

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 : xyl

(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:
Yalakalore
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Yalakalodu
- 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:
This is a recently extinct language. There are no known speakers remaining.
- 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 identifier 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:
There are no known speakers of this language remaining. According to reports from the oldest Mamainde speakers, they called this group the "Yalakalodu", and said these people used to inhabit an area north of the Tawende, on the highland far north of the Cabixi river, closer to the Aikana. Price puts them further to the east and closer to the Roosevelt River, as neighbors of the Alapmunte..
- 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
Since neither Levi Strauss nor Rondon mentioned this group, it is possible that they were extinct before these researchers arrived. That would place the last speaker before 1907.

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

- a) This language is: ☐ Signed ☒ Spoken ☐ Attested only in writings
- b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
The classification of this language is not certain, but research suggests that it is 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:
There is insufficient information to determine the closest Nambiquaran language. It is likely that this language is part of the Roosevelt River cluster since they were first reported in that 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 with Mamaindé speakers regarding the location and name of this extinct group.

Personal communication (email dated May 16, 2007) from Dr. Stella Telles confirming her position that Yalakalore should be considered as a separate extinct language from all the other Northern Nambiquara languages.

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

1. Lévi-Strauss, C. 1948. ‘The Nambiquara’, 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.

2. Eberhard, David. 1995. Mamaindé Stress: the need for strata. Dallas: The University Of Texas and the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

3. Eberhard, David. 2003a. Mamaindé Pre-stopped Nasals: an optimality account of vowel dominance and a proposal for the Identical Rhyme Constraint. Ms.
[Http://www.roa.rutgers.edu/](http://www.roa.rutgers.edu/).

4. Eberhard, David. 2003b. Mamaindé tone – an Optimality account of plateauing, floating tones, and toneless syllables in an Amazonian language. To appear 2005. In W. Leo Wetzels (ed.), Language Endangerment and Endangered Languages and Cultures of the Andean-Amazonian Border Area. Indigenous Languages of Latin America Series (ILLA). Publications of the Research School of Asian, African, and Amerindian Studies (CNWS). Leiden University, The Netherlands

5. Eberhard, David. 2006, A Mamaindé / Latundê Comparative Word List. SIL Brazil Branch website.

6. Kingston, Peter. 1970. Mamaindé Syllables. Unpublished paper, S.I.L.

7. Kingston, Peter. 1971. Mamaindé Morphology and Morphophonemics. Unpublished paper, S.I.L.

8. Kingston, Peter. 1971. Mamaindé Verbs. Unpublished paper, S.I.L.

9. Kingston, Peter. 1973. Phenomena of Morpheme Juxtaposition in Mamaindé.
Unpublished paper, S.I.L.

10. Kingston, Peter. 1974. Referential Suffixes and the Nominal Piece in Mamaindé.

Unpublished masters thesis, Reading Univ.

11. Kingston, Peter. 1976. Morpheme Boundary Phenomenon in Mamaindé.
Unpublished paper, S.I.L.

12. Kingston, Peter. 1980. On the Status of Morpheme Final Consonants.
Unpublished paper, S.I.L.

13. Kingston, Peter. 1991. Dicionário Mamaindé/Português. Experimental edition, S.I.L.

14. Price, David. 1972. 'Nambiquara Society', PHD diss. Dept of Anthropology, University of Chicago.

15. Price, David. 1978. 'The Nambiquara Linguistic family'. Anthropological Linguistics, 20.14-37.

16. Rondon, C.M. da S. e Faria, J.B. de. 1947. Glossario Geral das Tribos Silvicolas de Mato Grosso e Outras da Amazonia e do norte de Brasil. Publicacao 76, Tomo 1, Anexo 5. Conselho Nacional de Protecao aos Indio/Ministerio da Agricultura.

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>