated May 16, 2007) from Dr. Stella Telles confirming her position that Tawandê should be considered as a separate language from all the other Northern Nambiquara languages.
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
1. Araujo, Gabriel Antunes de. 2004. A Grammar of Sabane, a Nambikwaran language. Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit. Doctoral Thesis.
 2. Lévi-Strauss, C. 1948. 'The Nambicuara', p 361-369 in Handbook of South American Indians, vol III, ed. J. H. Steward. Bureau of American Ethnography, Bulletin 143. Washington D.C. Smithsonian Institution.
 3. Price, David. 1972. 'Nambiquara Society', PHD diss. Dept of Anthropology, University of Chicago.
 4. Price, David. 1978. 'The Nambiquara Linguistic family'. Anthropological Linguistics, 20.14-37.
 5. Rondon, C.M. da S. e Faria, J.B. de. 1947. Glossario Geral das Tribos Silvícolas de Mato Grosso e Outras da Amazonia e do norte de Brasil. Publicacao 76, Tomo 1, Anexo 5. Conselho Nacional de Protecao ao Indio/Ministerio da Agricultura.
 6. Telles, Stella. 2002. Fonologia e gramática Latundê/Lakondê. Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit. Doctoral Thesis. (p27).

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/iso639-3/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://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html>

LinguistList. Constructed Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html>